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Public Law 46--80th Congress

Chapter 49--1st Session

H. R. 2849

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 46	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 2849	2

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 46

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes the following items: FCIC capital stock, \$20,000,000; Tussock moth control, \$395,000; transfer of \$410,000 in Forest Service from "acquisition of lands" to "protection and management"; control of tree-insect epidemics on national forests, \$282,500; fighting forest fires, \$3,944,000; increased Pay Act costs, various amounts, with authorization for Secretary to transfer from available funds the specific amounts which were proposed in H. Doc. 117; provision that available funds may be used for payment of tort claims unless otherwise specifically provided for; school-lunch program, \$6,000,000 additional; foreign relief \$300,000,000 additional (War Department); care of public buildings and grounds in D. C., PPA, \$2,700,000 additional; certification services, Food and Drug Administration \$55,000; and judgments and claims, various amounts.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2849

January 27, 1947	The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the following House Documents: 59, 62, 65-66, 72, 74, 76, 82, 84, 90, 92, 95, 98-107, 117-118, 120-133, 147, 153, 170, and 176.
February 24, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 2849.
March 28, 1947	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 2849. House Report 200. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
March 31, 1947	House began debate.
April 1, 1947	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
April 2, 1947	H. R. 2849 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
April 3, 1947	Amendment to H. R. 2849 proposed by Senator Murray. Print of the amendment.
April 9, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2849.
April 21, 1947	Senate Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 2849 with amendments. Senate Report 107. Print of the bill as reported.
April 24, 1947	Debated in Senate. Passed with amendments. Senate conferees appointed. Print of H. R. 2849 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
April 25, 1947	House Conferees appointed.
April 30, 1947	House received and agreed to the Conference Report. House Report 329.
May 1, 1947	Senate agreed to the Conference Report. Approved. Public Law 46.

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF
APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION
FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS, 1946,
1947, AND 1948, AMOUNTING TO \$981,900

JANUARY 27, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 24, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal years 1946, 1947, and 1948, amounting to \$981,900.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 23, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal

years 1946, 1947, and 1948, in the amount of \$981,900 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Personal or property damage claims, Treasury Department: For payment of claims, fiscal year 1947, pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946----- \$20, 000

This estimate is required to enable the Treasury Department to pay such personal or property damage claims as may be determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. These claims have accumulated since the passage of the act.

FISCAL SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries (reimbursable): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable)"----- \$70, 000

The Treasurer of the United States receives from the Federal Reserve banks and their branches, worn, burned, or mutilated Federal Reserve currency for redemption. The cost of this redemption is charged to the banks and the amounts reimbursed are deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury. This estimate is required to cover the cost of redeeming the increased number of these notes which are being received.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs," \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000"----- \$850, 000

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is required to provide for additional customs employees to man vital posts of duty. These employees include appraisers of merchandise to replace those released during the war, additional labor to weigh the increased imports of wool and sugar, and customs inspectors needed at international highways and bridges and at airports that have been designated as ports of entry.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Printing and binding," Bureau of Customs----- \$37, 000

This estimate is required primarily to cover the increased cost of reprinting the publication Merchant Vessels of the United States. The original estimate of the cost of this work contemplated reprinting from existing type after making the necessary corrections, but later it was determined that the condition of the old type was such as to require that the whole volume be reset, with corresponding increase in cost. The remainder of the amount required is due to increases in the cost of printing customs forms.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell: For carrying out the provisions of Private Laws 831 and 884, approved August 7, 1946, and August 8, 1946, respectively, fiscal years 1947 and 1948----- \$4, 900

This estimate is required to enable the Bureau of the Mint to provide the medals for Generals Pershing and Mitchell which were authorized by Private Laws 831 and 884, Seventy-ninth Congress.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budgets for fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$82,300 FOR THE NATIONAL
MEDIATION BOARD

JANUARY 27, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 24, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal
year 1947 in the amount of \$82,300 for the National Mediation Board.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose
comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the
amount of \$82,300 for the National Mediation Board, as follows:

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards"----- \$60, 800

Because employee-carrier disputes in the railroad and airway transportation industries have required the creation of a greater number of arbitration and emergency boards than had been anticipated under the estimates previously submitted for the fiscal year 1947, additional funds are required to enable the National Mediation Board to discharge its responsibilities under the Railway Labor Act.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding"----- \$21, 500

Due to conditions beyond the control of the National Railroad Adjustment Board the printing contractor defaulted on his contract and it was necessary to negotiate a new agreement after the estimates for 1947 were submitted. Because of higher rates specified in the new agreement, an additional amount of \$21,500 will be required to meet the printing needs of the National Railroad Adjustment Board for the current year.

The foregoing estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
WAR DEPARTMENT FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$300,000,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, FOR THE WAR
DEPARTMENT FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 27, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 24, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$300,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947, for the War Department for military activities.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 23, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, for the War Department, in the amount of \$300,000,000, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Government and relief in occupied areas: For an additional amount
for "Government and Relief in Occupied Areas," fiscal year
1947----- \$300, 000, 000

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by an increase in the number of displaced persons to be cared for over those provided for in the 1947 budget estimates; additional responsibilities in Austria following the cessation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration program; the transfer to the War Department of responsibility for the Ryukyu Islands; unfavorable weather conditions and epidemics in Korea; and commodity price increases.

I recommend that the estimate be submitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO
EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPART-
MENT AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL
ESTABLISHMENT

JANUARY 27, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 24, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment.

These drafts of proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

There are hereby transferred between appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as follows:

From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947," to—

"Naval War College, 1947"-----	\$23, 000
"Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947"-----	139, 000
"Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947"-----	100, 000
"Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947"-----	320, 000
"Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947"-----	180, 000
"Instruction, Navy, 1947"-----	400, 000
"Pay, Naval Academy, 1947"-----	208, 000
"Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947"-----	230, 000

In all from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947" --- 1, 600, 000

From "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947," to "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947"-----

2, 500, 000

From "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947," to—

"Pay, Naval Academy, 1947"-----	92, 000
"Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947"-----	250, 000
"Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947"-----	22, 500
"Pay and allowances of naval personnel, 1947"-----	1, 249, 650
"Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947"-----	164, 400
"Pay of civil force, Office of Paymaster General, Marine Corps, 1947"-----	42, 900
"Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Marine Corps, 1947"-----	92, 700
"Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1937"-----	704, 000
"Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947"-----	3, 200
"Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, 1947"-----	2, 500
"Salaries, Office of Naval Records and Library, 1947"-----	9, 000
"Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy, 1947"-----	71, 650
"Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1947"-----	4, 400
"Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications, 1947"-----	142, 000
"Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947"-----	204, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947"-----	512, 000
"Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947"-----	64, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947"-----	508, 100
"Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947"-----	711, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947"-----	150, 000

In all from "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947"-----

5, 000, 000

From "Transportation of things, 1947," to—

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947"-----	20, 000, 000
"Medical Department, Navy, 1947"-----	234, 500
"Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947"-----	443, 000
"Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947"-----	2, 079, 000
"Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947"-----	243, 500

In all from "Transportation of things, 1947"----- 23, 000, 000

From "Aviation, Navy, 1947," to—

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947"-----	20, 000, 000
"Pay, Marine Corps, 1947"-----	5, 000, 000

In all from "Aviation, Navy, 1947"----- 25, 000, 000

From "Naval procurement fund," to—

"Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947"-----	\$968, 000
"Pay and allowances of naval personnel, 1947"-----	104, 529, 350
"Fuel, Navy, 1946"-----	29, 531, 000
"Medical Department, Navy, 1947"-----	5, 865, 500
"Pay, Marine Corps, 1947"-----	27, 500, 000
"Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications, 1947"-----	74, 800
"Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947"-----	691, 700

In all from "Naval procurement fund"----- 169, 160, 350

From "Clothing and small stores fund," to "Pay and allowances of naval personnel, 1947"----- 71, 000, 000

This draft of a proposed provision effects transfers between certain existing appropriations of the Navy Department of sums totaling \$297,260,350 in order to permit the Navy to absorb within total funds now available to the Department, additional costs not contemplated at the time the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 was transmitted. These additional requirements are due mainly to:

- (a) Increased pay costs, military and civilian.
- (b) Deficiencies for other than pay increases due to cost of settlement of "Guam claims" under Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945; additional claims received under Public Law 277, approved December 28, 1945, covering losses of personal property by naval and civilian personnel; and tort claims for settlement under Public Law 601, approved August 2, 1946.
- (c) A deficiency in the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947" principally due to continuing activity in the care and handling of property.
- (d) An expenditure deficiency in the appropriation "Fuel, Navy, 1946" as authorized under the provisions of 41 U. S. C. 11.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The above proposed provision is designed to implement the authority granted the Secretary of the Navy in the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), and will permit the Secretary of the Navy to establish rates for Navy rations without regard to those now contained in the current Naval Appropriation Act.

The foregoing proposed provisions are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE JUDICIARY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$55,588 FOR THE JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$55,588 for the Judiciary.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$55,588 for the Judiciary, as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements," for replacement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol. \$12, 500

This amount is required for the installation of a new boiler and accessory equipment necessary to the heating system of the Court of Claims buildings.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii"----- \$1, 188

This amount is required because of the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the First Circuit of Hawaii, authorized by act of the Territorial legislature dated May 11, 1945 (Public Act 142, legislature, Territory of Hawaii). The amount is the net requirement after taking into consideration savings which will accrue to this appropriation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters"----- \$27, 800

This amount is required to meet the estimated cost of providing temporary reporters for the district courts, and effecting certain adjustments in salaries of regular reporters as approved by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges in October 1946.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries"----- \$14, 100

This amount is required for the salaries of temporary employees engaged in surveys made pursuant to Public Law 464, Seventy-ninth Congress, pertaining to the establishment of a system of salaried referees in bankruptcy, and to provide for added costs resulting from reclassifications of positions authorized by the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, FISCAL
YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$695,700 FOR THE NATIONAL LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$695,700 for the National Labor Relations Board.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

the amount of \$695,700 for the National Labor Relations Board, as follows:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries"---	\$450, 000
Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous expenses"-----	161, 000
Penalty-mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for deposit in the Treasury for "Penalty-mail costs"-----	1, 000
Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding"-----	83, 700

The National Labor Relations Board is faced with a rapidly mounting backlog of cases resulting from a marked increase over original estimates of case receipts since March 1946. The accumulation of unresolved cases pending before the Board is accentuated by a reduction in force which was made necessary by the reduced appropriations currently available for 1947. This condition has increased substantially the time required for processing cases, which has the effect of prolonging employer-employee tension while cases are pending and of promoting certain types of strikes which the judicial procedures of the Board are designed to prevent. Additional personnel and funds for the current fiscal year are urgently required in order to reduce industrial unrest by enabling early initiation of a work program formulated by the Board to achieve current status in case processing early in the fiscal year 1949.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,169,114,500 FOR THE
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,169,114,500 for the Veterans' Administration.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 30, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,169,114,500 for the Veterans' Administration, as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services," \$307,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal newspapers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to \$13,019,000----- \$307, 258, 000

The additional amount is necessary for increased administrative expenses, and for increased benefits to veterans, especially for medical and hospital care, necessitated by the demobilization of the armed services at a greatly increased rate over that contemplated at the time of submission of the 1947 Budget.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding"----- \$6, 000, 000

The additional amount is required to meet the increase in usage of various application forms, leaflets explaining the operation of the laws, and other material needed to service the large number of veterans.

Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pensions," \$441,665,000, to remain available until expended----- \$441, 665, 000

The additional amount is required because of a somewhat higher number of veterans and their dependents on the rolls, and because of legislation enacted by the Seventy-ninth Congress subsequent to the submission of the 1947 Budget.

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits," \$873,836,000, to remain available until expended----- \$873, 836, 000

The additional amount is required because of greatly increased demand by veterans for the available benefits over that contemplated at the time of the enactment of the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 521, 79th Cong., approved July 23, 1946).

Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance," \$4,125,500, to remain available until expended----- \$4, 125, 500

The additional amount is required to cover transfers to the United States Government Life Insurance Trust Fund for costs due to war hazards in excess of those contemplated at the time of submission of the 1947 Budget.

National service life insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insurance," \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended----- \$535, 710, 000

The additional amount is required partly to cover transfers to the national service life insurance trust fund for costs due to war hazards in excess of those contemplated at the time of enactment of the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 419, 79th Cong., approved June 21, 1946), and partly to cover the revaluation

of previous transfers, as authorized by section 11 of the Insurance Act of 1946 (Public Law 589, 79th Cong., approved August 1, 1946).

Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943..... \$500,000

The additional amount is required to make loans to disabled veterans in training under the provisions of Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. The increase in the number of veterans in training since the enactment of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 335, 79th Cong., approved March 28, 1946) has made the present amount of the fund (\$1,500,000) inadequate.

Claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act: For the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, fiscal year 1947.. \$20,000

The amount is required in accordance with the procedures established by title IV of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong., approved August 2, 1946).

The foregoing supplemental estimates were made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE
CAPITOL

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$12,600 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

FEBRUARY 5, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$12,600 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol.

The details of this estimate are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$12,600 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "House Office Buildings," including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947----- \$12, 600

The letter of the Architect of the Capitol, dated January 23, 1947, submitting this estimate, is transmitted herewith.

This being an estimate for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: I am forwarding herewith, in duplicate, supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the fiscal year 1947, for inclusion in the next deficiency appropriation bill, as follows:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for maintenance, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947----- \$12, 600

Yours very truly,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

By the legislative establishment, Architect of the Capitol:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for maintenance, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947----- \$12, 600

(40 U. S. C. 175; act of June 30, 1932, Public Law 212; act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 479).

Appropriated, 1947, \$563,000.¹
Supplemental estimate, 1947, \$12,600.¹

¹ In addition to these amounts, a supplemental estimate submitted to the Bureau of the Budget Oct. 24, 1946, for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$72,456, to meet pay increases in 1947 due to Public Law 390 is now pending.



INCREASE IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION
FOR THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION FOR THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 5, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Congress a proposed increase in the administrative expense limitation for the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year 1947.

The details of this proposed increase in limitation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed increase in the administrative expense limitation for the Panama Railroad Company, for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

INCREASE IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased by \$196,000.

The increase in this proposed limitation is required to properly carry on the administrative work necessary for the present volume of business of the Panama Railroad Company.

The foregoing supplement to the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 is to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for that year, and I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,204,000 FOR THE RAILROAD
RETIREMENT BOARD

FEBRUARY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 5, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,204,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in

the amount of \$2,204,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board, as follows:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries"	\$1, 722, 000
Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)"	421, 000
Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding"	23, 000
Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board	38, 000

The additional amounts recommended in the above estimates of appropriation are needed to enable the Railroad Retirement Board to carry out the requirements of Public Law 572, Seventy-ninth Congress, and to process the increased work loads arising therefrom, in the operation of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 (45 U. S. C. 215-228) and the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (45 U. S. C. 228a-4). In addition, an estimate is included in penalty mail costs to cover the increased requirements arising by reason of Public Law 572 and Public Law 599, Seventy-ninth Congress, in the operation of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 (45 U. S. C. 351-367).

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT
FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$489,737,000, TOGETHER WITH
DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS, FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR MILITARY
ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$489,737,000, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the War Department for military activities.

The details of this estimate and drafts of proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$489,737,000, and drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the War Department as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Service, Army

Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
"Pay of the Army"----- \$489, 737, 000

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

The limitation in the last paragraph under the head "Salaries, War Department," in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of Government, other than for field service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800" to \$51,009,800": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available for the Military Establishment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, transfers may be made of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance Service, Army," and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army," from the appropriations "Air Corps, Army," "Engineer Service, Army," "Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army," "National Guard," and "Organized Reserves."

The supplemental estimate is made necessary by the increase in the pay of military personnel under the act of June 29, 1946 (Public Law 474), and to provide for the pay of a larger Army than that contemplated in the 1947 Budget. The 1947 estimates for the Military Establishment were based on an estimated strength of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on June 30, 1947, or an average strength of 1,279,000. The actual strength of the Army on July 1, 1946, was approximately 1,890,000 and it is now estimated that the average strength for the fiscal year 1947 will be 1,419,000, an increase of 140,000 man-years.

The estimated cost of increases in the pay of military personnel under Public Law 474 is \$423,644,000, and estimated increased costs due to the larger strength of the Army which cannot be met from appropriations now available are \$369,856,000 for military pay, \$25,000,000 for travel, and \$5,500,000 for medical care, a total of \$824,000,000. The proposed general provision, submitted herewith, would authorize the transfer of savings of \$334,263,000, resulting from reductions in various programs, to be applied against these increased costs, leaving a balance of \$489,737,000 to be provided in the supplemental appropriation requested.

The proposed provision under "Salaries, War Department," would increase the limitation on the amount available for the pay of departmental employees to meet a portion of the increase in pay of such employees under Public Law 390, approved May 24, 1946, not contemplated in the 1947 Budget. The increase in pay for the departmental employees shown in the 1947 Budget would be approximately \$7,160,000. However, reductions have since been made in the number of departmental employees which will offset \$4,460,000 of this amount, leaving a requirement for an increase in the limitation of \$2,700,000. No additional appropriations will be required for this purpose.

The foregoing estimate and proposed provisions are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR IN THE AMOUNT OF \$7,479,000 FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

FEBRUARY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for said fiscal year in the amount of \$7,479,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The details of this proposed provision and the supplemental estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for said fiscal year in the amount of \$7,479,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," fixed by Section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000, and said appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of claims pursuant to Part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia," \$5,805,000, which amount shall be available until June 30, 1948... \$5, 805, 000
Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio," \$1,674,000, which amount shall be available until June 30, 1948..... 1, 674, 000

The increase in the limitation for travel expenses for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1947 is made necessary by an agreement on the part of the committee to cooperate with the Army Air Forces in a project for flight testing a transsonic research airplane at Muroc Lake, Calif., and the language making available funds in the committee's appropriation for salaries and expenses for the payment of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act is needed before pending claims can be processed. The committee will not require an increase in their appropriation for salaries and expenses for this fiscal year to meet these additional costs.

The supplemental estimates totaling \$7,479,000 are necessary to complete certain aeronautical research facilities of the National Advisory Committee for which funds were appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947. The estimate of \$5,805,000 for the Langley Field laboratory includes funds to meet increases in construction costs since July 1945, when the estimates included in the 1947 Budget were prepared, and to permit modifications in the design of two projects to provide the increased power which has been found to be necessary if the maximum usefulness of the facilities is to be realized. The amount of \$1,674,000 required at the Cleveland laboratory is due entirely to the increased construction costs of two projects over the original estimates prepared in January and July 1945, respectively.

The foregoing draft of a proposed provision and the supplemental estimates are necessary to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DRAFT OF PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN
EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE WAR DEPART-
MENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING
APPROPRIATION FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNC-
TIONS

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing
appropriation for the War Department—Civil Functions.

The details of the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and
the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of
the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the War Department—Civil Functions, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses (Act of May 16, 1946)," in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of government is hereby increased from "\$1,350,000" to "\$2,214,000": *Provided, That* section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from this appropriation.

The purpose of the increased limitation is to provide funds for hiring additional personnel at the seat of government to process and maintain all records in connection with the program for the return of war dead.

The purpose of the provision to exempt employees paid from this appropriation from the personnel ceiling and limitation requirements of existing law is to permit leeway in employment of necessary personnel to complete the program as soon as possible and liquidate the organization.

The foregoing draft of a proposed provision is necessary to provide for a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



PROPOSED LIMITATION FOR THE PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY
ADMINISTRATION AND AN INCREASE IN THE LIMITATION FOR
THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED LIMITATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$269,500 FOR THE PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY
ADMINISTRATION, AND AN INCREASE IN THE LIMITATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$40,000 FOR THE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a proposed limitation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$269,500 for the Philippine Alien Property Administration, and an increase in the limitation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$40,000 for the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The details of these proposed limitations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed limitation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$269,500 for the Philippine Alien Property Administration, and an increase in the limitation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$40,000 for the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, as follows:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside the United States of persons without regard to the civil service and classification laws, including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the administration of property in the Philippine Islands for the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

The limitation for the Philippine Alien Property Administration relates to the period from October 15, 1946, when this agency was created, to the close of fiscal year 1947, and will limit administrative expenses during this period. The increase in the limitation for the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, is required to cover administrative expenses in connection with operations in the Philippine Islands prior to October 15, 1946, in the current fiscal year.

The foregoing proposed limitations are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$82,223,350, TOGETHER WITH
DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS, FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$82,223,350, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Post Office Department.

The details of these estimates and drafts of proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 7, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$82,223,350, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Post Office Department, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General.....	\$15, 200
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SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning.....	1, 500
Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General.....	23, 900
Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.....	25, 500
Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department.....	40, 500
Salaries, Office of the purchasing agent.....	850
Salaries, Bureau of Accounts.....	3, 300

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Personal or property damage claims.....	160, 500
Adjusted losses and contingencies.....	25, 500

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Clerks.....	27, 300
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OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters.....	1, 518, 100
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	11, 124, 600
Clerks, third-class post offices.....	46, 000
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices.....	604, 600
Carfare and bicycle allowance.....	375, 500
City delivery carriers.....	28, 018, 800
Rural Delivery Service.....	3, 832, 100

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service.....	721, 000
Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska.....	85, 000
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.....	10, 500, 000
Railway Mail Service.....	4, 554, 800
Foreign mail transportation.....	11, 691, 000
Railway postal clerks, travel allowance.....	403, 000
Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses.....	8, 500
Indemnities, international mail.....	6, 400
Foreign air-mail transportatoin.....	1, 216, 000

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$147,916,164 FOR THE FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$147,916,164 for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$147,916,164 for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Certification services" ----- \$40, 000

The additional funds are required to carry out the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 139), providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of penicillin or any derivation thereof, and are due to the increased testing requirements for penicillin and increased costs of laboratory equipment and supplies. All costs are covered by fees deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," \$390,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is hereby increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946, payments to the appropriations of Howard University for the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby authorized ----- \$390, 500

The additional funds recommended are to provide improved staffing of the hospital and alterations and improvements to the physical plant to permit operation of a general community and teaching hospital including a tuberculosis unit and a school of nursing education in accordance with acceptable professional standards.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Howard University" ----- \$275, 364

This appropriation is requested to provide funds for the payment of salaries of additional staff. It is made necessary by the increase in the student enrollment, which is due largely to veterans pursuing their education under the GI bill of rights.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended," \$1,734,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia under section 6 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is hereby increased to \$172,961 ----- \$1, 734, 000

Additional sums are required for 1947 to carry the Federal share of the costs of State vocational rehabilitation programs, which have expanded since the 1947 estimates were submitted to Congress. Under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, the Federal Government must provide 50 percent of the cost of rehabilitation services furnished under approved State programs and 100 percent of the costs of vocational guidance and administration in such programs.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Venereal diseases"-----	\$23, 400
Tuberculosis: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Tuberculosis"-----	15, 600
Communicable diseases: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Communicable diseases"-----	99, 100
Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Hospitals and medical care"-----	242, 500

The amounts indicated for the above-listed appropriations are required to enable the Public Health Service to meet the costs of pay increases authorized for commissioned officers by the act of June 29, 1946 (Public Law 474) which became effective subsequent to the transmittal of the Budget for fiscal year 1947.

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, for carrying out the provisions of the National Mental Health Act of July 3, 1946 (Public Law 487), except section 11, including travel; printing and binding; and the objects specified in the paragraph immediately following the heading "Public Health Service" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947-----	\$120, 000
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These funds are required to inaugurate the Public Health Service program in mental health activities, which was authorized in the National Mental Health Act, approved July 3, 1946.

Foreign quarantine service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign quarantine service"-----	\$10, 400
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This amount is for costs of pay increases for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 474.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National Institute of Health, operating expenses"-----	\$1, 082, 200
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Requirements for research grants-in-aid under the National Institute of Health are in excess of original estimates. Of the amount recommended, \$1,074,000 is for research grants and \$8,200 is for costs of pay increases for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 474.

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses"-----	\$8, 700
Office of International Health Relations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of International Health Relations"-----	5, 400

The above two items are needed for costs of pay increases for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 474.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947 for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind"-----	\$135, 000, 000
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The increase over the regular appropriation of \$484,000,000 results primarily from changes made by Public Law 719, Seventy-ninth Congress, in the provisions for Federal matching of assistance payments. This legislation increased the maximums on individual payments subject to Federal matching and increased the Federal share up to these maximums.

Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance"----- \$50, 000

The Bureau of Public Assistance administers the program of grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. The 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act made substantial increases in the program and work loads of the Bureau. The recommended amount is required to enable the Bureau to handle these additional loads.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration"----- \$6, 459, 000

Additional funds are needed for the administration of State unemployment compensation agencies, whose work loads and costs of administration have not declined as was anticipated when the 1947 estimates were submitted to the Congress.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (sec. 3, Act of August 10, 1946, Public Law 719)----- \$1, 000, 000

These funds will provide the share of seamen's unemployment compensation for which the Federal Government is liable in 1947, in accordance with the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$585,000, and the limitation on the amount which may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased by \$851,000, the whole to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by the Administrator as payment for services performed for any department or agency of the Government by persons whose salaries are paid from said fund shall be deposited to the credit of the fund and be available, during the fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same purposes----- \$585, 000

The amounts requested above are necessary to process the increased work loads arising from the enactment of title II of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), and the act of July 31, 1946 (Public Law 572).

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration"----- \$460, 000

The amount requested is essential to meet the requirements of Public Law 719 and Public Law 572, which affect the old-age and survivors insurance program. In addition, the amount includes allowances for increased rental cost for the Candler Building, Baltimore, Md., which became effective as of July 1, 1946, and increases in prices on essential equipment and supplies required by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance during the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel"----- \$23, 000

The recommended supplemental for this unit in the Office of the Administrator is necessary to enable the Office of the General Counsel to handle additional problems and work loads arising out of the 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency"----- \$121, 000

Most of the increase in this appropriation is necessary to enable the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to handle new and increased problems and work loads arising out of legislation enacted since Congress acted on the 1947 appropriation. The rest of the increase is for the Public Health Service, mainly to provide for travel necessary to follow up promising new developments in several important research programs, including cancer research.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency"----- \$171, 000

Over half of the recommended supplemental estimate is for the Social Security Administration to cover additional printing and binding required in administering new legislation and to meet the substantial increase in printing and binding prices. The rest of the increase is to provide necessary funds for the Public Health Service, Office of Education, and Food and Drug Administration to cover increased costs and to enable these agencies to undertake certain important activities not provided for adequately in the regular appropriation.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, BUREAU
OF THE BUDGET

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$38,000, TOGETHER WITH A DRAFT
OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING
APPROPRIATION, FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESI-
DENT, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$38,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget.

The details of the estimate of appropriation and the draft of the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE—BUDGET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$38,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget," for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
"Printing and binding"----- \$38,000

The proposed provision is required to permit the Bureau to settle a claim now outstanding and any others which may occur during the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The supplemental estimate is to provide for the increased cost of printing the 1948 Budget Document and the printing of the tables furnished the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation and proposed provision are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND PROPOSED
AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN TRIBAL
FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1946 AND 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,003,469.34 AND PRO-
POSED AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN
TRIBAL FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$1,003,469.34, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, in the amount of \$1,003,469.34, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," exclusively for the payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601)----- \$20, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the settlement of claims in amounts not exceeding \$1,000 each for damages resulting from negligence or wrongful acts of employees of the Department of the Interior during the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Fire fighting," \$56,000; and \$20,000 of the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses," Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof-- \$56, 000

This estimate is required to provide additional funds to meet fire-suppression costs in the current fiscal year.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon"----- \$18, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to meet increased contract costs for fire protection on the Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education of Indians: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Education of Indians"----- \$250, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to meet the increased cost of operating nonreservation boarding schools because of increased attendance of Indian pupils at these schools.

Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Conservation of health"----- \$62, 000

This estimate is to meet increased per diem rates and to provide funds for the care of an increased number of Indian patients in St.

Elizabeths Hospital and certain sanitarium under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range fires" ----- \$50, 000

This amount is required to meet fire-suppression costs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in excess of available funds during the current fiscal year.

Payment to Milton A. Johnson: For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent, Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Washington, and for deposit to certain other accounts pursuant to the Act of August 7, 1946 (Private Law 863) ----- \$2, 119. 34

This estimate is submitted in accordance with the act of August 7, 1946, which authorizes an appropriation of \$2,119.34 for deposit to accounts diminished by embezzlement of funds by a former employee of the Yakima Indian Agency.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds)," \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested.

The purpose of this estimate is to authorize additional expenditures from tribal funds for the relief of needy Indians.

Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Support of Indian schools (tribal funds)" ----- \$200, 000

This estimate is to increase the limitation on the expenditure of tribal funds in order to permit the expenditure of reimbursements received from Indian veterans and the Veterans' Administration for the operation of training programs for such veterans in several of the reservation and nonreservation boarding schools.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclamation Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that District to the United States for operation and maintenance for the calendar year 1947 ----- \$59, 800

These funds are required for operation and maintenance of the Vale project, Oregon, during the calendar year 1947 in accordance with the terms of a contract between the Vale (Oreg.) irrigation district and the United States, dated October 22, 1926.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Gaging streams," \$300,000, and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased from \$1,620,000 to \$1,920,000 ----- \$300, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds to match on a dollar-for-dollar basis State or municipal offerings for cooperative water investigations.

4 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Insane of Alaska"-----	\$650
Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Insane of Alaska"-----	80, 900

The purpose of the foregoing items is to provide additional funds for the maintenance of Alaskan insane patients at the Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oreg.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint Croix"----- \$104, 000

This estimate is to provide additional funds for defraying the anticipated deficit in the treasury of the municipality of St. Croix for the current fiscal year.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$3,944,000 AND DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS AFFECTING
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$3,944,000 and drafts of proposed provisions affecting appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947.

The details of this estimate and the proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$3,944,000 and drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: The sum of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Week's Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and management".

The 1947 appropriation provided for a timber sales program involving the production of 3.5 billion board feet of lumber. Sufficient progress has been made toward this goal to not only assure its attainment, but to permit it to be exceeded by an additional 400,000,000 board feet. To handle this additional production would require an increase of \$410,000 in administrative funds, but this expenditure would increase gross revenues by an estimated \$2,000,000. The need for lumber is great and everything within reason should be done to increase the output. To provide for this increase in funds, there is proposed a transfer of \$410,000 from the appropriation "Acquisition of lands for national forests, under Week's Act." The rate of obligation under this land acquisition program, as of December 31, 1946, indicates that available funds will exceed the needs of the current fiscal year.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1947----- \$3, 944, 000

Because of the impossibility of determining definitely in advance the amount of funds required during any fiscal year for fighting and preventing fires in the national forests, the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years past has provided the nominal sum of \$100,000, for this purpose. The practice has been to supplement this sum to the extent actually required by the temporary use of funds appropriated for general expense purposes of the Forest Service. After the close of the fire season each year, it has been the custom of the Department to submit estimates, and of Congress to appropriate the funds needed to reimburse these general expense appropriations. The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide similar reimbursement for expenditures actually incurred by the Forest Service since July 1, 1946, and provide for estimated expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year 1947.

The estimate of \$3,944,000 may be summarized as follows:

Obligations July 1 to Dec. 31, 1946, for fire suppression and prevention-----	\$3, 356, 104
Estimated obligations Jan. 1 to June 30, 1947, for fire suppression and prevention-----	631, 469

Total fire fighting and prevention requirements for period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, are estimated at-----	3, 987, 573
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Less amount available from 1947 appropriation for fighting forest fires:	
Amount appropriated, 1947-----	\$100, 000
Less amount obligated in fiscal year 1946 in excess of amount appropriated-----	56, 427
	<u>\$43, 573</u>
Total deficiency-----	<u>3, 944, 000</u>

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for administrative expenses, \$800,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation.

The act of July 12, 1946 (Public Law 505, 79th Cong.), extended from July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947, the authority for making Land Bank Commissioner loans. Land Bank Commissioner loans are made from funds furnished by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and when made become the property of the Corporation. The budget submitted for the Corporation for the fiscal year 1947 contains no amount to cover the expenses of acquiring new loans for the fiscal year 1947, since under then existing authority, no new loans could be made after June 30, 1946. The acquisition of Land Bank Commissioner loans and the servicing of previously acquired loans and real estate are through the services and facilities of the Federal land banks, the cost of which is reimbursed to the land banks by the Corporation. The additional sum of \$800,000 is necessary to insure reimbursement to the Federal land banks for the cost of making new Land Bank Commissioner loans under Public Law 505, Seventy-ninth Congress.

TORT CLAIMS

Appropriations and other funds available to the Department during the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

The Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601), authorizes the heads of Federal agencies to settle certain tort claims of not more than \$1,000 accruing on and after January 1, 1945. The language herein proposed would provide authority for the payment, from funds currently available to the Department, of claims accruing on and after January 1, 1945, which will be settled during fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimate and proposed provisions are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000 FOR THE UNITED STATES
SOLDIERS' HOME

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$50,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$50,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT (CIVIL FUNCTIONS)

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for Maintenance and operation, United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund----- \$50,000

The additional funds recommended have been made necessary because of an increase in the number of members of the home requiring hospital care. Provision also is made for additional funds for reimbursement for care of members of the home hospitalized at St. Elizabeths Hospital. This provision results from an increase in the reimbursement rate for St. Elizabeths Hospital.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,955,000 FOR THE FEDERAL
WORKS AGENCY

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,955,000 for the Federal Works Agency.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,955,000 for the Federal Works Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from the activity of the Federal Works Agency, pursuant to Part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946----- \$20, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the payment of claims, in amounts not exceeding \$1,000 each, for damages resulting from negligence or wrongful acts of employees of the Federal Works Agency.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area"----- \$2, 700, 000

The 1947 appropriation for the operation of public buildings in the District of Columbia contemplated that the cost of operations would be reduced by \$3,015,286 through the release of building space. It is now apparent that approximately one-third of this prospective credit will not be realized.

The cost of moving, restoration of leased premises, and tenant changes in connection with the release of rented quarters and the consolidation of activities in Government buildings is now estimated to require \$1,503,400 in addition to the nominal amount provided in the annual appropriation.

These are the principal factors in this supplemental estimate of appropriation for the services required of the Public Buildings Administration by the Federal agencies.

Extension and equipment, National Archives Building: For extension and equipment, National Archives Building, \$235,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948----- \$235, 000

Due to shortages of material and equipment during the war emergency, the procurement of additional space and equipment for record storage has been postponed. This estimate will supply facilities to meet the most urgent needs in this respect.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF AP-
PROPRIATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$9,583.08, AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$4,242,605.00, IN ALL, \$4,252,188.08, TOGETHER WITH A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION, FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEBRUARY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress deficiency estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$9,583.08, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$4,242,605, in all, \$4,252,188.08, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the District of Columbia.

The details of these estimates and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$9,583.08, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$4,242,605, in all, \$4,252,188.08, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the District of Columbia, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available for the payment of salaries of members of the apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

FISCAL SERVICE

Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the "Collector's office"-----	\$1, 056. 55
Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for the "Collector's office"-----	1, 405. 91

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Coroner's office"-----	3, 300. 00
Department of Weights, Measures and Markets: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets"-----	3, 550. 00
License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "License bureau"-----	900. 00
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board"-----	600. 00
Office of Administrator of Rent Control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control"-----	1, 380. 00
Poundmaster's Office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Poundmaster's Office"-----	2, 900. 00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

General supervision and instruction: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and instruction"-----	90, 175. 00
Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds"-----	53, 000. 00

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses"-----	24, 840. 00
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RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses"-----	63, 700. 00
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FIRE DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the Fire Department-----	\$3, 800. 00
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POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's relief-----	560, 000. 00
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VETERANS' SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for Salaries and expenses for services to veterans and war workers, including housing services-----	14, 700. 00
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COURTS

Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills"-----	3, 400. 00
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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Adult Cor- rectional Service"-----	113, 960. 00
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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public assistance and children's services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and children's services"-----	184, 200. 00
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital"-----	2, 234, 000. 00

PUBLIC WORKS

Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings"-----	7, 700. 00
Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Surveyor's office"-----	100. 00
Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Central garage"-----	3, 200. 00
Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Department of Vehicles and Traffic"-----	9, 900. 00
Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse Division"-----	350, 000. 00
Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer Division"-----	40, 100. 00
Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Division"-----	30, 000. 00
Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating ex- penses, Water Division"-----	186, 300. 00
Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Water Division"-----	150, 000. 00

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Operating expenses (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Washington Aqueduct"-----	52, 000. 00
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NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National Capital Parks"----- \$55, 000. 00

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500)----- 1, 073. 99

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document No. —, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment----- 2, 632. 30

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
Rebecca Hough McNeil-----	\$1, 500	\$41. 50	\$1, 541. 50
Sadie J. Murray and C. T. Murray-----	625		625. 00
Capital Mortgage & Title Co., Inc., a body corporate-----	136	3. 75	139. 75
The Electric Storage Battery Co.-----		250. 25	250. 25
Calvary Baptist Church Extension Association-----		75. 80	75. 80
Total-----	2, 261	371. 30	2, 632. 30

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1944-----	\$11. 24
Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1944-----	640. 78
Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1944-----	3. 46
Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1944-----	1, 813. 00
Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway fund)-----	441. 15
Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from water fund)-----	18. 23
Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1944-----	75. 00
Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1943-----	134. 64
Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1943-----	3. 43
Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1943-----	8. 08
Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and 1943-----	17. 10
Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1942-----	2. 12
Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1942-----	146. 10
In all, \$3,314.33.	

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have submitted the above estimates of appropriation and proposed provision to the Bureau

of the Budget with statements that such amounts are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year involved.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia appear to be sufficient for the current fiscal year to provide for the expenditures herein proposed, I recommend that the foregoing estimates of appropriation and proposed provision be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$353,398,633

FEBRUARY 13, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$353,398,633.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 13, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$353,398,633. They represent that portion of the cost of several pay bills which it is estimated the various agencies will not be able to absorb within available funds. The specific pay bills included are (1) the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public

Law 390) which is principally applicable to employees under the Classification Act; (2) Public Laws 317, 386, and 577, which granted increases to employees of the postal service; (3) Public Laws 491 and 568 relating principally to certain employees of the District of Columbia; and (4) Public Laws 567 and 582 which increased the compensation of justices and judges and the fees of commissioners.

The total cost of the above laws for the fiscal year 1947 is estimated at \$598,986,000. Of this amount the Federal Employees Pay Act (Public Law 390) will cost \$417,056,650 of which 56 percent will be absorbed within available funds. The laws relating to the postal service, the District of Columbia, and the courts will cost \$181,929,350 of which approximately 1 percent is to be absorbed.

These supplemental estimates provide only for the increased pay costs for those employees paid from appropriations contained in the annual appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1947 (or from funds continued available from prior years) and in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, approved July 23, 1946, and the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, approved August 8, 1946. All supplemental estimates for additional personal services for the fiscal year 1947 which are submitted during the present session of Congress will include sufficient funds to meet the increased pay costs.

The attached statement shows by departments and agencies (1) the total increased pay costs of the various acts, (2) that portion of the total cost which will be absorbed within presently available funds, and (3) the supplemental appropriations required. The information for those functions or agencies which have been transferred during this fiscal year is included on a full-year basis under the agency to which transferred.

The supplemental estimates, listed by departments and agencies and appropriations involved, are as follows:

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

"To meet the increased pay costs authorized by the Act of May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), Senate" (to be allotted to various appropriation titles)-----	\$1, 507, 500
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House of Representatives:

"Compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others"-----	650, 000
"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates"-----	1, 750, 000

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Furniture"-----	18, 000
"Miscellaneous items"-----	6, 000
"Special and select committees"-----	100, 000
"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation"-----	35, 000
"Folding documents"-----	25, 000
"Revision of laws"-----	1, 000
"Preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of laws"-----	18, 000
"Clerk's office, special assistance"-----	2, 000
"Speaker's automobile"-----	1, 200
"Capitol Police Board"-----	300

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—continued

Joint Committee on Printing: "Salaries"-----	\$2, 900
Office of Legislative Counsel: "Salaries and expenses"-----	12, 000
Architect of the Capitol:	
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries"-----	9, 176
Capitol Buildings and Grounds:	
"Capitol Buildings"-----	56, 173
"Capitol Grounds"-----	17, 882
"Legislative garage"-----	3, 297
"Senate Office Building"-----	52, 898
"House Office Buildings"-----	72, 456
"Capitol power plant"-----	50, 478
Library Buildings and Grounds:	
"Salaries"-----	23, 583
"Salaries, Sunday opening"-----	1, 850
Botanic Garden: "Salaries"-----	20, 298
Library of Congress:	
"Salaries, Library, proper"-----	282, 520
Copyright office: "Salaries"-----	73, 931
Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries"-----	56, 980
Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and expenses"-----	40, 690
Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses"-----	8, 505
Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses"-----	11, 886
"Motion-picture project"-----	7, 892
Library buildings: "Salaries"-----	57, 702
Total, legislative branch-----	<u>4, 977, 097</u>

THE JUDICIARY

United States Supreme Court:	
"Salaries"-----	97, 000
"Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds"-----	18, 631
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses"-----	28, 315
United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses"-----	41, 250
Miscellaneous items of expense:	
"Salaries of judges"-----	1, 164, 000
"Salaries of clerks of courts"-----	190, 000
"Probation system, United States courts"-----	78, 000
"Salaries of criers"-----	11, 800
"Fees of commissioners"-----	95, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts: "Salaries"-----	40, 000
Total, The Judiciary-----	<u>1, 763, 996</u>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Mansion and grounds: "Care, maintenance, repair, and alteration"-----	18, 250
Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses"-----	350, 500
Office for Emergency Management:	
Office of Defense Transportation: "Salaries and expenses"-----	62, 400
Office of Scientific Research and Development: "Salaries and expenses"-----	48, 800
War Assets Administration: "Salaries and expenses"-----	20, 474, 300
Office of Government Reports: "Salaries and expenses"-----	49, 500
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	<u>21, 003, 750</u>

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	1, 059, 800
Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	651, 900
Federal Power Commission:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	365, 300
"Flood control surveys"-----	31, 500

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	\$281, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission:	.
"General expenses"-----	793, 100
"Railroad safety"-----	56, 500
"Locomotive inspection"-----	52, 100
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	1, 040, 000
National Archives: "Salaries and expenses"-----	148, 600
National Capital Housing Authority: "Maintenance and operation"-----	1, 550
National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries"-----	412, 400
National Mediation Board:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	16, 000
National Railroad Adjustment Board: "Salaries and expenses"-----	19, 000
Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(85, 000)
Railroad Retirement Board:	
"Salaries"-----	304, 000
"Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)"-----	31, 000
Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	572, 000
Smithsonian Institution:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	180, 400
"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art"-----	101, 000
Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses"-----	124, 000
The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses"-----	123, 500
United States Maritime Commission:	
"Construction fund" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be used for personal services)-----	(1, 890, 000)
"Maritime Training" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of this fund which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(40, 000)
Veterans' Administration: "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services"-----	48, 272, 500
Total, Independent Offices-----	<u>54, 637, 150</u>

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	<u>(3, 710, 000)</u>
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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses"-----	153, 000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses"-----	26, 000
Food and Drug Administration:	
"Enforcement operations"-----	409, 700
"Certification services"-----	37, 000
"General administration"-----	16, 500
Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses"-----	119, 400
Howard University: "Salaries"-----	181, 600
Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses"-----	116, 500
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:	
"For payments to States"-----	12, 000
"General administrative expenses"-----	35, 000
"Salaries and expenses, services for blind function"-----	3, 500
Public Health Service:	
"Venereal diseases"-----	258, 400
"Tuberculosis"-----	99, 000
"Communicable diseases"-----	425, 900
"Hospitals and medical care"-----	1, 789, 500
"Foreign quarantine service"-----	237, 500
"National Institute of Health, operating expenses"-----	279, 400
"National Cancer Institute, operating expenses"-----	98, 900

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—continued

Public Health Service—Continued

"Salaries and miscellaneous expenses"-----	\$220, 100
"Office of International Health Relations"-----	3, 830
"Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of Surgeon General"-----	82, 100

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance"-----	134, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security"-----	95, 000
"Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund which may be used for salaries)-----	(3, 285, 000)
"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau"-----	35, 800
"Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration"-----	466, 700

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries, Office of the Administrator"-----	23, 500
"Salaries, Division of Personnel Management"-----	17, 600
"Salaries, Division of Service Operations"-----	39, 000
"Salaries, Office of the General Counsel"-----	85, 500

Total, Federal Security Agency-----5, 501, 930

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses"-----	33, 800
Public Buildings Administration:	
"General administrative expenses"-----	201, 500
"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area"-----	2, 996, 000
"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia"-----	1, 123, 600
Bureau of Community Facilities:	
"Maintenance and operation of schools" (increase in authorization to expend unobligated balances)-----	(35, 700)
"War public works (community facilities) liquidation" (increase in authorization to expend unobligated balances)-----	(100, 000)
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	<u>4, 354, 900</u>

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: "Salaries and expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(166, 000)
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(36, 000)
Federal Public Housing Authority: "Salaries and expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(1, 900, 000)
Defense Homes Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(10, 670)
Total, National Housing Agency-----	<u>(2, 112, 670)</u>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses"-----	210, 000
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses"-----	265, 000
Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses"-----	70, 000
Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and expenses"-----	66, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:	
"Economic investigations"-----	\$250, 000
"Crop and livestock estimates"-----	240, 000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and expenses"-----	78, 000
Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of extension work"-----	46, 000
Agricultural Research Administration:	
Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses"-----	43, 000
"Special research fund, Department of Agriculture"-----	110, 000
Office of Experiment Stations:	
"Administration of grants and coordination of research with States"-----	21, 000
"Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico"-----	7, 000
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
"Animal Husbandry"-----	86, 500
"Diseases of animals"-----	64, 500
"Fur-resources investigations"-----	14, 000
"Inspection and quarantine"-----	134, 000
"Meat inspection"-----	1, 240, 000
"Virus Serum Toxin Act"-----	40, 000
"Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum" (increase in sum made available from appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, from "\$37, 300 to \$42, 500")-----	(5, 200)
Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses"-----	102, 800
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering:	
"Field crops"-----	235, 000
"Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops"-----	175, 000
"Forest diseases"-----	36, 100
"Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation"-----	145, 000
"Agricultural engineering"-----	53, 000
"National Arboretum"-----	9, 900
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
"Insect investigations"-----	273, 000
"Insect and plant disease control"-----	285, 000
"Foreign plant quarantines"-----	190, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:	
"Agricultural chemical investigations"-----	50, 000
"Naval-stores investigations"-----	16, 000
"Regional research laboratories"-----	470, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	90, 000
Forest Service:	
Salaries and expenses:	
"General administrative expenses"-----	72, 000
"National forest protection and management"-----	2, 300, 000
"Forest and range management investigations"-----	250, 000
"Forest products"-----	160, 000
"Farm and other private forestry cooperation"-----	38, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating expenses"-----	450, 000
Soil Conservation Service:	
"Soil conservation research"-----	145, 000
"Soil conservation operations"-----	4, 000, 000
"Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land"-----	106, 000
Marketing services:	
"Market news service"-----	130, 000
"Market inspection of farm products"-----	60, 000
"Marketing farm products"-----	260, 000
"Tobacco Acts"-----	125, 000
"Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts"-----	25, 000
"Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Future Acts"-----	125, 000
"United States Grain Standards Act"-----	115, 000
"United States Warehouse Act"-----	56, 000
"Federal Seed Act"-----	15, 500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued

Marketing services—Continued	
“Packers and Stockyards Acts”	\$55, 200
“Naval Stores Act”	4, 300
“Insecticide Act”	31, 000
“Commodity Exchange Act”	26, 000
“Freight rates for farm products”	15, 000
“Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation”	2, 500, 000
Farm tenancy: “Salaries and expenses”	325, 000
Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and expenses”	550, 000
Farm Credit Administration: “Salaries and expenses”	40, 000
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: “Administrative expenses” (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)	(85, 000)
Production Credit Corporations: “Administrative expenses” (in- crease in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)	(50, 000)
Total, Department of Agriculture	17, 094, 800

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”	122, 300
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:	
“General administration, Office of the Administrator”	477, 700
“Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities”	3, 661, 700
“Technical development”	48, 000
“Enforcement of safety regulations”	836, 000
“Airport Advisory Service”	25, 400
“Maintenance and operation of aircraft”	72, 100
“Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport”	79, 500
“Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses”	158, 600
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
“Salaries and expenses, departmental”	287, 100
“Salaries and expenses, field”	223, 600
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: “Departmental sala- ries and expenses” and “Export Control,” \$650,000, to be derived by transfer from “Field office service”	(650, 000)
Patent Office: “Salaries”	632, 000
National Bureau of Standards:	
“Operation and administration”	68, 400
“Testing, inspection, and information service”	211, 500
“Research and development”	239, 500
“Standards for commerce”	31, 500
Weather Bureau “Salaries and expenses”	1, 712, 000
Inland Waterways Corporation: “Administrative expenses” (in- crease in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)	-(86, 100)
Total, Department of Commerce	8, 886, 900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:	
“Salaries”	174, 000
“War agency liquidation”	15, 000
“Office of Solicitor”	36, 200
“Division of Territories and Island Possessions”	- 21, 600
“Oil and Gas Division”	44, 000
“Soil and moisture conservation operations”	97, 000
“Commission of Fine Arts”	910
Bureau of Land Management:	
“Salaries and expenses (Grazing Service)”	38, 900
“Salaries and expenses (General Land Office)”	134, 700
“Surveying public lands (General Land Office)”	43, 300
“Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination (General Land Office)”	34, 600

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued

Bureau of Land Management—Continued

"Salaries and expenses of district land offices (General Land Office)"	\$30, 000
"Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (General Land Office)"	27, 800
"Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts (receipt limitation) (General Land Office)"	2, 000
"Protection and management of the timber resources of the public domain (General Land Office)"	22, 100

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Salaries and expenses"	132, 700
"Salaries and expenses, district offices"	85, 000
"Salaries and expenses, reservation administration"	411, 700
"Alaska native service"	290, 000
"Education of Indians"	889, 700
"Conservation of health"	700, 000
"Welfare of Indians"	9, 800
"Management, Indian forest and range resources"	89, 400
"Agriculture and stock raising"	89, 200
"Development of Indian arts and crafts"	2, 700
"Irrigation and drainage"	18, 700
"Administration of Indian tribal affairs (from tribal funds)"	(9, 700)
"Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (from tribal funds)"	(8, 400)
"Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (from tribal funds)"	(4, 900)
"Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (from tribal funds)"	(23, 600)

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, special fund:

"Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)"	360, 000
"Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California (from power revenues)"	(21, 000)
"Yuma project, Arizona-California"	10, 200
"Central Valley project, California (from power revenues)"	(49, 300)
"Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado (from power revenues)"	(9, 400)
"Boise project, Idaho"	10, 000
"Minidoka project, Idaho (from power revenues)"	(7, 400)
"Minidoka project, Idaho"	2, 000
"North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming (from power revenues)"	(5, 000)
"Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas (from power revenues)"	(5, 300)
"Owyhee project, Oregon"	9, 500
"Klamath project, Oregon-California"	9, 500
"Columbia Basin project, Washington (from power revenues)"	(41, 200)
"Yakima project, Washington"	21, 500
"Kendrick project, Wyoming (from power revenues)"	(8, 200)
"Riverton project, Wyoming"	6, 000

Colorado River Dam fund: "Boulder Canyon project"

"Geological Survey"	152, 900
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Bureau of Mines:

"Salaries and expenses"	12, 600
"Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents"	25, 500
"Coal-mine inspections and investigations"	42, 000
"Testing fuel"	7, 000
"Mineral mining investigations"	9, 200
"Mining experiment stations"	30, 000
"Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania"	15, 000
"Economics of mineral industries"	23, 000
"National Park Service"	666, 600
"Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks"	65, 900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service: "Salaries and expenses"-----	\$579, 100
Government in the Territories:	
Territory of Alaska: "Expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary"-----	2, 800
Territory of Hawaii: "Expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary"-----	1, 500
Government of the Virgin Islands:	
"Salaries of the Governor and employees"-----	27, 800
"Salaries and expenses of the agricultural station"-----	5, 500
Total, Department of the Interior-----	<u>5, 598, 910</u>

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
"Office of the Attorney General"-----	92, 000
"Administrative Division"-----	168, 000
"Tax Division"-----	95, 000
"Criminal Division"-----	100, 000
"Claims Division"-----	174, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Customs Division"-----	22, 800
"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division"-----	219, 100
"Examination of judicial offices"-----	9, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Lands Division"-----	50, 000
"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field"-----	19, 500
"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth"-----	596, 700
"Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth"-----	13, 800
"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth"-----	450, 800
"Pay and expenses of bailiffs"-----	15, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation:	
"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes"---	1, 032, 000
"Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency)"-----	2, 452, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service"-----	2, 987, 000
Federal Prison System:	
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons"-----	45, 000
"Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions"---	1, 639, 000
"Medical and hospital service"-----	116, 000
"Support of United States prisoners"-----	17, 500
Office of Alien Property: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(393, 000)
Total, Department of Justice-----	<u>10, 314, 200</u>

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary:	
"Salaries"-----	114, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Child Labor Provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act"-----	1, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Child Labor Provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Standards"-----	25, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Child Labor Standards, Division of Labor Standards"-----	2, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor"-----	126, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards"-----	14, 000
"Commissioners of Conciliation"-----	282, 000
Retraining and Reemployment Administration: "Salaries"-----	25, 000
"Apprentice Training Service"-----	218, 000
Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	637, 000
United States Employment Service: "General administration"---	217, 000
Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses"-----	29, 000
Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries"-----	577, 000
Total, Department of Labor-----	<u>2, 267, 000</u>

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia:	
Office of the Postmaster General: "Salaries"-----	\$44, 700
Salaries in bureaus and offices:	
"Office of Budget and Administrative Planning"-----	6, 300
"Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General"-----	137, 900
"Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General"-----	110, 900
"Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General"-----	158, 200
"Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General"-----	78, 000
"Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department"-----	21, 000
"Office of the Chief Inspector"-----	31, 300
"Office of the purchasing agent"-----	9, 800
"Bureau of Accounts"-----	77, 100
Field Service, Post Office Department:	
Office of Chief Inspector:	
"Salaries of inspectors"-----	263, 700
"Clerks"-----	149, 600
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Compensation to postmasters"-----	12, 701, 900
"Compensation to assistant postmasters"-----	1, 260, 000
"Clerks, first- and second-class post offices"-----	74, 221, 400
"Clerks, third-class post offices"-----	5, 954, 000
"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices"-----	200, 400
"Village delivery service"-----	51, 600
"City delivery carriers"-----	42, 981, 200
"Special-delivery compensation and fees"-----	1, 488, 000
"Rural Delivery Service"-----	13, 793, 900
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Railway Mail Service"-----	13, 055, 200
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper"-----	3, 600
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:	
"Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies"-----	26, 600
"Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia"-----	193, 800
"Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston"-----	61, 300
"Vehicle Service"-----	2, 486, 300
Public Buildings, maintenance and operation: "Operating force"-----	7, 074, 700
Total, Post Office Department-----	176,642,400

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary of State:	
"Salaries"-----	3, 260, 000
"Passport agencies"-----	9, 500
International obligations:	
"American Mexican Claims Commission"-----	3, 500
"International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada"-----	4, 500
"Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada"-----	4, 300
"Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada"-----	6, 400
"Cooperation with the American Republics"-----	101, 200
Institute of Inter-American Affairs: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(84, 700)
Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.: "Administrative expenses" (increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses)-----	(38, 500)
Total, Department of State-----	3, 389, 400

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries"-----	\$55, 000
Division of Tax Research: "Salaries"-----	23, 800
Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries"-----	11, 900
Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries"-----	22, 000
Office of General Counsel: "Salaries"-----	20, 200
Division of Personnel: "Salaries"-----	28, 100
Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries"-----	53, 950
Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating force"-----	85, 900
Fiscal Service:	
Bureau of Accounts:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	120, 300
"Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses"-----	762, 900
"Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic functions"-----	42, 550
Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt"-----	1, 894, 000
Office of the Treasurer of the United States:	
"Salaries and expenses"-----	603, 000
"Salaries (reimbursable)"-----	15, 000
Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses"-----	3, 797, 000
Bureau of Internal Revenue: "Salaries and expenses"-----	21, 717, 400
Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses"-----	140, 000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and expenses"-----	939, 400
Secret Service Division:	
"Salaries"-----	12, 750
"Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes"-----	192, 950
"White House Police"-----	45, 500
"Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings"-----	47, 200
"Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces"-----	7, 350
Bureau of the Mint:	
"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director"-----	18, 250
"Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices"-----	160, 300
Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses"-----	152, 700
Coast Guard:	
"Office of Commandant"-----	237, 600
"Civilian employees, Coast Guard"-----	326, 400
"Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard"-----	54, 000
"Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard"-----	179, 000
Total, Treasury Department-----	<u>31, 766, 400</u>

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil functions of the War Department:	
Quartermaster Corps: "Cemeterial expenses"-----	48, 000
Signal Corps: "Alaska Communication System"-----	53, 000
The Panama Canal:	
"Sanitation, Canal Zone"-----	515, 000
"Civil government"-----	357, 000
Total, War Department-----	<u>973, 000</u>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General administration:	
"Executive office"-----	18, 700
"Office of the corporation counsel"-----	15, 600
"Board of Tax Appeals"-----	1, 700
Fiscal Service:	
"Assessor's office"-----	51, 700
"Collector's office"-----	14, 400
"Auditor's office"-----	40, 500
"Purchasing division"-----	10, 000
Regulatory agencies:	
"Alcoholic Beverage Control Board"-----	5, 700
"Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole"-----	4, 800

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Regulatory agencies—Continued

"Coroner's office"-----	\$3, 700
"Department of Insurance"-----	3, 800
"Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets"-----	9, 700
"License bureau"-----	3, 300
"Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board"-----	5, 700
"Office of Administrator of Rent Control"-----	11, 500
"Office of Recorder of Deeds"-----	26, 400
"Poundmaster's office"-----	3, 100
"Public Utilities Commission"-----	12, 200
"Zoning Commission"-----	2, 300

Public Schools:

Operating expenses:

"General administration"-----	45, 000
"General supervision and instruction"-----	1, 540, 000
"Vocational education, George-Deen program"-----	21, 000
"Operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment"-----	200, 000
Public Library: "Operating expenses"-----	99, 500
Recreation Department: "Operating expenses"-----	43, 300
Metropolitan Police: "Salaries and expenses"-----	553, 500
"Fire Department"-----	397, 600

Courts:

"Juvenile court"-----	14, 200
"Municipal court"-----	43, 200
"Municipal court of appeals"-----	4, 100
"Probation system"-----	1, 700
"Office of Register of Wills"-----	11, 100
"Commission on Mental Health"-----	4, 300

Health Department:

"Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)"-----	158, 400
"Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium"-----	20, 000

Department of Corrections:

Adult Correctional Service: "Operating expenses"-----	163, 000
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Public Welfare:

"Office of the Director"-----	10, 900
Family Welfare Service:	
"Operating expenses, child care"-----	15, 800
"Public assistance and children's services"-----	32, 900
"Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent"-----	14, 700
Juvenile Correctional Service: "Operating expenses"-----	16, 100
Mental Rehabilitation Service:	
"Operating expenses, District Training School"-----	48, 500
"Deportation nonresident insane"-----	2, 200

Public Works:

"Office of chief clerk"-----	6, 400
"Office of Municipal Architect"-----	11, 100
"Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings"-----	51, 600
"Surveyor's office"-----	4, 600
"Department of Inspections"-----	54, 100
"Central garage"-----	4, 200
"Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund)"-----	14, 900
"Reimbursements of other appropriations (payable from highway fund)"-----	109, 500
"Operating expenses, Refuse Division"-----	30, 700
"Operating expenses, Sewer Division"-----	39, 500
"Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund)"-----	38, 000

Washington Aqueduct: "Operating expenses (payable from water fund)"-----

25, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

"National Capital Parks"-----	\$87, 600
"National Capital Park and Planning Commission"-----	4, 700
"National Zoological Park"-----	39, 100
Total, District of Columbia-----	4, 226, 800

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

Grand total----- 353, 398, 633

SEC. 2. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317), May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386), May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390), July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491), July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577), and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of the Government.

The provision waiving certain limitations in appropriation language is essential because those limitations made no provision for the increased cost resulting from the enactment of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 and other similar legislation.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are required in connection with legislation enacted since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Statement showing total cost of pay increases authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 and related acts, amounts to be absorbed, and supplemental appropriations required for the fiscal year 1947

[NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated the pay increase is authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, Public Law 390, 79th Cong.]

Department or establishment	Total cost	Amount to be absorbed within available funds	Supplemental appropriation required
Legislative Branch:			
Senate.....	\$1,507,500		\$1,507,500
House of Representatives.....	2,606,500		2,606,500
Legislative miscellaneous.....	14,900		14,900
Architect of the Capitol.....	300,793	\$13,000	287,793
Botanic Garden.....	21,298	1,000	20,298
Library of Congress.....	544,206	4,100	540,106
Government Printing Office.....	159,650	159,650	
The Judiciary:			
United States Supreme Court:			
Public Law 394, 79th Cong.....	83,002	8,620	74,382
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	41,249		41,249
Other Federal Courts:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	1,056,625	771,425	285,200
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	1,251,080	22,915	1,228,165
Public Law 582, 79th Cong.....	95,000		95,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	40,000		40,000
Executive Office of the President:			
The White House Office.....	80,938	80,938	
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	18,250		18,250
Bureau of the Budget.....	355,420	4,920	350,500
Council of Economic Advisers.....	19,680	19,680	
Office for Emergency Management:			
Office of Defense Transportation.....	62,400		62,400
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	66,783	17,983	48,800
Office of Temporary Controls.....	12,239,258	12,239,258	
War Assets Administration.....	20,474,300		20,474,300
Office of Government Reports.....	61,045	11,545	49,500
Independent offices:			
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	6,180	6,180	
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,337,000	2,337,000	
Civil Service Commission.....	1,474,398	414,598	1,059,800
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	69,000	69,000	
Federal Communications Commission.....	653,114	1,214	651,900
Federal Power Commission.....	396,800		396,800
Federal Trade Commission.....	281,000		281,000
General Accounting Office.....	3,314,042	3,344,042	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,103,340	201,640	901,700
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	2,084,000	1,044,000	1,040,000
National Archives.....	148,600		148,600
National Capital Housing Authority.....	1,550		1,550
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	2,647	2,647	
National Labor Relations Board.....	412,400		412,400
National Mediation Board.....	47,580	12,580	35,000
Panama Railroad Company.....	85,000		85,000
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	87,937	87,937	
Price Decontrol Board.....	6,085	6,085	
Railroad Retirement Board.....	706,285	371,285	335,000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	572,000		572,000
Selective Service System.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	
Smithsonian Institution.....	281,400		281,400
Tariff Commission.....	124,000		124,000
The Tax Court of the United States:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	50,150		50,150
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	73,350		73,350
United States Maritime Commission.....	3,130,789	3,130,789	
Veterans' Administration.....	49,142,739	870,239	48,272,500
Federal Loan Agency.....	3,710,000		3,710,000
Federal Security Agency.....	10,162,067	1,375,137	8,786,930
Federal Works Agency.....	6,640,948	2,150,348	4,490,600
National Housing Agency and Housing Expediter.....	5,879,866	3,767,196	2,112,670
Department of Agriculture.....	26,561,343	9,316,343	17,235,000

¹ Increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for personal services or administrative expenses.

² Includes \$3,285,000 increase in the limitation upon the amount of the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund which may be used for salaries.

³ Includes \$135,700 increase in the authorization to expend unobligated balances.

⁴ Includes \$5,200 increase in the amount of funds available to Agriculture Research Administration and \$135,000 increase in limitation upon the amounts of corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

Statement showing total cost of pay increases authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 and related acts, amounts to be absorbed, and supplemental appropriations required for the fiscal year 1947—Continued

[NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated the pay increase is authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, Public Law 390, 79th Cong.]

Department or establishment	Total cost	Amount to be absorbed within available funds	Supplemental appropriation required
Department of Commerce.....	\$13, 438, 938	⁵ \$4, 465, 938	⁶ \$8, 973, 000
Department of the Interior:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	12, 834, 268	7, 047, 858	⁷ 5, 786, 410
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	18, 685	12, 785	5, 900
Department of Justice.....	10, 957, 462	250, 262	⁸ 10, 707, 200
Department of Labor.....	3, 317, 021	1, 050, 021	2, 267, 000
Navy Department.....	47, 280, 864	47, 280, 864	-----
Post Office Department:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	715, 055	39, 855	675, 200
Public Law 386, 79th Cong.....	174, 353, 316	1, 364, 116	172, 989, 200
Public Law 317, 79th Cong.....	2, 978, 000	-----	2, 978, 000
Public Law 577, 79th Cong.....	1, 650	1, 650	-----
Department of State.....	5, 465, 330	1, 952, 730	⁹ 3, 512, 600
Treasury Department:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	35, 097, 713	3, 384, 163	31, 713, 550
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	52, 850	-----	52, 850
War Department:			
Military Establishment.....	110, 020, 246	110, 020, 246	-----
Civil Functions.....	10, 815, 665	10, 714, 665	101, 000
The Panama Canal:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	3, 269, 224	2, 646, 224	623, 000
Public Law 386, 79th Cong.....	50, 075	50, 075	-----
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	154, 939	939	154, 000
Public Law 568, 79th Cong.....	95, 625	625	95, 000
District of Columbia:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	2, 390, 056	761, 356	1, 628, 700
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	1, 157, 706	109, 806	1, 047, 900
Public Law 568, 79th Cong.....	1, 605, 825	55, 625	1, 550, 200
Grand Total.....	598, 986, 000	235, 323, 097	363, 662, 903
Deduct amounts available from corporate and tribal funds, receipts, etc.....	-----	-----	10, 264, 270
Total supplemental appropriations required.....	-----	-----	353, 398, 633
Summary by acts:			
Public Law 390, 79th Cong.....	417, 056, 650	233, 704, 561	183, 352, 089
Public Law 317, 79th Cong.....	2, 978, 000	-----	2, 978, 000
Public Law 386, 79th Cong.....	174, 403, 391	1, 414, 191	172, 989, 200
Public Law 491, 79th Cong.....	1, 384, 180	123, 530	1, 260, 650
Public Law 567, 79th Cong.....	1, 365, 679	22, 915	1, 342, 764
Public Law 568, 79th Cong.....	1, 701, 450	56, 250	1, 645, 200
Public Law 577, 79th Cong.....	1, 650	1, 650	-----
Public Law 582, 79th Cong.....	95, 000	-----	95, 000
Grand Total.....	598, 986, 000	235, 323, 097	363, 662, 903
Deduct amounts available from corporate and tribal funds, receipts, etc.....	-----	-----	10, 264, 270
Total supplemental appropriations required.....	-----	-----	353, 398, 633

¹ Includes \$550,000 to be transferred to "Departmental salaries and expenses" and \$100,000 to "Export control" from "Field office service," Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

² Includes \$86,100 increase in the limitation upon the amount of corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

³ Includes \$46,600 from tribal funds and \$146,800 from power revenues.

⁴ Includes \$393,000 increase in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

⁵ Includes \$123,200 increase in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,200,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

FEBRUARY 13, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$2,200,000, for the Department of Commerce.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$2,200,000, for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities"----- \$1, 600, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for the modification and installation of ground-controlled approach radar aircraft landing systems at 20 airport terminals where the increased density of air traffic requires additional air-navigation aids for further expediting and safeguarding the landing of aircraft under adverse weather conditions. In recognition of the need for the incorporation of these facilities into the Federal airways system, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has obtained, through loan from the War Department, equipment of a portable design which with modification will meet immediate operational requirements.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$13,000 may be transferred to "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics"----- \$250, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for implementing the maintenance and operation of the ground-controlled approach radar aircraft landing systems, which are being loaned to the Civil Aeronautics Administration by the War Department.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$40,000, to be used for the dredging of the Washington National Airport channel----- \$40, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for the dredging of the Potomac River channel leading to the airport wharf to permit uninterrupted delivery of aircraft gasoline via barge. The inadequacy of the existing approach owing to the filling of the channel by silt, has rendered it usable only at high tide. This condition prevents the maintenance of a continuous supply of aircraft fuel.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$150,000, and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$2,700,000" to "\$2,850,000"----- \$150, 000

The additional amount recommended is for increased compensation of unclassified employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey engaged in lithographic work. Increased rates of pay for these employees have been granted by a wage board since the transmission of the 1947 Budget.

Pay, commissioned officers: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay, commissioned officers"----- \$160, 000

Of the additional amount recommended, \$89,000 is for increases in the base pay of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, granted by Public Law 474, Seventy-ninth Congress, and \$71,000 is for pay costs incident to the return of officers from the Army and Navy at a more rapid rate than was contemplated by the 1947 appropriation.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Export control," \$150,000, to be transferred from the appropriation "Field office service" ----- \$150,000

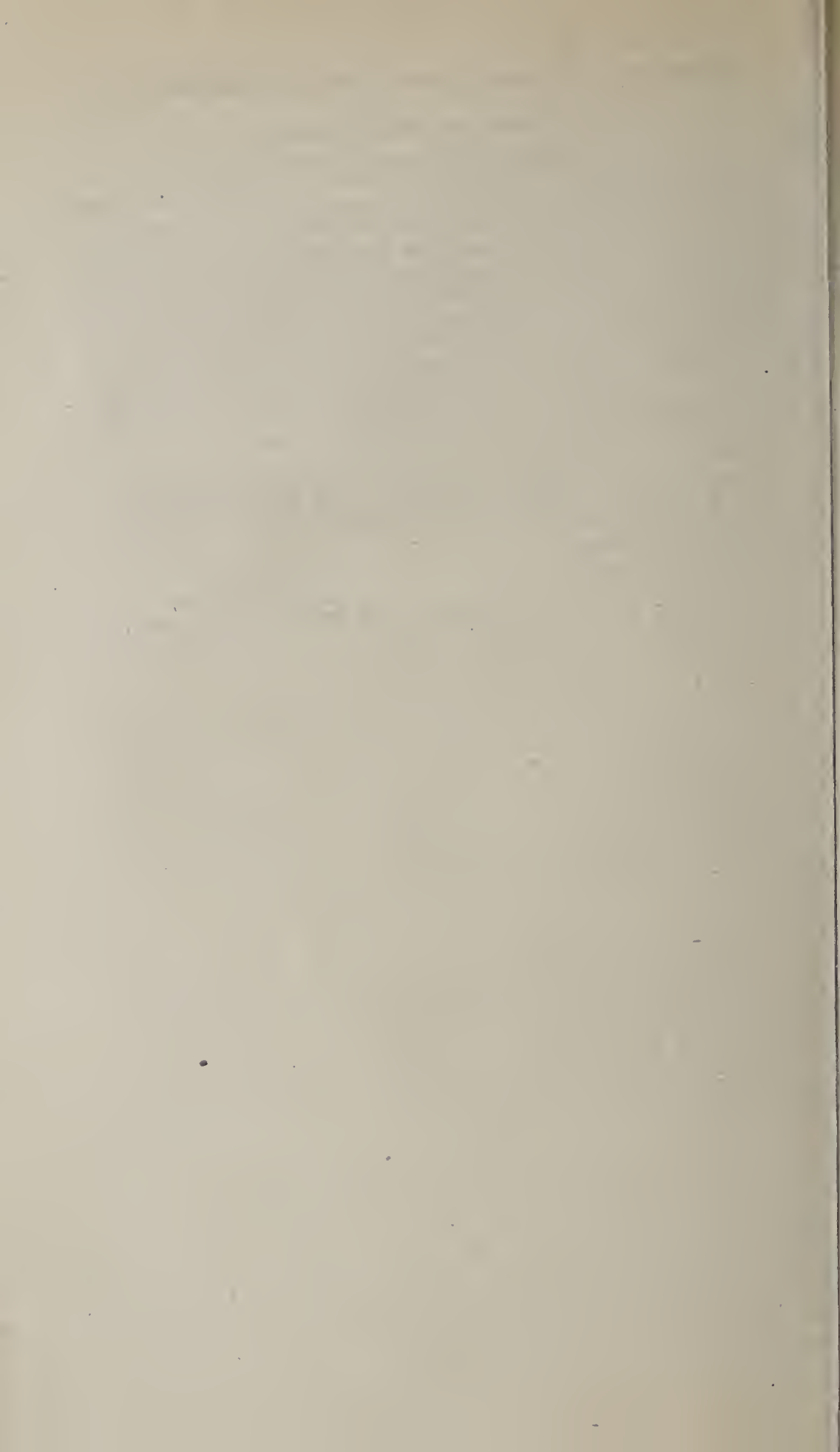
Pursuant to existing law, which will expire June 30, 1947, the Department of Commerce controls the exportation of certain commodities in short supply by a licensing procedure. Since VJ-day the exercise of this authority has been curtailed as rapidly as increased production would justify. However, in order to protect the price and supply of commodities which are still in short supply and to implement international commitments it has been necessary for the Department of Commerce to continue export controls on a larger number of items than originally contemplated. The recommended transfer of funds would provide for continuation of the most essential controls until the end of the fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL
ACCOUNTING OFFICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AMOUNTING TO \$15,884,780.23, TO
COVER CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING
OFFICE AND FOR THE SERVICES OF THE SEVERAL DEPART-
MENTS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), estimates of appropriation amounting to \$15,884,780.23, to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the services of the several departments and independent offices.

The necessity for the appropriations asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims amounting to \$15,884,780.23, allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement under appropriations, the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and for the services of the following departments and independent offices:

Legislative branch: Government Printing Office.....	\$868. 00
The Judiciary.....	709. 30
Executive Office of the President:	
Office for Emergency Management.....	97, 850. 74
Civilian Production Administration.....	757. 53
Foreign Economic Administration.....	1, 756. 38
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	14, 327. 73
Office of War Information.....	1, 772. 00
War Assets Administration.....	849. 88
War Manpower Commission.....	1, 295. 98
National Youth Administration.....	49, 422. 12
War Production Board.....	2, 013. 76
War Shipping Administration.....	1, 391, 220. 51
Independent offices:	
Office of Censorship.....	709. 08
Office of Price Administration.....	1, 574. 11
Federal Communications Commission.....	558. 67
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	26, 140. 55
National Archives.....	1, 029. 85
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	11, 103. 12
Veterans' Administration.....	13, 685. 27
Federal Security Agency.....	100, 578. 68
Federal Works Agency.....	8, 375. 55
National Housing Agency.....	51, 588. 52
Department of Agriculture.....	98, 666. 22
Department of Commerce.....	140, 091. 98
Department of the Interior:	
Civil.....	\$19, 342. 56
Indians.....	1, 572. 80
	20, 915. 36
Department of Justice.....	8, 537. 10
Department of Labor.....	687. 51
Navy Department.....	13, 310, 670. 29
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues).....	40, 000. 33
Department of State.....	5, 310. 03
Treasury Department.....	3, 313. 87
War Department.....	421, 731. 55
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....	668. 66
Total.....	15, 884, 780. 23

The appropriations necessary for payment of these claims are required in order to meet outstanding obligations of the Government heretofore authorized by Congress, the balances of appropriations concerned having been carried to the surplus fund prior to the allowance of the claims by the proper accounting officers, together with such additional sums, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay certain claims in foreign currency and interest as

specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office are attached.

The claims are obligations of the Government, the validity of which has been approved by the General Accounting Office, and new appropriations are, therefore, necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement which have been submitted to the Treasury Department, the numbers of which are shown in the first column of the schedule, under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), covering the services of the following departments and independent offices:

Legislative: Government Printing Office.....		\$868. 00
The Judiciary.....		709. 30
Executive.....		1, 563, 549. 82
Independent offices:		
Federal Security Agency:		
National Youth Administration.....	\$4, 310. 40	
Office of Education.....	3, 300. 00	
Public Health Service.....	92, 968. 28	
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration.....	8, 375. 55	
National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority.....	51, 588. 52	
Federal Communications Commission.....	558. 67	
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	26, 140. 55	
National Archives.....	1, 029. 85	
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	11, 103. 12	
Veterans' Administration.....	13, 685. 27	
		213, 060. 21
Department of Agriculture.....		98, 666. 22
Department of Commerce.....		140, 091. 98
Department of the Interior:		
Civil.....	\$19, 342. 56	
Indians.....	1, 572. 80	
		20, 915. 36
Department of Justice.....		8, 537. 10
Department of Labor.....		687. 51
Navy Department.....		13, 310, 670. 29
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues).....		40, 000. 33
Department of State.....		59, 310. 03
Treasury Department.....		5, 313. 87
War Department.....		421, 731. 55
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....		668. 66
		15, 884, 780. 23

For the payment of these claims there is required an appropriation of \$15,884,780.23, together with such additional sum, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1396312	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE Gunthorp-Warren Printing Co.	Public printing and binding, Government Printing Office certified claims).	-----	\$868.00

JUDICIARY

1395021	Estate of Thomas C. Price, former United States commissioner of Third District of Alaska.	Fees of commissioners, United States courts (certified claims).	-----	\$709.30
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EXECUTIVE

	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
1403009	The Crosley Corp.-----	Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims).	-----	\$7,129.28
1367626	A. S. Schulman Electric Co.-----	do-----	-----	4,755.58
1370791	American Council of Learned Societies.-----	do-----	-----	3,000.00
1485358	National Broadcasting Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	1,200.83
1483346	American Council of Learned Societies.-----	do-----	-----	1,790.00
1387149	Institute of International Education, Inc.-----	do-----	-----	633.10
1503745	do-----	do-----	-----	954.97
1492662	Iowa State College.-----	do-----	-----	1,114.15
1439167	City of Los Angeles.-----	do-----	-----	31,087.46
1480757	Interstate Telegraph Co.-----	do-----	-----	613.19
1423417	The Wholesale Typewriter Co.-----	do-----	-----	791.25
1355635	Walt Disney Productions.-----	do-----	-----	644.83
1445395	The McBee Co.-----	do-----	-----	558.03
1433900	Garett V. Dillenback, Jr.-----	do-----	-----	24,000.00
1433901	do-----	do-----	-----	2,200.00
1396717	The National City Bank of New York, as assignee for Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.-----	do-----	-----	7,713.17
1394902	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.-----	do-----	-----	3,028.20
1409707	do-----	do-----	-----	509.02
T-305008	do-----	do-----	-----	663.64
1467504	do-----	do-----	-----	4,054.50
1458659	Gulf Research & Development Co.-----	do-----	-----	1,409.54
T-304585	City Transfer & Storage Co.-----	Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration (certified claims).	-----	1,574.11
1463512	The First National Bank of Springfield, as trustee, under the will of Clara M. Kennedy, deceased.-----	Youth Work, National Youth Administration, War Man- power Commission (certified claims).	-----	3,094.50
1466855	City of Dallas.-----	do-----	-----	20,241.00
1381767	The Armory Board.-----	do-----	-----	1,049.50
1419938	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.-----	do-----	-----	20,347.94
1378237	Lansford School District.-----	do-----	-----	3,636.68
1381768	The Armory Board.-----	do-----	-----	1,052.50

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

EXECUTIVE—Continued

Certificate No	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—CON.			
1464791	Leah Lederer, as administratrix of the estate of Michael A. Perry, deceased.	Grants to States, employment services, War Manpower Commission (certified claims).		\$1,295.98
1398854	The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship (certified claims).	\$680.98	
1398854	Treasurer of the United States, for credit to "212/60605 Signal Service of the Army. 1942-46."	do	28.10	709.08
1476100	The Dorsey Co.	Salaries and expenses, War Production Board (certified claims).		1,033.64
1492205	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims).		11,029.10
251454	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Salaries and expenses, War Production Board (certified claims).		980.12
1433899	Garett V. Dillenhack, Jr.	Salaries and expenses, Offices of War Information (certified claims).		1,200.00
245794	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		572.00
1499236	The regents of the University of Michigan	Salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration (certified claims).		757.53
1450623	George Shapiro	Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration (certified claims).		546.00
1375937	Mary Elizabeth Morris, as widow of J. Marshall Morris, deceased.	do		658.20
1361280	H. W. Purviance	do		552.18
1378238	Lansford school district	Federal property utilization program, War Assets Administration (certified claims).		849.88
1379900	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Working fund, executive, scientific research and development (certified claims).		3,298.63
1354112	Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.	Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration (certified claims).	540.05	
1354112	Treasurer of the United States, for credit to "1150900 Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship."	do	241.40	781.45
1352840	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		7,310.02
252988	do	do		1,340,108.56
1388421	do	do		40,872.97
1467515	do	do		2,147.51

RECAPITULATION

Executive establishment.	
Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims)	\$97,850.74
Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration (certified claims)	1,574.11
Youth work, National Youth Administration, War Manpower Commission (certified claims)	49,422.12
Grants to States, employment services, War Manpower Commission (certified claims)	1,295.98
Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship (certified claims)	709.08
Salaries and expenses, War Production Board (certified claims)	2,013.76
Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims)	11,029.10
Salaries and expenses, Office of War Information (certified claims)	1,772.00
Salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration (certified claims)	757.53
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration (certified claims)	1,756.38
Federal property utilization program, War Assets Administration (certified claims)	849.88
Working fund, executive, scientific research and development (certified claims)	3,298.63
Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration (certified claims)	1,391,220.51
Total, executive establishment	1,563,549.82

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
1506247	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission (National Defense) (certified claims).	-----	\$558.67
	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS			
1407614	Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co.	Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims).	-----	6,845.25
1494340	Waukesha Motor Co.	do.	-----	4,045.00
1942153	do.	do.	-----	7,065.00
1460323	do.	do.	-----	8,185.30
	NATIONAL ARCHIVES			
1467524	RCA Victor Division of Radio Corp. of America.	Salaries and expenses, National Archives (certified claims).	-----	1,029.85
	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION			
1413863	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Printing and binding, Securities and Exchange Commission (certified claims).	-----	4,051.21
1331974	do.	do.	-----	7,051.91
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION			
1488028	Navarro Corp.	Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).	-----	4,590.84
1450435	Department of Mental Hygiene, State of California.	do.	-----	712.42
1449787	A. Dubois & Son, Inc.	do.	-----	7,820.00
T-305260	American President Lines, Ltd.	do.	-----	562.01
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
1418080	R. L. Brooks Co.	Repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration (certified claims).	-----	3,025.97
1417711	Sheridan Decorating Co.	do.	-----	3,234.35
1356658	Artistic Venetian Blind Co.	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration (certified claims).	-----	590.00
1432877	Haughton Elevator Co.	do.	-----	1,000.00
1472673	Bonañide Mills, Inc.	do.	-----	525.23
	NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY			
1363251	The Citizens & Southern National Bank of South Carolina, assignee of the Dawson Engineering Co.	Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims).	-----	1,771.21
1350068	American Hospital Supply Corp.	do.	-----	837.40
1370801	A. W. Kutsche & Co.	do.	-----	3,620.16
1367471	Clerk, District Court of the United States for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division	do.	-----	2,480.48
1361625	Virginia Engineering Co., Inc.	do.	-----	9,092.27
1385677	The South Carolina National Bank of Charleston, as assignee of Skinner & Ruddock.	do.	-----	1,688.34
1457944	Clerk, District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Southern Division.	do.	-----	1,000.00
1350219	Claude Shepherd Ashworth	do.	-----	643.17
1444098	Palace Corp.	do.	-----	28,496.82

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
	NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY—continued			
1347451	American Hospital Supply Corp.	Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (transfer from National Housing Agency, Office of Administrator, to Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims).	-----	\$1,371.00
251344	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	578.67
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
1474167	Virgil J. Dorset-----	Quarantine Service, Public Health Service (certified claims).	\$123.84	
		Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service (certified claims).	1,062.00	
		do-----	949.90	
		Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims).	2,091.10	4,226.84
1383138	Bethany Penial College-----	Expenses of liquidation, National Youth Administration, Federal Security Agency (certified claims).	-----	3,500.00
1467012	The National Safety Bank & Trust Co. of New York, as assignee of W. A. Palmer & Co.—Contemporary Films.	Visual aids for war training, Office of Education (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	3,300.00
1392587	Smaller War Plants Corporation, assignee of Hugh Harmon Productions, Inc.	Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims).	-----	58,620.60
1454304	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	21,020.00
1467947	Sprague Hospital School of Nursing.	Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	4,678.21
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
1352539	Eisele & Co.-----	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims).	-----	1,654.81
1466345	James Sullivan-----	do-----	-----	592.75
1465336	Bell & Howell Co.-----	do-----	-----	536.13
1453529	Eisele & Co.-----	do-----	-----	1,638.94
1383866	Wildwood Springs Club Investment Co.	Youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration (certified claims).	-----	810.40

RECAPITULATION

Independent offices:

Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission (national defense) (certified claims)-----	\$558.67
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	26,140.55
Salaries and expenses, National Archives (certified claims)-----	1,029.85
Printing and binding, Securities and Exchange Commission (certified claims)-----	11,103.12
Veterans' Administration: Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims)-----	13,685.27
Federal Works Agency:	
Repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration (certified claims)-----	6,260.32
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration (certified claims)-----	2,115.23
National Housing Agency:	
Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims)-----	49,638.85
Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (transfer from National Housing Agency, Office of Administrator, to Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims)-----	1,949.67

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

RECAPITULATION—Continued

Independent offices—Continued.

Federal Security Agency:

Quarantine service, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	\$123.84
Pay etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	2,011.90
Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	60,711.70
Expenses of liquidation, National Youth Administration, Federal Security Agency (certified claims).....	3,500.00
Visual aids for war training, Office of Education (national defense) (certified claims).....	3,300.00
Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense) (certified claims).....	21,020.00
Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense) (certified claims).....	4,678.21
Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	4,422.63
Youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration (certified claims).....	810.40
Total, Independent offices.....	213,060.21

AGRICULTURE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1452723	Kargl Aerial Surveys.....	Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service (certified claims).	-----	\$9,138.66
1373975	do.....	do.....	-----	3,111.43
1390861	Leland Equipment Co.....	do.....	-----	7,200.35
249882	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	2,061.72
1405219	Taller Mecnico Y Fundicion...	Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Agriculture) (certified claims).	-----	660.00
1448767	Lake Superior Realty Co., a Minnesota corporation.	Acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams (certified claims).	-----	33.71
1492204	Will Corp.....	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering (certified claims).	-----	1,052.00
T-302898	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R. Co.	Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	738.70
T-301685	Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	-----	771.00
T-307068	Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	-----	935.92
T-308963	Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	-----	683.32
250388	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	15,265.30
1470985	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "12F5836 Commodity Credit Corporation Capital Fund."	do.....	-----	5,693.65
252497	Treasurer, United States for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	7,112.08
1449772	Treasurer, United States for credit to "12F5825 Commodity Account, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation."	Administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	7,590.10
T-307180	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	536.95
1442108	National Technical Laboratories	do.....	-----	1,874.84
1447743	McCoy, Inc.....	do.....	\$1,146.65	-----
1447743	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "125520 repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do.....	160.70	1,307.35
1440392	C. S. Robinson Aerial Surveys..	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	2,996.32	-----
1440392	do.....	Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	2,996.32	-----
1407477	Butte Valley irrigation district, an irrigation district, a body corporate and political subdivision of the State of California.	Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	5,992.64
				18,000.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

AGRICULTURE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1471691	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	\$1,295.00
1492170	Read Machinery Co., Inc.-----	Salaries and expenses, regional research laboratories, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).	-----	4,730.00
1486743	American Instrument Co.-----	do-----	-----	1,597.18
1392094	Allied Van Lines, Weicker Transfer & Storage Co., agent.	Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	\$264.67	-----
1392094	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	519.65	784.32

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service (certified claims)-----	\$21,512.16
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Agriculture) (certified claims)-----	660.00
Acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams (certified claims)-----	533.71
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering (certified claims)-----	1,052.00
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	31,464.64
Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	2,996.32
Administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	7,590.10
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	6,715.46
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	18,000.00
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	1,295.00
Salaries and expenses, regional research laboratories, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims)-----	6,327.18
Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	519.65
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	98,666.22

COMMERCE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1490778	P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.-----	Working fund, Commerce Standards (certified claims).	-----	\$1,564.64
1489672	Thwing-Albert Instrument Co.-----	do-----	-----	865.56
1448366	Walter Nugent-----	Working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	-----	4,678.56
1356655	Blaw-Knox Division of Blaw-Knox Co.-----	do-----	-----	9,164.00
1496374	Tristate Electrical Supply Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	1,309.89
1431617	The Gaertner Scientific Corp.---	Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, National Bureau of Standards (certified claims).	-----	2,125.00
1458675	General Electric Co.-----	do-----	-----	8,014.00
1472225	The Perkin-Elmer Corp.-----	do-----	-----	1,630.00
1376650	Panoramic Radio Corp.-----	Technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	-----	19,993.15
1410721	Wright Aeronautical Corp.-----	do-----	-----	645.48
1402881	Aero Service Corp.-----	do-----	-----	1,327.00
1476494	Westinghouse Electric Corp.-----	do-----	-----	9,800.00
255195	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	3,442.22
1448558	Crouse-Hinds Co.-----	Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims).	-----	15,190.77
1472951	The Shull Co.-----	Research and development, National Bureau of Standards (certified claims).	-----	1,180.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

COMMERCE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1351009	Ewing W. Day, Jr.-----	Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	\$562. 72	
1351009	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: 13F5867 special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Commerce.	-----do-----	115. 26	\$677. 98
1394917	Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., assignee for Silman Manufacturing Co.	-----do-----		26, 850. 66
1448001	Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., as assignee of Silman Manufacturing Corp.	-----do-----		2, 983. 41
1417511	Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	-----do-----		2, 168. 25
T-301908	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	-----do-----		1, 970. 35
1436365	Spartan Aircraft Co.-----	Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Commerce) (certified claims).		2, 205. 00
1449217	American Express Co.-----	-----do-----		1, 686. 47
1503973	-----do-----	-----do-----		6, 295. 51
1463008	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.-----	Coastal Surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims).		6, 790. 00
1448563	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	-----do-----		693. 88
1455943	Baylor University-----	Civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).		1, 040. 00
1446220	Noland Co., Inc.-----	Aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).		861. 00
1464475	-----do-----	-----do-----		3, 750. 70
1481954	Westinghouse Electric Corp.-----	Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce Standards) (certified claims).		1, 138. 50

RECAPITULATION

Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)-----	\$1, 138. 50
Aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)-----	4, 611. 70
Civilian Pilot Training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	1, 040. 00
Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims)-----	7, 483. 88
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Commerce) (certified claims)-----	10, 186. 98
Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	34, 650. 65
Research and development, National Bureau of Standards (certified claims)-----	1, 180. 00
Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims)-----	15, 190. 77
Technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	35, 207. 85
Testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards (certified claims)-----	11, 819. 00
Working fund, Commerce:	
Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	15, 152. 45
Standards (certified claims)-----	2, 430. 20
Total, Department of Commerce-----	140, 091. 98

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INTERIOR

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
CIVIL				
255581	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, Interior, Mines (certified claims).	-----	\$1,348.56
1503975	General Electric Co.-----	Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite and alunite, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	3,628.00
1418322	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Printing and binding, Department of the Interior (certified claims).	-----	9,439.74
1456151	The Denver Fire Clay Co.-----	Mineral mining investigations, Bureau of Mines (certified claims).	-----	879.38
1417963	American Optical Co.-----	Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	759.36
1390744	Permanent Construction Co.---	Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	514.61
1468930	Reimers & Jolivet.-----	Construction and equipment of electrodevelopment laboratory, Bureau of Mines (certified claims).	-----	2,772.91
INDIANS				
1398023	Joseph Percival McKissick.-----	Payment to Clallam Indians, Washington (certified claims).	-----	722.33
1469578	The Montana Power Co.-----	Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (receipt limitation) (certified claims).	-----	850.47

RECAPITULATION

CIVIL

Construction and equipment of electrodevelopment laboratory, Bureau of Mines (certified claims)-----	\$2,772.91
Gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims)-----	514.61
Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims)-----	759.36
Mineral mining investigations, Bureau of Mines (certified claims)-----	879.38
Printing and binding, Department of the Interior (certified claims)-----	9,439.74
Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite and alunite, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims)-----	3,628.00
Working fund, Interior, Mines (certified claims)-----	1,348.56
Total, Department of the Interior (civil)-----	<u>19,342.56</u>

INDIANS

Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (receipt limitation) (certified claims)-----	850.47
Payment to Clallam Indians, Washington (certified claims)-----	722.33
Total, Department of the Interior (Indians)-----	<u>1,572.80</u>
Total, Department of the Interior-----	<u>20,915.36</u>

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

JUSTICE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
256511	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., Department of Justice (certified claims).	-----	\$7,948.10
1361426	Duntex Manufacturing Co.-----	Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance (certified claims).	\$14.54	
1361426	Treasurer, United States, for credit to 754275 reimbursement, excess cost over contract price.	do-----	574.46	589.00

RECAPITULATION

Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance (certified claims)-----	\$589.00
Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., Department of Justice (certified claims)-----	7,948.10
Total, Department of Justice-----	8,537.10

LABOR

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1474110	Mariner Harbor National Bank	Employment office facilities and services, War Manpower Functions. Department of Labor (certified claims).	-----	\$687.51

NAVY

T-312148	Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc.-----	Emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Navy Department) (certified claims).	-----	\$1,624.88
1477417	Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.	Miscellaneous expenses. Navy (certified claims).	-----	1,080.30
1366022	Cuhan Telephone Co.-----	do-----	-----	653.60
1369301	The State University of Iowa-----	Naval Reserve (certified claims)-----	-----	5,465.31
T-305422	M. P. Callaway, trustee, Central of Georgia Ry. Co.	do-----	-----	628.36
247917	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	12,838.19
T-313046	Walter P. Gardner, trustee, Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.	do-----	-----	510.40
1498327	Trustee of the College of the Holy Cross.	do-----	-----	704.50
1457631	The Psychological Institute-----	Instruction, Navy (certified claims).	-----	2,691.75
1458134	Barton Press-----	do-----	-----	6,656.45
1466541	Tooker Lithograph Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	883.00
1496292	The Bruce Publishing Co.-----	do-----	-----	696.40
1503980	Ogden Printing Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	19,836.22
1473777	Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc.-----	Libraries, Navy (certified claims).	-----	1,076.76
1492181	Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	1,286.17
1458367	General Electric Co.-----	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, (certified claims).	-----	58,439.20
1460160	do-----	do-----	-----	29,289.17
1466107	do-----	do-----	-----	15,428.25
1466108	do-----	do-----	-----	22,610.00
1466109	do-----	do-----	-----	150,587.28
1473777	do-----	do-----	-----	46,881.50
1474385	do-----	do-----	-----	28,739.76
1475031	do-----	do-----	-----	1,561.00
1470315	Westinghouse Electric Corp.-----	do-----	-----	671.00
1458437	do-----	do-----	-----	1,749.24
1460326	do-----	do-----	-----	3,744.60
1377009	Continental Motors Corp.-----	do-----	-----	612.00
1355867	Mine Safety Appliance Co.-----	do-----	-----	582.25
1366731	Suhmarine Signal Co.-----	do-----	-----	1,360.00
1477793	Marinehand Calculating Machine Co.	do-----	-----	24,335.00
1475499	Turbine Equipment Co.-----	do-----	-----	2,437.01
1473658	Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.	do-----	-----	2,463.15
1472996	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do-----	-----	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1472765	Cole Electric Products Co., Inc.	Maintenance, Bureau o. Ships. (certified claims).	-----	8,037.08
1472085	American Locomotive Co.-----	do-----	-----	2,572.36
1469438	Ingersoll-Rand Co.-----	do-----	-----	1,343.50
1467378	The Ilooven, Owens Rentschler Co.	do-----	-----	5,272.29
1466705	The First National Bank of Bos- ton, as assignee of Tobe Deutschmann Corp.	do-----	-----	139,708.21
1462866	Universal Motor Co.-----	do-----	-----	6,181.49
1462121	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	12,456.00
1461838	Columbia Steel Casting Co.-----	do-----	-----	33,546.00
1461128	Schutte-Koerting.-----	do-----	-----	5,400.00
1457919	Electro-Motive Division, Gen- eral Motors Corp.	do-----	-----	803.55
1456828	Peoples National Bank of Ever- ett, Wash., as assignee of Ever- ett Marine Ways, Inc.	do-----	-----	17,690.68
1456335	P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	5,000.00
1414772	Treasurer, United States, for ad- justment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	5,500.00
252629	do-----	do-----	-----	3,628.80
252630	do-----	do-----	-----	33,474.32
1469132	do-----	do-----	-----	22,357.38
1439680	do-----	do-----	-----	192,689.37
1470138	Western Electric Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	16,729.53
1492214	General Electric Co.-----	do-----	-----	88,829.84
1492184	do-----	do-----	-----	28,123.64
1492186	do-----	do-----	-----	3,428.50
1490874	do-----	do-----	-----	418,689.60
1489149	do-----	do-----	-----	85,057.85
1487228	do-----	do-----	-----	19,237.86
1484766	do-----	do-----	-----	427,294.66
1495110	do-----	do-----	-----	252,445.20
1435376	do-----	do-----	-----	61,416.62
1465231	do-----	do-----	-----	59,205.54
1477346	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	96,594.85
1490837	do-----	do-----	-----	2,102.64
1490802	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.-----	do-----	-----	7,298.11
1491229	do-----	do-----	-----	6,139.55
1490820	The Westinghouse Electric Corp	do-----	-----	5,785.00
1490882	Westinghouse Electric Corp.-----	do-----	-----	64,953.60
1475468	do-----	do-----	-----	3,046.20
1468171	do-----	do-----	-----	118,150.00
1464352	do-----	do-----	-----	10,083.00
1496280	Sprague Electric Co.-----	do-----	-----	561.00
1445535	AC Spark Plug Division, Gen- eral Motors Corp.	do-----	-----	561.61
1452062	Master Vibrator Co.-----	do-----	-----	730.00
1460328	United Boat Service Corp.-----	do-----	-----	870.88
1460282	Western Electric Co., Inc.-----	do-----	-----	9,638.40
1459586	The Falk Corp.-----	do-----	-----	3,797.74
1457240	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of Compagnie Universelle Du Canal Maritime De Suez, for 120,794 Egyptian pounds, Egyptian currency.	do-----	-----	502.00
1480593	Greenlee Bros. & Co.-----	do-----	-----	748.62
1456711	Watson-Flagg Machine Co., Inc.	do-----	-----	10,753.80
1466942	Crocker-Wheeler Electric Man- ufacturing Co., Division of Joshua Hendy Iron Works.	do-----	-----	51,281.20
1468265	DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.-----	do-----	-----	2,703.46
1468775	Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.-----	do-----	-----	1,861.95
1470057	The National City Bank of New York, as assignee of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	do-----	-----	22,359.00
1471223	American Steel & Wire Co., of New Jersey.	do-----	-----	539.98
1474693	Worthington Pump & Machin- ery Corp.	do-----	-----	637.00
1499491	Worthington Pump & Machin- ery Corp.	do-----	-----	2,444.40

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1501123	Control Instrument Co., Inc.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, (certified claims).		\$1,837.45
1500018	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	do	686.00	
1499682	Radio Corp. of America	do	1,579.15	
1499192	Soule Steel Co.	do	1,980.00	
1498953	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	do	7,351.34	
1498759	Electro-Motive Division, General Motors Corp.	do	2,122.50	
1498326	The McKay Co.	do	1,893.76	
1498152	The Morris Plan Industrial Bank of New York, as assignee of General Communication Co.	do	17,901.00	
1496954	American Locomotive Co. (Diesel Engine Division).	do	555.00	
1496950	Galvin Manufacturing Co.	do	46,000.00	
1496294	Bendix Aviation Corp., Friez Instrument Division.	do	7,673.92	
1496260	Detroit Gear Aircraft Division, Borg-Warner Corp.	do	2,992.07	
1495593	Humble Oil & Refining Co.	do	911.34	
1494700	The Cooper-Bessemer Corp.	do	11,709.62	
1493296	American Locomotive Co.	do	924.00	
1503747	Nordberg Manufacturing Co.	do	3,017.65	
1498330	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do	2,023.00	
1475089	General Motors Corp.	do	7,919.24	
1476058	Control Instrument Co., Inc.	do	1,200.00	
1477726	Ampro Corp.	do	802.65	
1478601	General Electric Co., Electronics Department.	do	4,376.28	
1480826	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	do	38,811.16	
1480909	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	do	1,198.80	
1483730	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	880.05	
1483239	do	do	902.30	
1484016	The Baldwin Locomotive Works.	do	56,887.42	
1484652	Buffalo Pumps, Inc.	do	3,196.85	
1484723	Press Wireless Manufacturing Corp.	do	10,651.76	
1489114	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	do	1,172.16	
1489694	International General Electric Co., Inc.	do	90,687.12	
1490365	Westinghouse Electric Corp., formerly Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	do	2,949.03	
1490876	Cutler-Hammer, Inc.	do	3,500.00	
1490937	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	1,839.60	
1492195	The National Supply Co.	do	3,488.94	
1492207	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	do	69,166.65	
1503976	General Electric Co.	do	232,860.39	
1492178	do	do	25,758.51	
1492764	do	do	2,287.04	
1496284	do	do	646.79	
1499969	do	do	11,057.45	
1500281	do	do	310,695.54	
1500595	do	do	12,874.14	
1495595	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do	16,290.00	
1497404	do	do	21,763.50	
1492858	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do	1,521.00	
1496369	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	do	3,727.38	
1498637	The Hooven Owens, Rentschler Co.	do	6,943.79	
1496297	do	do	2,580.95	
1503017	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	do	601.65	
1503084	The National City Bank of New York, as assignee of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	do	1,645.49	
1503966	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	do	671.75	
1503972	Cardox Corp.	do	27,572.20	
1504756	Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co.	do	4,752.00	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1441540	The First National Bank of Boston, as assignee of Tobe Deutschmann Corp.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, (certified claims).	-----	\$12,007.51
1436567	Bendix Aviation Corp., Friez Instrument Division.	-----do-----	-----	6,970.60
1436566	Bendix Aviation Corp., Marine Division.	-----do-----	-----	1,968.50
1449581	Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co.	-----do-----	-----	2,204.00
1446885	do.	-----do-----	-----	1,189.75
1454309	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	963.00
1390239	do.	-----do-----	-----	3,836.70
1419491	do.	-----do-----	-----	164,792.75
1397248	do.	-----do-----	-----	13,160.00
1450145	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	-----do-----	-----	2,506.80
1429692	do.	-----do-----	-----	7,527.55
1395749	do.	-----do-----	-----	8,582.00
1421968	do.	-----do-----	-----	3,932.10
1419081	do.	-----do-----	-----	14,746.00
1410719	do.	-----do-----	-----	2,519.40
1412763	do.	-----do-----	-----	3,694.73
1416994	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	-----do-----	-----	684.25
1416342	do.	-----do-----	-----	3,500.00
1414408	do.	-----do-----	-----	1,178.00
1401301	do.	-----do-----	-----	11,618.00
1444146	do.	-----do-----	-----	8,059.10
1432217	do.	-----do-----	-----	13,950.25
1436241	do.	-----do-----	-----	5,015.50
1435124	do.	-----do-----	-----	53,404.00
1436381	do.	-----do-----	-----	20,850.00
1448028	do.	-----do-----	-----	2,599.35
1454882	do.	-----do-----	-----	34,288.88
1444877	General Electric Co.	-----do-----	-----	1,396.89
1445207	do.	-----do-----	-----	1,088.00
1442350	do.	-----do-----	-----	3,315.00
1453448	do.	-----do-----	-----	1,378.70
1428038	do.	-----do-----	-----	3,529.50
1427598	do.	-----do-----	-----	8,540.49
1422065	do.	-----do-----	-----	50,915.30
1421861	do.	-----do-----	-----	6,055.00
1413002	do.	-----do-----	-----	4,934.15
1412982	do.	-----do-----	-----	57,993.95
1412972	do.	-----do-----	-----	1,729.65
1409015	do.	-----do-----	-----	31,495.50
1400434	do.	-----do-----	-----	7,000.00
1404792	do.	-----do-----	-----	8,287.50
1429947	Teletype Corp.	-----do-----	-----	630.00
1433486	Mine Safety Appliance Co.	-----do-----	-----	77,622.32
1436481	Detroit Diesel Engine Division, General Motors Corp.	-----do-----	-----	3,157.62
1437299	National Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	1,136.20
1437027	The National Supply Co., Superior Engine Division.	-----do-----	-----	786.24
T-308481	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	-----do-----	-----	11,216.57
T-307640	Scott M. Loftin & John W. Martin, trustees, Florida East Coast Ry. Co.	-----do-----	-----	617.92
1447818	Radio Corp. of America	-----do-----	-----	17,739.90
1446638	Raytheon Manufacturing Co.	-----do-----	-----	7,800.00
1446478	The National Supply Co.	-----do-----	-----	738.65
1446354	Buffalo Pumps, Inc.	-----do-----	-----	4,807.00
1449227	The Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co.	-----do-----	-----	5,242.00
1450147	York Corp.	-----do-----	-----	4,349.46
1452169	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	-----do-----	-----	3,123.52
1452596	Schutte Koerting Co.	-----do-----	-----	5,400.00
1452496	Hughes Aircraft Co.	-----do-----	-----	3,217.80
1454879	First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., as assignee of Smith Shipyards, Inc.	-----do-----	-----	29,370.01
1438955	International General Electric Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	26,989.00
1441537	Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.	-----do-----	-----	8,600.00
1441539	Raytheon Manufacturing Co.	-----do-----	-----	124,280.50
1441542	DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.	-----do-----	-----	10,580.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1441543	Foster Wheeler Corp.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, (certified claims)		\$611.60
1443740	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	do.		1,080.00
1441644	Electro-Marine Co.	do.		975.00
1444365	Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., Laboratories Division.	do.		2,680.00
1417431	Besler Corp.	do.		1,555.40
1424568	do.	do.		886.75
1432218	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do.		3,030.00
1434103	Western Electric Co., Inc. Radio Division.	do.		7,920.00
1416104	B. F. Sturtevant Co.	do.		13,800.00
1455885	B. F. Sturtevant Co., Division of Westinghouse Electric.	do.		2,522.00
1436364	Sprague Electric Co.	do.		663.00
1400707	Foster Wheeler Corp.	do.		1,240.50
1401302	Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc.	do.		11,056.08
1407476	Control Instrument Co., Inc.	do.		1,165.61
1409692	Graybar Electric Co., Inc.	do.		4,351.83
1410172	Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc.	do.		2,343.75
1407163	Soule Steel Co.	do.		26,443.52
1412197	Peoples National Bank of Everett, Washington, as assignee of Everett Marine Ways, Inc.	do.		11,320.00
1412776	Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc.	do.		54,015.35
1413411	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	do.		4,659.10
1413452	The Falk Corp.	do.		10,066.60
1417741	Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	do.		28,766.67
1421812	Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.	do.		504.70
1423414	De Laval Steam Turbine Co.	do.		5,882.24
1423857	Raytheon Manufacturing Co.	do.		240,502.85
1423558	Palmer-bee Co.	do.		105,614.94
1424429	Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc.	do.		13,887.20
1425722	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	do.		31,968.91
1427004	Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc.	do.		1,379.60
1426876	Burke Electric Co.	do.		590.00
1426103	Press Wireless Manufacturing Co.	do.		27,677.14
1395258	Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.	do.		5,772.07
1396030	United States Recording Co.	do.		1,097.90
1376592	The Electric Products Co.	do.		2,856.00
1447204	Anderson & Christofani.	do.		6,585.63
1447488	Warren Steam Pump Co., Inc.	do.		20,687.50
1433872	Ford Instrument Co., Inc.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).		1,277.33
1436382	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do.		776.15
T-301155	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		925.85
1447827	War Supplies Limited.	do.		421,593.43
246424	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		167,365.18
1479142	General Electric Co.	do.		2,553.63
1475056	do.	do.		124,264.34
1367161	do.	do.		950.60
1365759	do.	do.		1,602.21
1367259	Mobile Refrigeration, Inc.	do.		9,023.00
1363166	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, as assignee of Warner Industries, Inc.	do.		894.60
1377324	American Optical Co.	do.		10,000.00
T-300049	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		1,017.21
1357427	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do.		855.59
1439717	Sabin St. Germain & Associates.	do.		4,000.00
1472626	Eclipse Machine Division, Bendix Aviation Corp.	do.		1,641.86
1472652	Maguire Industries, Inc.	do.		2,453.96
1471225	Arma Corp.	do.		140,928.00
1469455	The New Haven Clock Co.	do.		19,600.00
1463534	Blaw-Knox Co.	do.		28,180.71
1466941	The Crosley Corp.	do.		1,624.93
1464483	National Carbon Co., Inc.	do.		77,903.46
1462992	American Steel & Wire Co.	do.		5,553.19

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1460361	Bell Aircraft Corp.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).		\$3, 119. 10
1460259	Submarine Signal Co.	do.		40, 200. 00
1458435	Westinghouse Electric Co.	do.		24, 397. 00
1461834	Arma Corp.	do.		28, 400. 00
252039	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		59, 762. 42
1446793	General Electric Co.	do.		1, 846. 20
1446820	do.	do.		18, 619. 08
1437615	do.	do.		1, 676. 19
1436744	do.	do.		75, 678. 33
1447017	do.	do.		5, 344. 00
1442701	do.	do.		1, 868. 43
1424951	do.	do.		6, 242. 24
1423090	do.	do.		4, 662. 36
1413013	do.	do.		1, 194. 50
1400351	do.	do.		74, 884. 47
1408684	do.	do.		55, 617. 36
1434834	Arma Corp.	do.		14, 714. 05
1435458	do.	do.		9, 175. 00
1431211	do.	do.		422, 784. 00
1413369	do.	do.		5, 000. 00
1413371	do.	do.		3, 000. 00
1391103	Thomas A. Edison, Inc.	do.		26, 174. 19
1432614	do.	do.		53, 035. 00
1403538	The Northern Trust Co., as assignee of the Anthony Co., Inc.	do.		9, 341. 16
1407308	Peck Engineering Co., Ltd.	do.		514. 00
1408633	Dural Rubber Co., Inc.	do.		565. 00
1410776	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Office of Metals Reserve.	do.		248, 562. 00
1420932	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.	do.		5, 721. 56
1392600	Hudson Motor Car Co.	do.		13, 793. 51
1392919	Bell Aircraft Corp.	do.		4, 928. 33
1448064	The Watson-Stillman Co.	do.		11, 102. 00
1449761	Harrisburg National Bank, as assignee of Alvin P. Bixler and Donald D. Taylor, individually and as a partnership trading as Aldou Products Co.	do.		3, 378. 64
1440367	Continental Gum Co.	do.		4, 771. 09
1444093	Bethlehem Steel Co.	do.		96, 363. 05
1382210	American Optical Co., scientific instrument division.	do.		3, 682. 68
1381895	The Canister Co.	do.		137, 362. 50
1427312	American Manufacturing Co. of Texas.	do.		33, 244. 58
1428256	American Cystoscope Makers, Inc.	do.		31, 780. 25
1431339	Marshall and Ilsley Bank as assignee of the Bell Machine Co.	do.		1, 474. 00
1477345	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do.		683. 63
1478000	do.	do.		67, 496. 00
1469134	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do.		785. 00
1490823	Reo Motors, Inc.	do.		1, 181. 43
1492765	do.	do.		1, 300. 00
1473648	Arma Corp.	do.		1, 157. 34
1492213	do.	do.		364, 064. 00
1470670	The Canister Co., Inc.	do.		1, 385. 60
1473041	United Wallpaper, Inc.	do.		5, 000. 00
1476481	American Cystoscope Makers, Inc.	do.		8, 290. 50
1842855	Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association, as assignee of Rheem Manufacturing Co.	do.		23, 346. 31
1484770	General Electric Co.	do.		1, 034. 50
1485965	Crucible Steel Co. of America.	do.		5, 700. 00
1490824	Reo Motors, Inc.	do.		1, 759. 91
1490879	The Austin Co.	do.		12, 028. 90
1490884	Electric Boat Co.	do.		124, 425. 00
1491594	The Watson-Stillman Co.	do.		11, 102. 00
1492200	Link-Belt Co.	do.		3, 455. 84

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1492208	The Midvale Co.....	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).		\$1, 675. 00
1494345	Reconstruction Finance Corp., Office of Metals Reserve.	do.....		22, 979. 96
1480391	Western Electric Co., Inc.....	do.....		27, 952. 08
1480320	Pontiac Motor Division, General Motors Corp.	do.....		140, 040. 47
1502996	Carnegie Institution of Washington.	do.....		21, 262. 03
1502327	Westinghouse Electric Corp.....	do.....		844. 98
1498368	The Travelers Insurance Co.....	do.....		79, 026. 28
1496948	Ford Instrument Co., Inc.....	do.....		5, 655. 00
1496375	Reo Motors, Inc.....	do.....		3, 026. 25
1491738	Hamilton Watch Co.....	do.....		2, 490. 00
1491417	Western Electric Co., Inc.....	do.....		20, 956. 12
1488477	The Hoover Co.....	do.....		5, 000. 00
1499166	Arma Corporation.....	do.....		709. 99
1469511	William F. Wallace.....	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).		1, 101. 70
1469453	Clayton L. Miller, Commander, U. S. Navy.	do.....		3, 693. 27
1468599	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Agapito Grepco, deceased.	do.....		997. 93
1464678	Joseph Barbash, Lt., U. S. Naval Reserve.	do.....		577. 40
1461956	Rosa Medina Snow, as designated beneficiary and widow of William Kelly Snow, deceased.	do.....		1, 283. 40
1461853	John Francis Kelley.....	do.....		1, 034. 80
1461356	Dan Edward Guthrie.....	do.....		792. 00
1458684	Milton J. Gosztyla.....	do.....		1, 066. 20
1458328	Samuel Meyer.....	do.....		1, 336. 20
1456377	Walter Robert King.....	do.....		559. 60
1456746	Icile Roberts Barr, as mother of Luther Vaughter Barr, deceased.	do.....		540. 20
1468589	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Silvestre Galcla, deceased.	do.....		1, 523. 48
1490886	Isthmian Steamship Co.....	do.....		1, 197. 00
1490810	Robert Arthur Clark.....	do.....		976. 20
1487982	George C. Shoemaker.....	do.....		969. 80
1487698	Long Island R. R. Co.....	do.....		4, 950. 00
1485355	Claude Crenshaw.....	do.....		608. 30
1483914	William H. Crenshaw.....	do.....		736. 20
1481683	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Segundo Montras, deceased.	do.....		1, 027. 80
1481680	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Jose Cuerto Viscocho, deceased.	do.....		1, 266. 67
1481674	Edward W. Schneider, Lt. (C) U. S. Naval Reserve, 178633.	do.....		1, 156. 20
1481520	Harris I. Stanton.....	do.....		874. 10
1479061	Anna Rose Thomas, as widow of Stanley Abbott Thomas, deceased.	do.....		630. 00
1477870	Frank R. Bristol.....	do.....		937. 20
1477289	Wladimir Zenoby Lotwyecz.....	do.....		1, 277. 78
1503971	Julita Rivera Balgos, as widow and designated beneficiary of Gerardo Vigcas Balgos, deceased.	do.....		630. 00
T-314993	Pullman Co.....	do.....		651. 15
1502241	Norman Lennox Queen.....	do.....		915. 63
1501240	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Vicente De La Cruz, deceased.	do.....		1, 866. 75
1501341	Albert C. Welch.....	do.....		1, 366. 96
1500272	Charles F. Schlegel.....	do.....		916. 50

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1499487	Simon W. Susewind.....	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	\$771. 80
1497657	William R. Donnell.....	do.....	-----	1,336. 20
1497288	Pauline Virginia Smith, as designated beneficiary of Henry Francis Smith, deceased.	do.....	-----	1,725. 00
1504758	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Lucio Matulac, deceased.	do.....	-----	1,285. 33
1488986	David Clark Norris.....	do.....	-----	759. 73
1485121	Emma Somerville, as administratrix of the estate of Louis Hilton Sommerville, deceased.	do.....	-----	439. 43
1481459	John P. Munsch.....	do.....	-----	577. 40
T-314885	Spokane International R. R. Co.	do.....	-----	1,734. 00
1473973	Nancy Wallace West, as widow of William Price West, deceased.	do.....	-----	929. 11
1473592	The Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Gregorio Paloma, deceased.	do.....	\$1,138. 24	
1473592	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "175520 repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do.....	2. 16	1,140. 40
1473482	John C. Watson, Sr., as administrator of the estate of John Carl Watson, Jr., deceased.	do.....	-----	616. 67
1473429	Dana Cornelius Sheets, as father and designated beneficiary of Arthur Bliss Sheets, deceased.	do.....	-----	1,650. 00
1468733	R. E. Delaney, as administrator of the estate of Robert Clifford Delaney, deceased.	do.....	-----	1,160. 10
T-313047	Virginian Ry. Co.....	do.....	-----	1,122. 00
1494253	Joseph M. Ward, Lt., U. S. Navy	do.....	-----	532. 00
1453807	Charles Vance Williams, Jr., brother, as undesignated beneficiary of Lynn Herbert Williams, deceased.	do.....	285. 00	
1453807	Lillian Williams Dow, sister, as undesignated beneficiary of Lynn Herbert Williams, deceased.	do.....	285. 00	
1453807	Frances Helen Williams, sister, as undesignated beneficiary of Lynn Herbert Williams, deceased.	do.....	285. 00	855. 00
1401663	Howard R. Johnson.....	do.....	-----	821. 70
1402029	Semplicia S. Canilanza, as beneficiary of Matio Canilanza, deceased.	do.....	-----	382. 00
1404713	Owen Sylvester Fitzgerald.....	do.....	-----	576. 15
1405017	Frank A. Fraser.....	do.....	-----	1,246. 20
1405487	Charles Joseph Hassog.....	do.....	-----	600. 80
1408304	Margaret K. Broedel, as sister and beneficiary of Ralph Leroy Broedel, deceased.	do.....	-----	1,929. 45
1408678	Bill Burke Peck, chief water tender U. S. Navy.	do.....	-----	612. 50
1410999	E. C. Sockerson, lieutenant commander USNR.	do.....	-----	678. 00
1411413	Purita Liwanag Bisente, as widow and designated beneficiary of Domingo Bisente, deceased.	do.....	-----	600. 00
1411528	Howard C. Gilmer, lieutenant U. S. Naval Reserve	do.....	-----	2,530. 62
1415275	John T. Fielder.....	do.....	-----	1,036. 20
1415339	Vong She Pai, as widow and designated beneficiary of Chung King Pai, deceased.	do.....	-----	664. 80

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1419988	Nelson E. Gray, Jr.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	7515. 20
1415843	Richard Clark Stephenson.....	do.....	-----	614. 35
1422307	Ferron R. Jones.....	do.....	-----	865. 80
1424505	Cenona Filler, as widow and designated beneficiary of Luis Filler, deceased.....	do.....	-----	582. 00
1386315	Clyde L. Jones.....	do.....	-----	878. 70
1386499	Dur Shee, as widow of Chong Fow Soo Hoo, deceased.....	do.....	-----	745. 99
1387156	Thomas P. McGowan.....	do.....	-----	913. 20
1387192	George Ellison Warren, Jr.....	do.....	-----	768. 10
1387248	George T. Lyons.....	do.....	-----	857. 70
1389180	Laverne Thomas Heaps, lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve.....	do.....	-----	1,081. 90
1389577	Bennett W. Boynton.....	do.....	-----	816. 80
1389716	Herbert C. Clark, lieutenant commander, U. S. Naval Reserve.....	do.....	-----	694. 20
1382441	Voris Margaret Little, as widow of John Risse Little, deceased.....	do.....	-----	1,181. 29
1381906	Ernest Raymond Rieker, as designated beneficiary of George Winthrop Rieker, deceased.....	do.....	-----	756. 95
1381905	Prie A. Patton, lieutenant commander, U. S. Naval Reserve.....	do.....	-----	1,331. 20
1381904	Philippine National Bank, as administrator of the estate of Victor Ballo, deceased.....	do.....	-----	4,354. 62
1381897	Harry H. Dreany, U. S. Naval Reserve, commander.....	do.....	-----	1,066. 00
1381843	Edward Thomas Collins.....	do.....	-----	762. 30
1381836	Lloyd J. Dresser.....	do.....	-----	580. 81
1381719	Frederick James Harding.....	do.....	-----	521. 40
1381712	Edmund H. Burke.....	do.....	-----	1,149. 50
1381392	Edward J. Cassidy.....	do.....	-----	1,148. 20
1380992	James M. Latimer.....	do.....	-----	716. 20
1367085	Ralph Thomas Viola.....	do.....	-----	646. 30
1367083	Tate J. Lindsey.....	do.....	-----	1,336. 20
1362580	Margie O. Morton, as administratrix of the estate of Dewey Williams, deceased.....	do.....	-----	1,620. 67
1362412	Gordon W. Wixom.....	do.....	-----	1,246. 20
1362271	Roherta Eleanor Morse, as sister of Arlyn Bush, deceased.....	do.....	-----	534. 58
1362165	John H. Fredrickson.....	do.....	-----	926. 50
1362121	Edward B. Schicker, Jr.....	do.....	-----	1,154. 70
1361211	Helen Henriette Gladman, as widow of John Vincent Gladman, deceased.....	do.....	-----	661. 90
1358550	Prudence Warden, as mother of John Marshall Warden, deceased.....	do.....	-----	833. 06
1384913	Louis S. Chismark, Jr.....	do.....	-----	1,304. 25
1384881	Guy H. Underwood.....	do.....	-----	525. 00
1384720	Albert C. Watkins.....	do.....	-----	804. 50
1385652	Edgewater Club Hotel.....	do.....	-----	13,940. 94
1444116	Joseph M. Pugh.....	do.....	-----	790. 20
1427068	Carlos J. Stolbrand III.....	do.....	-----	873. 62
1428092	James E. Frank.....	do.....	-----	726. 90
1429171	Embrey Oliver Connell.....	do.....	-----	775. 00
1430208	Jack H. Harris.....	do.....	-----	668. 76
1430477	Sylvia G. McCausland, as designated beneficiary of Orrin Jay McCausland, deceased.....	do.....	-----	2,066. 67
1430926	Miguel T. Acierto, as brother of Antonio Acierto, deceased.....	do.....	-----	1,026. 00
1430948	Edward Aloysius Klung, chief carpenter's mate.....	do.....	-----	561. 65
1431111	David J. Hanse.....	do.....	-----	818. 00
1432339	Sidney W. Brown.....	do.....	-----	870. 74
1436231	Michael V. Swartz.....	do.....	-----	1,870. 50
1435965	Charles B. Middleton.....	do.....	-----	1,336. 20
1434415	Jack C. Stuart.....	do.....	-----	549. 00
1-307528	New York Central R. R. Co.....	do.....	-----	1,636. 60

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1337956	Josephine T. Hugo, as guardian of Beverly Ann Koscielak, Gerald John Koscielak, and Ronald George Koscielak, minor children of John Stanley Koscielak, deceased.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	\$850.71
1334458	Frances M. Cutlip, as administratrix of the estate of Raymond Alfred Cutlip, deceased.	do-----	-----	882.89
1350861	Luticia Estella Mayo, as mother of Marvin William Mayo, deceased.	do-----	\$239.20	
1350861	Hundly Mayo, as father of Marvin William Mayo, deceased.	do-----	289.20	
1355656	Gladys Mellinger, as legal guardian of the person and estate of Henry Hartwell Melton, Jr., a minor, and designated beneficiary of Henry Hartwell Melton, deceased.	do-----	-----	578.40 839.20
1448911	Jean Helen Mudge Ashha, as administratrix of the estate of Arthur George Mudge, deceased.	do-----	-----	1,044.07
1449073	John Donahue	do-----	-----	744.00
1449903	Robert A. Elliott, lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do-----	-----	777.20
1450726	Jack C. Stoller	do-----	-----	1,046.20
1451407	Jose Tortona, chief steward, U. S. Navy.	do-----	-----	654.85
1450832	Montford B. Carr	do-----	-----	574.00
T-301443	Ventura County Ry. Co.	do-----	-----	552.00
1439882	Raymond W. Ashton	do-----	-----	1,156.20
1383535	Preston M. Capell	do-----	-----	1,171.20
1444173	Robert W. Hollis, Jr., lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do-----	-----	1,274.53
1445151	George L. Seaton	do-----	-----	569.10
1443724	Alice G. Morton, as widow of Harry Sankey Morton, deceased.	do-----	-----	7,940.03
1398493	Frank Gunn Williams	do-----	-----	531.00
1400096	John Theodore Koehler	do-----	-----	592.20
1400304	Wilburn C. McCormick	do-----	-----	958.70
1389721	Morris M. Craven	do-----	-----	590.83
1389765	Arthur Gordon	do-----	-----	1,253.70
1390753	Alexander Oniks, as father of Charles Oniks, deceased.	do-----	-----	2,546.77
1391050	Robert Lisle Hicks, Jr.	do-----	-----	602.91
1390983	John L. Morton, lieutenant commander, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do-----	-----	1,299.47
1394909	Yen Sze Tseng, as widow and designated beneficiary of Ping Tseng, deceased.	do-----	-----	599.07
1394173	Harris W. Everett	do-----	-----	736.10
1395047	Donald Lee Roberts	do-----	-----	970.20
1395684	Robert D. Peters	do-----	-----	1,085.10
1395724	John C. Watson, as father and beneficiary of John Carl Watson, Jr., deceased.	do-----	-----	1,237.50
1395795	Edward H. Marsland, lieutenant commander, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do-----	-----	870.20
1396691	Kenneth LeRoy Miller	do-----	-----	557.23
1413972	Anthony Strzyzkowski, as father of John Strzyzkowski, deceased.	do-----	607.76	
1413972	Agnes Strzyzkowski, as mother of John Strzyzkowski, deceased.	do-----	607.75	
1415352	Maurice Howard Brown, as father of William Louis Brown, deceased.	do-----	360.00	1,215.51
1415352	Louise Dorothy Brown, as mother of William Louis Brown, deceased.	do-----	360.00	720.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1388331	Adella Harasimowicz, as sister of John Frank Sitkauskas, deceased.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	\$325.86	
1388381	Anna Rhodes, as sister of John Frank Sitkauskas, deceased.	do.	325.87	\$651.73
1446690	Arthur V. Walters.	do.	1,419.95	
1446690	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: "175520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do.	33.66	1,453.61
1399476	Clarence B. Snay.	do.	515.21	
1399476	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: "1760812 Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946."	do.	77.59	592.80
1379459	Arthur W. Selleck, Jr.	do.		751.60
1388436	Harris A. James.	do.		1,001.80
1387154	Mathilde B. Wilson, as mother of Bertrand Miron Wilson, deceased.	do.		560.56
1367698	Edna Viseonic, formerly Edna Mankus, as legal guardian of the person and estate of Edward Stewart Jewell, minor child and designated beneficiary of Thomas Edward Jewell, deceased.	do.		1,925.10
1357684	Frederick Henry Dammann.	do.		585.60
1351934	Serapia P. Guivara, as widow of Vibencio Guivara, deceased.	do.		626.40
T-298070	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.		1,406.07
1477325	Alfred S. Goldsmith.	do.		1,466.40
1477246	Charles J. Uthoff, Jr., lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do.		943.20
1477218	Charles F. Sebesta, lieutenant (j. g.) U. S. Naval Reserve.	do.		938.40
1476636	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Macario London, deceased.	do.		1,276.00
1475067	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Bernardo Marte, deceased.	do.		769.90
1474511	Francis J. McQuillan.	do.		744.70
1473571	Laurenee Franklin Myers.	do.		720.90
1473262	James F. Conlan, Jr.	do.		1,859.53
1471360	Wylie R. Bryant, lieutenant, Chaplain Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do.		1,171.20
1470191	Mary Amparo Morris Allmond, as widow and as designated beneficiary of Dennis Allmond, deceased.	do.		1,403.89
1469546	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Atanasio Mendoza, deceased.	do.		683.10
T-317798	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).		976.21
T-314944	Southern-Pacific Co.	do.		766.74
T-301673	do.	do.		2,204.72
T-303489	do.	do.		785.69
T-306791	do.	do.		1,730.64
T-305379	do.	do.		1,001.27
T-301672	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do.		543.08
1348220	Clerk, District Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Florida.	do.		2,028.37
T-306032	Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co.	do.		847.27
T-306038	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		2,045.28
T-304941	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.		1,028.55
1350037	Remington Rand, Inc.	do.		621.00
T-300047	Southern Pacific Co.	do.		866.23
T-300040	Pan American Airways, Inc.	do.		1,336.76
T-299950	Southern Pacific Co.	do.		1,297.63
T-314798	do.	do.		759.60
T-311209	do.	do.		916.88

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-315215	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	-----	\$1,335.49
T-312079	Virginian Ry. Co.	do	-----	524.17
1420939	Asiatic Petroleum Corp.	Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	7,532.32
1460321	Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc., general agent, War Shipping Administration.	do	-----	6,280.05
1475507	Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., as agent for War Shipping Administration.	do	-----	9,657.41
1478074	Alaska Steamship Co., agent, War Shipping Administration.	do	-----	5,536.70
1410534	John Hefferon, as father of John Francis Hefferon, deceased.	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).	-----	742.59
1388360	Jean Clark Fullerton, as administratrix of the estate of John W. Clark, Jr., deceased.	do	-----	1,208.61
1389777	Maurice K. Karp, (568,076) storekeeper first-class, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve.	do	-----	558.75
1455722	Washington Motor Coach Co., Inc.	do	-----	724.03
T-306651	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do	-----	1,604.21
T-300911	do	do	-----	682.00
T-300912	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do	-----	516.70
1429773	Ann Burke Penny, as sister of Robert W. Burke, deceased.	do	-----	1,112.47
1382290	John K. Murphy, Lt. (j. g.), U. S. Coast Guard Reserve.	do	-----	868.33
253659	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	10,788.06
253662	Maria de Lopez, as mother of Carlos A. Lopez, deceased.	do	-----	574.48
1486395	John J. Desmond, boatswain, U. S. Coast Guard.	do	-----	1,050.00
1466018	Quillie Grimes, as father of Charlie Samuel Grimes, deceased.	do	-----	799.75
1404855	Treasurer, United States, "for deposit to the credit of the official checking account of E. L. Jordan, commander (SC) U. S. Naval Reserve. symbol No. 50-032."	Medical Department, Navy (certified claims).	-----	23,514.40
1412429	T. H. McKenna, Inc.	do	-----	583.49
1392804	Remington Rand, Inc.	do	-----	9,705.09
1467559	William Langbein & Bros.	do	-----	1,350.00
1349251	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	1,954.00
1422121	Moto-Mower Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).	-----	1,825.00
1408909	Robert J. Jones, First Lt., Army Air Corps Reserve.	do	-----	1,149.14
1362132	Chrysler Corp., parts division.	do	-----	862.49
1329807	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the Receiver General of Canada, for \$844.40 Canadian currency.	do	-----	767.00
1466718	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	do	-----	2,160.00
255318	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	3,426.66
256664	do	do	-----	1,260.00
1485377	Modern Engineering Co.	do	-----	1,474.01
1485375	do	do	-----	3,165.98
1492761	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	8,185.90
253658	do	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims)	-----	19,832.99
1496196	Esperanza Quirino, as daughter of Francisco Quirino, deceased.	do	\$270.20	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1496196	Esperanza Quirino, as guardian of Amparo Quirino, minor son of Francisco Quirino, deceased.	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).	\$270. 20	
1496196	Jesus Quirino, as son of Francisco Quirino, deceased.	do	270. 19	\$810. 59
254679	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		1,752. 00
1493958	The Receiver General of Canada.	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	17,428. 28	
1493958	do	General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).	2,306. 01	19,734. 29
1329809	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the Receiver General of Canada, for \$786.19 Canadian currency.	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).		714. 00
1383979	General Electric Co.	do		852. 72
1433264	Bludworth Marine, Division of National-Simplex-Bludworth, Inc.	do		2,655. 00
1433558	Sterling Engine Co.	do		2,847. 28
1404312	Submarine Signal Co.	do		6,595. 12
1417623	Commercial Engineering Co., Inc.	do		2,000. 00
1385727	Miami Bottled Gas, Inc.	do		3,094. 00
1383333	Graybar Electric Co., Inc.	do		567. 38
255954	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		3,141. 60
1467301	Submarine Signal Co.	do		1,152. 50
1504427	Carpenter Manufacturing Co.	do		547. 20
1496285	Submarine Signal Co.	do		1,634. 74
1496620	The Receiver General of Canada.	General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).	3,893. 12	
1496620	do	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	26,454. 55	30,347. 67
1479393	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "174276 reimbursement, excessive profits on renegotiated contracts" case of Air-Tract Manufacturing Co.	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)		3,226. 94
1494725	do	do		1,482. 40
1479394	do	do		10,299. 00
1493661	The Northern Trust Co., as assignee of the Collins Radio Co.	do		90,730. 00
1493764	Ampro Corp.	do		1,065. 72
1478362	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	do		8,766. 90
1498153	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	do		13,403. 92
1503753	Bell and Howell Co.	do		16,767. 00
1503755	Niagara Machine & Tool Works.	do		1,446. 00
1503756	Engineering & Inspection Corp.	do		2,980. 20
1503757	United Aircraft Corp.	do		1,319. 21
1501269	Phileo Corp.	do		145,246. 43
1497594	Eclipse-Pioneer, Division of Bendix Aviation Corp.	do		3,863. 13
1497385	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	do		2,533. 18
1496947	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	do		16,118. 46
1496298	Waller L. Kaufmann and Effie E. Kaufmann.	do		3,081. 10
1496262	The Heil Co.	do		9,465. 96
1495117	General Electric Co.	do		1,820. 52
1494305	Self Winding Clock Co., Inc.	do		5,139. 28
1493311	General Motors Corp.	do		2,090. 50
1481019	E. W. Ferry Screw Products, Inc.	do		612. 95
1378750	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	do		3,778. 00
1367037	do	do		572. 28
1475034	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Inc.	do		3,199. 20
1379091	do	do		31,662. 70
1470108	General Electric Co.	do		4,546. 02
1365758	Wiedemann Machine Co.	do		834. 44
1369295	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	do		1,012. 93
1363566	United Aircraft Corp.	do		1,784. 08
1367239	John S. Little	do		2,000. 00
1359279	Koppers Co., Inc.	do		2,888. 58

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1370640	Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co.	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	-----	\$7,200.00
1368023	Brewster Aeronautical Corp.	do.	-----	6,125.83
1472653	Columbia Aircraft Corp.	do.	-----	5,231.03
1471829	Eastman Kodak Co.	do.	-----	1,762.20
1469110	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do.	-----	1,500.00
1467891	Collins Radio Co.	do.	-----	163,644.49
1462506	Bendix Products Division of Aviation Corp.	do.	-----	37,930.00
1471201	Fred M. Link	do.	-----	20,655.00
1471470	Goodyear Aircraft Corp.	do.	-----	71,895.04
1472166	The Bristol Co.	do.	-----	5,414.95
1359304	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	do.	-----	
1359304	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "175520 repayments, lapsed appropriations".	do.	\$5,959.58 64,155.54	70,115.12
1480589	General Electric Co., Electronics Department.	do.	-----	27,594.00
1489695	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	do.	-----	76,873.99
1484956	do.	do.	-----	1,652.40
1492215	General Electric Co.	do.	-----	15,055.30
1474242	do.	do.	-----	1,048.00
1475025	do.	do.	-----	1,285.50
1487225	do.	do.	-----	1,552.00
1479762	United Aircraft Corp.	do.	-----	554.45
1476653	do.	do.	-----	517.56
1472999	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	do.	-----	866.00
1484761	do.	do.	-----	45,907.40
1491923	do.	do.	-----	12,370.00
1489700	do.	do.	-----	24,610.00
1490822	Wright Aeronautical Corp.	do.	-----	789.53
1490247	The Steel Products Engineering Co.	do.	-----	200,999.99
1489174	Arnold O. Beckman Co.	do.	-----	1,000.00
1489297	Eclipse-Pioneer Division of Bendix Aviation Corp.	do.	-----	2,520.46
1488753	International Textbook Co.	do.	-----	1,138.10
1486340	First National Bank in St. Louis, as assignee of McDonnell Aircraft Corp.	do.	-----	12,653.08
1483879	Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	do.	-----	2,704.80
1476497	United Autographic Register Co.	do.	-----	680.46
1476504	H. H. Robertson Co.	do.	-----	5,118.90
1476978	Link Aviation Devices, Inc.	do.	-----	1,837.60
1473768	Dayton Acme Co.	do.	-----	3,349.50
1473635	Keystone Index Card Co.	do.	-----	5,568.97
T-312080	Atlantic & East Carolina Ry. Co.	do.	-----	582.39
1494727	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	do.	-----	2,357.64
1492210	Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., as assignee for Pioneer Parachute Co., Inc.	do.	-----	3,831.43
1492212	Warner Gear Division, Borg-Warner Corp.	do.	-----	15,000.00
1492766	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do.	-----	158,400.00
1402699	United Aircraft Corp., Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division.	do.	-----	9,250.00
1369744	do.	do.	-----	574.46
1384018	United Aircraft Corp., Chance Vought Aircraft Division.	do.	-----	17,199.27
1437818	Bendix Aviation Corp., Eclipse-Pioneer Division.	do.	-----	4,501.35
1385729	do.	do.	-----	6,738.95
1371864	Continental Motors Corp.	do.	-----	1,399.88
1446078	Bendix Radio, division of Bendix Aviation Corp.	do.	-----	1,523.08
1446848	The Electric Auto-Lite Co.	do.	-----	46,881.44
1428259	American Optical Co.	do.	-----	6,695.00
1433326	The W. L. Maxson Corp.	do.	-----	6,760.00
1336733	New England Electrical Works, Inc.	do.	-----	527.20
1329806	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the Receiver General of Canada, for \$12,165.29 Canadian currency.	do.	-----	11,059.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-304952	Western Pacific R. R. Co.-----	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)-----		\$934.64
1451242	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.-----	do-----		3,077.45
1397052	Western Electric Co., Inc.-----	do-----		12,500.00
1404042	Radio Corp. of America, RCA Victor Division.-----	do-----		9,451.35
1412148	General Electric Co.-----	do-----		570.00
1418149	Engineering & Inspection Corp.-----	do-----		7,392.60
1421531	Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.-----	do-----		1,306.50
1426624	The Glenn L. Martin Co.-----	do-----		9,913.04
1390846	Wright Aeronautical Corp.-----	do-----		4,725.60
1932918	Radio Corp. of America, RCA Victor Division.-----	do-----		1,558.64
1371493	United Aircraft Corp., Chance-Vought Aircraft Division.-----	Aviation 1938 contracts Navy (certified claims).-----		6,400.00
1448352	Joseph Stevens, captain U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.-----	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).-----		626.10
1433636	Martha Regina Lynch, as legal guardian of David Lynch, incompetent, father of Maurice Joseph Lynch, deceased.-----	do-----		503.48
1361688	Reola George, as mother of Kelson Buford George, deceased.-----	do-----	\$567.30	
1361688	Walter George, as father of Kelson Buford George, deceased.-----	do-----	567.30	
1399261	George M. Searle, deputy superintendent.-----	do-----		1,134.60
1401036	Natalie M. Anderson, as executrix of the will of Herman R. Anderson, deceased.-----	do-----		571.18
1414659	Mary Lowher White, as executrix of the estate of Joseph Sailer, Jr., deceased.-----	do-----		512.00
1414913	George G. Gibson.-----	do-----		1,152.06
1394942	Vera Sheridan, as widow of Emmett Martin Sheridan, deceased.-----	do-----		975.50
1465676	Richard Sheldon Murray.-----	do-----		1,355.88
1353135	N. T. Popejoy, as brother of Sim Ashburn Popejoy, deceased.-----	do-----	292.77	
1353135	Christine P. Dunn, as sister of Sim Ashburn Popejoy, deceased.-----	do-----	292.77	
T-299885	American President Lines, Ltd.-----	do-----		1,712.94
1381207	Jack H. Brown.-----	do-----		3,150.00
1456731	Ruby Corrine Olson, as widow of Walter Jules Olson, deceased.-----	do-----		566.30
1463052	Jack H. Brown.-----	do-----		755.75
1468290	Hewitt Artman Snow.-----	do-----		1,477.00
1488541	George Edward Graham.-----	do-----		784.00
1479643	Julia Conderman Wernicke, as widow and undesignated beneficiary of Robert J. Conderman, deceased.-----	do-----		1,000.00
1494625	Ava Lockwood, as mother of John Lawrence Lockwood deceased.-----	do-----		613.89
1503750	Ollie Nelson Terrell Ware, as beneficiary of John Nelson Terrell, deceased.-----	do-----		967.80
T-305093	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.-----	General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).-----		1,200.00
T-302910	Western Pacific R. R. Co.-----	do-----		7,106.43
T-309557	do-----	do-----		1,556.10
T-307370	do-----	do-----		3,807.34
T-305406	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.-----	do-----		1,145.83
T-300913	Joseph B. Fleming and Aaron Colnon, trustees, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.-----	do-----		2,091.64
T-305559	San Diego & Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.-----	do-----		4,086.75
T-306532	Savage Transportation Co., Inc.-----	do-----		717.60
1427047	Bon Products Corp.-----	do-----		1,615.12
1417964	Continental Motors Corp.-----	do-----		4,297.92
1405706	Bon Products Corp.-----	do-----		11,653.36
				5,046.80

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-300070	Western Pacific R. R. Co.-----	General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).	-----	\$1,603.20
T-300071	do-----	do-----	-----	4,373.37
T-300072	do-----	do-----	-----	746.15
T-300035	Southern Pacific Co.-----	do-----	-----	721.37
1405250	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	18,120.95
1342733	do-----	do-----	-----	36,243.64
1345459	do-----	do-----	-----	795.92
1345458	do-----	do-----	-----	209,289.55
1472420	International Harvester Co.-----	do-----	-----	2,750.40
T-316059	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do-----	-----	809.66
T-310585	do-----	do-----	-----	539.99
T-310759	Western Pacific R. R. Co.-----	do-----	-----	558.00
1496370	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	6,275.68
255954	do-----	Naval Reserve (certified claims)	\$54,675.00	
255954	do-----	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	4,769.00	59,444.00
258271	do-----	Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims).	2,341.27	
258271	do-----	Naval Reserve (certified claims)	9,000.51	
258271	do-----	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	617,638.34	628,980.12
204107-8	do-----	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	2,321.72	
240107-8	do-----	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	515.94	2,837.66
249523	do-----	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy.	10,882.97	
249523	do-----	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	14,299.42	25,182.39.
1496296	do-----	Medical Department, Navy (certified claims).	1,571.60	
1496296	do-----	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	3,310.88	
1496296	do-----	Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	18,467.00	
1496296	do-----	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims)	9,027.48	32,376.96
T-305060	Southern Pacific Co.-----	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	2,097.09	
T-305060	do-----	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	9.13	2,106.22
T-305118	do-----	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	432.14	
T-305118	do-----	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	429.02	
T-305118	do-----	Naval Reserve (certified claims)	3.57	864.73
T-301189	do-----	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	568.09	
T-301189	do-----	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	2,499.67	3,067.76
T-305058	do-----	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	487.58	
T-305058	do-----	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	27.26	514.84
1330349	Joseph Kowalski, as administrator of the estate of Tadeusz Kowalski, deceased.	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).	5.10	
1330349	do-----	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims)	1,045.58	1,050.68
253274	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	1,212,055.42	
253274	do-----	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	1,265.97	1,213,321.39
258270	do-----	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	25,320.25	
258270	do-----	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	688.42	26,008.67

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

RECAPITULATION

Naval Establishment:		
Emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Navy Department) (certified claims).....	\$1,624.88	
Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims).....	4,075.17	
Naval Reserve (certified claims).....	83,825.84	
Instruction, Navy (certified claims).....	30,763.82	
Libraries, Navy (certified claims).....	2,362.93	
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).....	5,409,633.06	
Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).....	4,767,391.40	
Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).....	809,661.16	
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).....	21,615.58	
Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).....	47,473.48	
Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	22,275.56	
General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	83,983.79	
Medical Department, Navy (certified claims).....	38,709.18	
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).....	24,276.18	
Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).....	20,648.68	
General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).....	7,951.13	
Aviation, Navy (certified claims).....	1,582,400.65	
Aviation 1938 contracts, Navy (certified claims).....	6,400.00	
Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	19,644.02	
General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	325,953.78	
Total, Navy Department.....	13,310,670.29	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POSTAL SERVICE

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
David E. D'Armond.....	City delivery carriers.....	\$93.79	
Do.....	do.....	9.70	
			\$103.49
William P. Quirk.....	do.....		142.41
Francis P. Fitzgerald.....	do.....		.49
Everett D. Lord.....	do.....		2.72
Carlton W. Samuelson.....	do.....	42.63	
Do.....	do.....	.94	
			43.57
Mrs. Ora E. Hand.....	Clerks, first and second-class post offices.....		11.66
Do.....	do.....		2.06
Do.....	do.....		.66
James R. Callis.....	do.....	21.43	
Do.....	do.....	.88	
Do.....	do.....	4.60	
			26.91
David E. D'Armond.....	do.....		21.60
Mrs. Ora E. Hand.....	do.....		.64
Glen H. Bowman.....	do.....	12.35	
Do.....	do.....	2.53	
			14.88
Francis P. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	19.76	
Do.....	do.....	5.00	
			24.76
Llewellyn B. Green.....	do.....	64.37	
Do.....	do.....	3.37	
			67.74
Everett D. Lord.....	do.....	1.16	
Do.....	do.....	.79	
			1.95
Edna Clark Moore.....	do.....	11.60	
Do.....	do.....	4.90	
			16.50
Herber Trubshaw.....	do.....		7.90
John Hansen.....	do.....		100.35
Irene E. Linsley.....	do.....	124.23	
Do.....	do.....	5.00	
Do.....	do.....	12.40	
			141.63
W. F. Robinson.....	Compensation to postmasters.....	104.35	
Do.....	do.....	4.64	
Do.....	do.....	23.60	
			132.59
F. R. Clement.....	do.....		17.41
Dewey Ellis.....	do.....	23.77	
Do.....	do.....	1.59	
Do.....	do.....	6.30	
			36.66
Mrs. Ruth M. McElvain.....	do.....		17.93

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
Panama R. R. Co.....	Foreign mail transportation.....	\$41.52	
Do.....	do.....	9.72	
Do.....	do.....	17.12	
Do.....	do.....	14.64	
Do.....	do.....	41.76	
Do.....	do.....	51.90	
Do.....	do.....	7.56	
			\$184.22
Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.....	do.....	91.16	
Do.....	do.....	29.56	
			120.72
The New York and Porto Rico S. S. Co.....	do.....		95.90
Mary Ann Hook.....	Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices.		9.00
Do.....	do.....		64.12
Joe N. Ellis, Clerk of the Superior Court	Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.	29.42	
Do.....	do.....	1.06	
			30.48
Chicago & North Western Railway Co.....	Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department.		53.93
Helena Sewer Commission.....	do.....		10.00
Do.....	do.....		10.00
The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.....	do.....		26.40
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.....	do.....	9.90	
Do.....	do.....	94.00	
Do.....	do.....	2.20	
Do.....	do.....	4.40	
			111.10
Grand Trunk Western R. R. Co.....	Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department.		2.70
Helena Sewer Commission.....	do.....		10.00
Peoples Ice & Supply Co.....	do.....		94.35
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.....	do.....		56.18
Alaska Coastal Airlines.....	Post office inspectors, travel and miscellaneous expenses.		54.90
International Postal Supply Co.....	Post office stationery, equipment and supplies.	7,952.50	
Do.....	do.....	19,075.32	
			27,027.82
George Fensky Co.....	do.....	118.80	
Do.....	do.....	281.16	
			399.96
Pitney-Bowes, Inc.....	do.....		920.19
Schmidt Concrete Products Co., Inc.....	do.....	2,930.20	
Do.....	do.....	1,577.20	
			4,507.40
The Federal Equipment Co.....	do.....	431.30	
Do.....	do.....	135.85	
Do.....	do.....	68.40	
			635.55
Alaska Steamship Co.....	Power boat service.....		3.00
Do.....	Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.		390.00
American Export Lines, Inc., agents.....	do.....	14.30	
Do.....	do.....	40.30	
Do.....	do.....	33.30	
Do.....	do.....	29.90	
Do.....	do.....	18.50	
			136.30
Funch, Edye & Co.....	do.....		9.30
Robert E. Argoe.....	Railway mail service salaries.....		133.40
William C. Bate.....	do.....		96.99
Chester J. Brill.....	do.....		89.70
Thomas E. Brook.....	do.....		173.26
Jewell E. Chapman.....	do.....		89.34
Allen L. Crosby.....	do.....		70.10
Fred H. Dondanville.....	do.....		24.42
Chester N. Drake.....	do.....		79.67
Seth M. Gaines.....	do.....		231.79
Perry L. Gleason.....	do.....		67.34
Miles H. Gwin.....	do.....		216.13
Marvin B. Hamilton.....	do.....		29.07
Herman L. Johnson.....	do.....		47.16

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
Chesley H. Jones.....	Railway mail service salaries.....	-----	\$62.03
Joseph A. Mayton.....	do.....	-----	180.91
Mark McCall.....	do.....	-----	11.14
George Neidlinger.....	do.....	-----	57.58
James R. Parnell.....	do.....	-----	50.50
Maurice H. Peckham.....	do.....	-----	83.65
Wallace F. Pritchett.....	do.....	-----	122.11
Robert J. Rankin.....	do.....	-----	12.22
Joseph H. Richardson.....	do.....	-----	6.69
Henry G. Schull.....	do.....	-----	63.64
William E. Shellnutt.....	do.....	-----	53.66
Charles A. Smith.....	do.....	-----	111.17
Wilson L. Todd.....	do.....	-----	17.09
Roy A. Trotter.....	do.....	-----	161.03
James R. Wheat.....	do.....	-----	23.10
Weaver A. Wright.....	do.....	-----	182.09
Ernest G. and Agnes F. Lemos.....	Rent, light, fuel, and water.....	-----	415.28
Frederick N. Brown.....	do.....	-----	18.00
Norman C. Brown.....	do.....	-----	18.00
Robert O. Brown.....	do.....	-----	18.00
I. S. Cutchner.....	do.....	-----	360.00
Ernest G. and Agnes F. Lemos.....	do.....	-----	132.73
Charles P. Gist.....	Rural delivery service.....	-----	6.00
Do.....	do.....	-----	18.00
Do.....	do.....	-----	2.05
Emma I. Reed.....	Separating mails.....	-----	13.50
Do.....	do.....	-----	27.00
Do.....	do.....	-----	27.00
Do.....	do.....	-----	23.78
Do.....	do.....	-----	31.90
Mrs. Edna E. Bell.....	Special delivery fees.....	-----	2.14
Francis P. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	-----	2.76
Mrs. Edna E. Bell.....	do.....	-----	27.19
McKinley Asber.....	Star route service.....	-----	43.63
Antone C. Baptiste.....	do.....	-----	17.71
Do.....	do.....	-----	3.38
Kirby L. Myers.....	do.....	-----	4.41
Fred J. Schiesser.....	do.....	-----	22.13
Hayes Freight Lines.....	Transportation of equipment and supplies.....	-----	1.93
Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines.....	do.....	-----	1.93
The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	do.....	-----	263.34
Universal Carloading & Distributing Co.....	do.....	-----	3.89
Beckwith-Chandler Co.....	Vehicle service.....	-----	35.64

RECAPITULATION OF CERTIFIED CLAIMS UNDER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postal service:		
City delivery carriers.....	-----	\$292.68
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	-----	439.24
Compensation to postmasters.....	-----	204.59
Foreign mail transportation.....	-----	403.84
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices.....	-----	73.12
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.....	-----	30.48
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department.....	-----	374.66
Post office inspectors, travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	-----	54.90
Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies.....	-----	33,490.92
Power boat service.....	-----	3.00
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.....	-----	535.60
Railway mail service, salaries.....	-----	2,550.98
Rent, light, fuel, and water.....	-----	962.01
Rural delivery service.....	-----	26.05
Separating mails.....	-----	123.18
Special delivery fees.....	-----	32.09
Star route service.....	-----	88.26
Transportation of equipment and supplies.....	-----	271.09
Vehicle service.....	-----	35.64
Total, Post Office Department (postal service) (certified claims), payable from postal revenues.....	-----	40,000.33

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

STATE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1412611	Daisy B. Beaumont, as independent executrix of the estate of Fred (Frederick) P. Hibbard, deceased.	Transportation, Foreign Service (certified claims).	\$212.01	
1412611	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: 195520 repayments, lapsed appropriations.	.....do.....	631.71	
1385696	Elizabeth B. Burdett, as executrix of the will of William O. Burdett, deceased.	.....do.....	683.31	\$843.72
1385696	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: 195520 repayments, lapsed appropriations.	.....do.....	8.10	
1464400	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Printing and binding, Department of State (certified claims).		691.41
1450341	Harry M. Donaldson	Office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service (certified claims).		4,738.04
1362141	Merrem & La Porte, N. V.	.....do.....		590.00
1469576	Marcel Leopold	.....do.....	2,900.00	
1469576	.....do.....	Foreign Service quarters (certified claims).	1,740.00	4,640.00
1494315	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: 19F5875 special deposits, suspense, Department of State.	Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service (certified claims).		957.07
1464401	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Cooperation with the American Republics (certified claims).		39,500.00
1401305	.....do.....	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service (certified claims).		5,151.85
1468611	Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc.	Contingent expenses, Department of State (certified claims).		1,650.00

RECAPITULATION

Contingent expenses, Department of State (certified claims).....	\$1,650.00
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	5,151.85
Cooperation with the American Republics (certified claims).....	39,500.00
Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (certified claims).....	957.07
Foreign Service quarters (certified claims).....	1,740.00
Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	4,037.94
Printing and binding, Department of State (certified claims).....	4,733.04
Transportation, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	1,535.13
Total, Department of State.....	59,310.03

TREASURY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1461345	Harris-Seybold Co.	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).		\$1,008.04
1433797	Scientific Glass Apparatus Co., Inc.	Collecting the revenue from customs (certified claims).		540.00
1425860	William P. Williams	Collecting the internal revenue (certified claims).		3,254.15
1472958	Weissberger Moving & Storage Co., Inc.	.....do.....		511.68

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).....	\$1,008.04
Collecting the revenue from customs (certified claims).....	540.00
Collecting the internal revenue (certified claims).....	3,765.83
	5,313.87

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

WAR

Certificate No	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-312157	Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc.....	Emergency Fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department) (certified claims).		\$1,054.98
T-314950	.....do.....	do.....		1,171.00
T-315499	.....do.....	do.....		5,537.84
T-307602	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	Selective Service System (transfer to War) (certified claims).		3,099.60
1400504	Thomas P. Cooke.....	Pay of the Army (certified claims).		1,189.84
1443542	A. E. R. Howarth.....	do.....		957.54
T-312165	Missouri-Kansas-Texas R. R. Co.	Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) (certified claims).		642.30
T-297517	.....do.....	do.....		772.50
T-314214	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Expenses of liquidation, Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) (certified claims).		1,384.54
236950	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).		764.32
236951	.....do.....	do.....		915.71
236947	.....do.....	do.....	\$125.33	
236947	.....do.....	Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores (certified claims).	1,822.44	
236948	.....do.....	National Guard (certified claims).		1,947.77
1498059	W. J. Stumpf, Jr.....	Working fund, war. finance (certified claims).		1,666.85
256118-23	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, war. medical. (certified claims).		625.00
255034	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, War, Air Corps (certified claims).		5,000.00
T-301425	Frank A. Thompson, trustee, St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co.	Working fund, War Ordnance (certified claims)		394,372.75
				629.01

RECAPITULATION

Military activities:		
Emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department) (certified claims) ..		\$7,763.82
Selective Service System (transfer to War) (certified claims) ..		3,099.60
Pay of the Army (certified claims) ..		2,147.38
Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims) ..		1,805.36
Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores (certified claims) ..		1,822.44
National Guard (certified claims) ..		1,666.85
Working fund, War, Finance (certified claims) ..		625.00
Working fund, War, Medical (certified claims) ..		5,000.00
Working fund, War, Air Corps (certified claims) ..		394,372.75
Working fund, War, Ordnance (certified claims) ..		629.01
Total, War Department (military activities) ..		418,932.21
Nonmilitary activities:		
Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) (certified claims) ..		1,414.80
Expenses of liquidation, Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) (certified claims) ..		1,384.54
Total, War Department (nonmilitary activities) ..		2,799.34
Total, War Department ..		421,731.55

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1323556	Cameron Surgical Specialty Co.	Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia (certified claims).	-----	\$8. 08
1354433	American Hospital Supply Corporation.	do-----	-----	75. 00
1378880	J. Bishop & Co. Platinum Works.	do-----	-----	146. 10
1382403	Erma V. Hill, as daughter of Andrew J. Hill, deceased.	Public parks, expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	-----	40. 16
T-296912	Railway Express Agency, Inc.	do-----	-----	12. 05
T-300649	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Washington aqueduct, District of Columbia (certified claims).	-----	7. 13
T-296913	do-----	do-----	-----	7. 49
T-300650	do-----	do-----	-----	7. 18
T-300651	do-----	do-----	-----	7. 27
1498856	Mary Ashton, for the use and benefit of the minor children of Jessie M. Davis, deceased.	do-----	-----	64. 40
248125	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia (certified claims).	\$8. 34	
248125	do-----	Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).	4. 45	
248125	do-----	District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).	3. 07	
248125	do-----	Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	3. 38	
248125	do-----	Cleaning streets, District of Columbia (certified claims).	2. 58	
248125	do-----	Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	3. 36	
248125	do-----	Public schools, general administration, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	6. 30	
248125	do-----	Public schools, general supervision and instruction, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	71. 86	
248125	do-----	Public schools, operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	85. 35	
248125	do-----	Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, (certified claims).	10. 67	
248125	do-----	Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia (certified claims).	3. 00	
248125	do-----	Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia (certified claims).	20. 68	
248125	do-----	Tuberculosis Hospital, Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW., salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).	3. 75	
248125	do-----	Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).	43. 51	
248125	do-----	Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).	20. 50	
248125	do-----	Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).	3. 00	
				293. 90

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

RECAPITULATION

Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	\$229.18
Public parks, expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	52.21
Washington aqueduct, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	93.47
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	8.34
Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	4.45
District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	3.07
Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	3.33
Cleaning streets, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	2.58
Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	3.36
Public schools, general administration, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	6.30
Public schools, general supervision and instruction, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	71.86
Public schools, operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	85.35
Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	10.67
Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	3.00
Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	20.68
Tuberculosis Hospital, 14th and Upshur Sts. NW., salaries and expenses, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	3.75
Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	43.51
Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	20.50
Juvenile Court, salaries, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	3.00
Total, District of Columbia.....	668.66

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

Legislative: Government Printing Office.....	\$868.00
The Judiciary.....	709.30
Executive.....	1,563,549.82
Independent offices:	
Federal Security Agency:	
National Youth Administration.....	\$4,310.40
Office of Education.....	3,300.00
Public Health Service.....	92,968.28
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration.....	8,375.55
National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority.....	51,588.52
Federal Communications Commission.....	558.67
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	26,140.55
National Archives.....	1,029.85
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	11,103.12
Veterans' Administration.....	13,635.27
	213,060.21
Department of Agriculture.....	98,666.22
Department of Commerce.....	140,091.98
Department of the Interior:	
Civil.....	\$19,342.56
Indians.....	1,572.80
	20,915.36
Department of Justice.....	8,537.10
Department of Labor.....	687.51
Navy Department.....	13,310,670.29
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues).....	40,000.33
Department of State.....	59,310.03
Treasury Department.....	5,313.87
War Department.....	421,731.55
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....	668.66
Total.....	15,834,730.23

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO PAY A CLAIM FOR DAM-
AGES TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE TO PAY A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES TO PRIVATELY
OWNED PROPERTY IN THE SUM OF \$45.60

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Department of Justice to pay a claim for damages to privately owned property in the sum of \$45.60, which has been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), and which requires an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Department of Justice to pay a claim for damages to privately owned property, not cognizable

2 ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, which has been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), and which requires an appropriation for payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIM

For the payment of a claim for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document No. ----, 80th Congress----- \$45. 60

The letter of the Department of Justice submitting this estimate is transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for this submission, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, January 29, 1947.

Mr. JAMES E. WEBB,
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), the Attorney General has considered, adjudged, and determined the following claim for damage to privately owned property caused by an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, while acting within the scope of his employment.

The claim was presented to this Department within the time limit prescribed by the act, and it is recommended that the amount found due the claimant be certified to Congress as legal claim for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

On October 31, 1946, Agent Eugene C. Fender was proceeding at approximately 25 miles per hour when he observed a long line of traffic waiting for a freight train to clear a crossing. The Bureau car was going down a hill and, at a point approximately 115 feet from the last vehicle in the line of traffic, Agent Fender applied the foot brake which failed to function and then applied the emergency brake which also failed to function, at which time the Bureau car ran into the rear of a truck owned by Sterchi Dairy Farms, Knoxville, Tenn., and driven by Alger Strange, Route 2, Knoxville, Tenn. After an examination of the Bureau car, it was found that the foot brake failed to function because of a collapsed primary cup in the master cylinder and the hand brake failed to function because of a broken clevis pin which connects the emergency brake mechanism with the hand lever. There was no negligence on the part of Agent Fender or any other Government employee.

Amount claimed, \$45.60; amount allowed, \$45.60.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. ANDRETTA,
Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE WAR
DEPARTMENT TO PAY DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE WAR
DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO OR LOSS OR
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH
IN THE SUM OF \$154,130.77

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$154,130.77, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which require an appropriation for their payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay

claims for damages, incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), which claims are not cognizable under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, and which require an appropriation for their payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943, (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered—, Eightieth Congress----- \$154, 130. 77

The letters of the War Department submitting this estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 10, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities, of the War Department or of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Frank H. Blair, 202½ Main Street, Sterling, Colo. On September 4, 1945, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the H. Doc. 122

War Department or of the Army started a fire on grazing land by dropping a red smoke grenade, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,562.15.

Amount claimed, \$1,600; amount reported, \$1,562.15.

2. Board of County Commissioners, Hillsborough County, Fla., Post-office Box 1110, Tampa, Fla. During the latter part of 1943, military personnel or civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army caused damage resulting from inadequate replacement of two bridges over drainage ditch after original culverts were destroyed and ditch widened, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,898.48.

Amount claimed, \$5,730.94; amount reported, \$3,898.48.

3. J. W. Doremus and J. S. Doremus, Post Office Box 1140, Austin, Tex. Between August 1941 and August 1945, military personnel engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army occupied claimants' premises, damaging it, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$1,650.

Amount claimed, \$3,185.90; amount reported, \$1,650.

4. Federal Realty & Development Co., 427 First Street, Fort Myers, Fla.

Amount claimed, \$32,231; amount reported, \$3,112.40.

5. Samuel P. Watkins, Jr., and Aliee L. Watkins, 829 Edgewood Avenue, Fort Myers, Fla.

Amount claimed, \$4,231.75; amount reported, \$1,547.75.

On June 28, 1945, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed on claimants' property, destroying it by fire, thereby resulting in losses to claimants in the amounts reported above.

6. Estate of Walter R. Hudson by Mrs. Ellen Hudson, administratrix, 804 South Verdugo Road, Glendale 5, Calif. On April 4, 1943, the driver of an Army vehicle engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army collided with claimant's car, damaging it and causing fatal personal injuries, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,258.

Amount claimed, \$1,258; amount reported, \$1,258.

7. Arthur E. Jacobsen and Mattie C. Jacobsen, 2575 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Amount claimed, \$13,909.85; amount reported, \$6,804.94.

8. Will Jessup, care of Thornton & Taylor, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Amount claimed, \$6,619.08; amount reported, \$1,454.18.

9. William A. Matteson, 3903 Mera Street, Oakland, Calif.

Amount claimed, \$2,841.88; amount reported, \$2,841.88.

On January 18, 1944, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed on claimants' premises starting a fire and causing damage to real and personal property, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants, respectively, in the amounts reported above.

10. New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co., 693 Purchase Street, New Bedford Mass. On August 14, 1941, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed, damaging claimant's power lines and poles, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,273.45.

Amount claimed, \$1,273.45; amount reported, \$1,273.45.

11. Private Albert W. Ridley, 1215 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky. On or about August 3, 1944, claimant's personal transfer account funds, while in the custody and bailed to the Government were lost by military personnel acting in the scope of their employment, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,250.

Amount claimed, \$1,250; amount reported, \$1,250.

12. Floyd D. Swiger and Pearl M. Swiger, 5421 Slater Road, Merriam, Kans.

Amount claimed, \$1,800; amount reported, \$1,245.07.

13. Charles E. Walter and Fannie D. Walter, 6518 Woodlea, Merriam, Kans.

Amount claimed, \$4,438.64; amount reported, \$1,800.29.

On July 26, 1944, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed, causing damage to property, thereby resulting in losses to claimants, respectively, in the amounts reported above.

14. Arthur E. Troiel, Sr., and Alfride Troiel, 839 Channing Way, Berkeley, Calif. On December 9, 1944, claimants minor son sustained personal injuries

as the result of the explosion of Army flash bombs prepared for a combat demonstration while military personnel were engaged in operations incident to non-combat activities of the War Department or of the Army, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$4,026.07.

Amount claimed, \$4,026.07; amount reported, \$4,026.07.

15. Town of Weymouth, 75 Middle Street, East Weymouth 89, Mass. From December 1941 through April 1942, military personnel engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, as a result of use and occupancy, caused damages to Great Hill Park, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,520.

Amount claimed, \$3,520; amount reported, \$3,520.

16. Austin Waters, 2418 East Eighth Street, Little Rock, Ark. On September 12, 1945, an Army airplane engaged in activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed into claimant's house causing property damage, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,100.56.

Amount claimed, \$1,100.56; amount reported, \$1,100.56.

17. Yuba Dam ranch, P. O. Box 492, Marysville, Calif. On July 14, 1944, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army damaged claimant's crops by releasing a smoke screen, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,620.62.

Amount claimed, \$2,913.20; amount reported, \$1,620.62.

Summary (17 claims)

Amount claimed.....	\$91, 930. 32
Amount reported.....	39, 965. 84

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 9, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities, of the War Department or of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Ema Joslin, 228 Cliff Drive, Spokane, Wash. On or about July 3, 4, and 5, 1944, an Army plane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of

the War Department or of the Army started a fire by the dropping of practice bombs causing property damage, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,662.75.

Amount claimed, \$35,684.51; amount reported, \$3,662.75.

2. Willie Kaesic, Route No. 4, Box 1312, Tampa 7, Fla. On May 18, 1944, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, crashed into claimant's house, causing it to be destroyed by fire, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,133.12.

Amount claimed, \$2,188.50; amount reported, \$1,133.12.

3. Julia M. Mays, 316 East Cal Street, Tallahassee, Fla. On February 26, 1945, claimant's minor son sustained personal injuries as the result of a practice bomb explosion while military personnel were engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,217.23.

Amount claimed, \$1,244.01; amount reported, \$1,217.23.

4. H. E. Spickler, R. F. D. No. 1, Junction City, Oreg. Between December 1, 1942, and March 1943, military personnel engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army constructed a reservoir without providing a sufficient outlet for the overflow therefrom, thereby causing damage to farm land and crops, resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$5,502.12.

Amount claimed, \$7,300; amount reported, \$5,502.12.

5. Darwin Symms, R. F. D. No. 4, Caldwell, Idaho. On July 27, 1945, an Army vehicle while engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army negligently struck four children mounted on ponies causing personal injuries, property damage, medical and hospital expenses, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,150.84.

Amount claimed, \$1,150.84; amount reported, \$1,150.84.

6. Trustees, First Baptist Church, Forgan, Okla. On April 1, 1946, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed into a parsonage causing property damage, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,745.04.

Amount claimed, \$2,554.58; amount reported, \$1,745.04.

7. Western Pacific Railroad Co., Western Pacific Building, 526 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, Calif. On August 8, 1943, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed on tracks and derailed cars, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$99,753.83.

Amount claimed, \$99,753.83; amount reported, \$99,753.83.

Summary (7 claims)

Amount claimed.....	\$149, 876. 27
Amount reported.....	114, 164. 93

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.



ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE PUBLIC ROADS
ADMINISTRATION TO PAY CERTAIN DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC ROADS
ADMINISTRATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO ROADS AND
HIGHWAYS OF STATES OR THEIR SUBDIVISIONS, IN THE SUM OF
\$742,814.77

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$742,814.77. These claims have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of November 19, 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), and require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Adminis-

tration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways by the Army, Navy, or any other agency of the Government, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of November 19, 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), and require an appropriation for payment as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress.----- \$742, 814. 77

The letters of the Public Roads Administration submitting this estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, January 30, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, department of highways, for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs of one State highway and two county roads in Meade County, three county roads in Bullitt County, and one county road in Hardin County, Ky., designated as Roads Nos. 28, 29, 33, 40, 43, 44, and 20, respectively, substantially damaged by Army operations out of Fort Knox, Ky.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Army operations occurred in the area covered by this claim between May 27, 1941, and April 1946, inclusive.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the county roads and State highway by reason of these operations.

3. The roads and State highway were repaired and a claim submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, department of highways, in the amount of \$20,168.70.

4. Amount claimed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, department of highways, \$20,168.70; amount recommended, \$20,168.70.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant, as herein set forth, is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, January 28, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of Bell Buckle, Tenn., submitted by the Department of Highways and Public Works of Tennessee, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 2.25 miles of streets within said town substantially damaged by Army maneuvers.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military maneuvers officially began in the area covered by this claim in June 1941 and terminated March 26, 1944.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the streets of the town of Bell Buckle, Tenn., by reason of these maneuvers.

3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the town of Bell Buckle, Tenn., in the amount of \$2,551.04.

4. Amount claimed by the town of Bell Buckle, Tenn., \$2,551.04; amount recommended, \$2,551.04.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, D. C., January 20, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the California Department of Public Works,

division of highways, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 1.75 miles of shoulders on State roads 19-A and 19-B in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, Calif., substantially damaged by Army tractors moving between the quartermaster depot at Mira Loma and the observation airdrome at Ontario, Calif.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military operations occurred in the area covered by the claim on October 6, 1942.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to State roads 19-A and 19-B in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, Calif., by reason of these operations.
3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by the California Department of Public Works, division of highways, in the amount of \$312.08. Of this amount \$14.69 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the California Department of Public Works, division of highways, \$312.08; amount recommended, \$297.39.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, January 7, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the State of Louisiana, department of highways, for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 134.08 miles of State highways and bridges in Vernon, Rapides, Natchitoches, Beauregard, and Allen Parishes, La., substantially damaged by Army maneuvers.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Army maneuvers were in progress in the area covered by this claim between May 27, 1941, and April 4, 1944.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the State highways by reason of these maneuvers.
3. The highways were repaired and a claim submitted by the State of Louisiana, department of highways, in the amount of \$640,022.23. Of this amount, \$105,055.43 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the State of Louisiana, department of highways, \$640,022.23; amount recommended, \$534,966.80.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, January 2, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the State of Ohio, department of highways, submitted on behalf of the village of Perrysburg, Ohio, for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 0.23 mile of Indiana Avenue in the village of Perrysburg, Ohio, substantially damaged by contractors hauling materials in connection with the construction of the Rossford Ordnance Depot located about 0.9 mile east of Perrysburg, Ohio.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between July 15 and December 1, 1942.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 0.23 mile of Indiana Avenue by reason of this hauling.
3. The avenue was repaired and a claim submitted by the State of Ohio, department of highways, on behalf of the village of Perrysburg, Ohio, in the amount of \$8,188.74. Of this amount \$56.50 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the State of Ohio, department of highways, on behalf of the village of Perrysburg, Ohio, \$8,188.74; amount recommended, \$8,132.24.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant, as herein set forth, is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, December 26, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941

(55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the State Highway Department of Texas for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 69.9 miles of State Highways Nos. 16 and 27 in Bexar, Medina, Bandera, and Kerr Counties and 15.4 miles of United States Highway No. 87 in Kendall County, Tex., substantially damaged by the United States Army tire-test fleet operating out of Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Tex.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military operations were in progress in the area covered by this claim between July 7, 1942, and July 15, 1946.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 69.9 miles of State Highways Nos. 16 and 27 in Bexar, Medina, Bandera, and Kerr Counties and 15.4 miles of United States Highway No. 87 in Kendall County, Tex., by reason of these operations.
3. The highways were repaired and a claim submitted by the State Highway Department of Texas in the amount of \$67,640.51.
4. Amount claimed by the State Highway Department of Texas, \$67,640.51; amount recommended, \$67,640.51.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant, as herein set forth, is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, December 17, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Marion County, Ind., submitted by the State Highway Commission of Indiana, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs of 38.2 miles of roads in Marion County, Ind., substantially damaged by the Army Service Forces operations between the United States naval air base at Peru and the naval ordnance depot at Indianapolis and by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of several plants for the Defense Plant Corporation and for the construction of Stout Field.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Army Service Forces operations and contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in Marion County, Ind., during the period between April 1, 1942, and April 1, 1944.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 38.2 miles of roads in Marion County, Ind., by reason of these operations.

3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by Marion County, Ind., in the amount of \$19,624.20. Of this amount \$1,312.15 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by Marion County, Ind., \$19,624.20; amount recommended, \$18,312.05.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant, as herein set forth, is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, December 17, 1946.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Hartsville, Tenn., submitted by the Tennessee Department of Highways and Public Works for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 3.9 miles of streets in the city of Hartsville, Tenn., substantially damaged by Army maneuvers.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military maneuvers officially began in the area covered by this claim in June 1941 and terminated March 26, 1944.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the city streets of Hartsville, Tenn., by reason of these maneuvers.

3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the city of Hartsville, Tenn., in the amount of \$2,760.45. Of this amount \$1,692.45 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the city of Hartsville, Tenn., \$2,760.45; amount recommended, \$1,068.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant, as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, December 17, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Portsmouth, Va., submitted by the Virginia Department of Highways for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 3.33 miles of city streets in Portsmouth, Norfolk County, Va., substantially damaged by Army and Navy operations and by the contract hauling of heavy materials for the Norfolk Navy Yard, United States naval hospital, Coast Guard depot, marine barracks, Nansemond Ordnance Depot, St. Julians Creek Naval Ammunition Depot, naval operating base, naval air station, Camps Bradford, Shelton, and Ashby, Fort Storey, Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., and Federal housing projects.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Army and Navy operations and contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between January 1942 and May 1944.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 3.33 miles of city streets by reason of these activities.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the city of Portsmouth, Va., in the amount of \$48,772.55. Of this amount \$15,707.94 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the city of Portsmouth, Va., \$48,772.55; amount recommended, \$33,064.61.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant, as herein set forth, is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, November 14, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, N. Y., submitted by the Department of Public Works of New York, for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 0.45 of a mile of Harrison Avenue in the town of Riverhead, N. Y., substantially

damaged by the contract hauling of materials for the construction of West Hampton Airport and Gunnery Range for the Army.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said acts of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of materials for the construction of West Hampton Airport and Gunnery Range for the Army occurred along that portion of Harrison Avenue covered by the claim between September 11, 1942, and July 15, 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 0.45 of a mile of Harrison Avenue by reason of these operations.

3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by the town of Riverhead, N. Y., in the amount of \$1,750. Of this amount \$212.95 was considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the town of Riverhead, N. Y., \$1,750; amount recommended, \$1,537.05.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, November 5, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the State Road Commission of Utah for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 1.3 miles of State Route No. U. 108, section 6-217-2, Davis County, Utah, substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of Hill Field Army Air Depot and a Federal housing project at Sahara Village, Utah.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between July 1941 and August 15, 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 1.3 miles of State Route No. U. 108, section 6-217-2, Davis County, Utah, by reason of this hauling.

3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by the State Road Commission of Utah in the amount of \$1,152.01.

4. Amount claimed by the State Road Commission of Utah, \$1,152.01; amount recommended, \$1,152.01.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, November 5, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the State Road Commission of Utah for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 0.653 mile of State Route No. U. 206, section 6-216-1A, Davis County, Utah, substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the Clearfield Naval Supply Depot.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between June 22, 1942, and May 22, 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 0.653 mile of State Route No. U. 206, section 6-216-1A, Davis County, Utah, by reason of this hauling.

3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by the State Road Commission of Utah in the amount of \$22,816.47. Of this amount \$16,820.02 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the State Road Commission of Utah, \$22,816.47; amount recommended, \$5,996.45.

I certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, November 4, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the North Carolina State Highway

and Public Works Commission for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 43.7 miles of county and State roads in New Hanover and Pender Counties, N. C., substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the Bluetenthal Airport, drydocks, and shipyards and by Army operations out of Camp Fisher.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials and Army operations occurred in the area covered by the claim between April 1942 and November 1944.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 43.7 miles of county and State roads by reason of these operations.
3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission in the amount of \$31,604.05. Of this amount \$3,006.35 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission, \$31,604.05; amount recommended, \$28,597.70.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, October 22, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Albany County, N. Y., submitted by the New York Department of Public Works, division of highways, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 4.75 miles of County Road No. 201, substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials and by military operations in connection with the construction and operation of the United States holding and reconsignment depot at Guilderland Center, N. Y.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military operations and contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by this claim between August 1, 1941, and September 15, 1943.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to County Road No. 201 in Albany County, N. Y., by reason of these operations.
3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by Albany County, N. Y., in the amount of \$6,478.11. Of this amount \$4,170.04 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by Albany County, N. Y., \$6,478.11; amount recommended; \$2,308.07.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, September 9, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the Oregon State Highway Commission for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 12.29 miles of United States Highway No. 97 (Dalles-California Highway) in Deschutes County, Oreg., substantially damaged by Army maneuvers in central Oregon and contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of Camp Abbott.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Army maneuvers and contract hauling of heavy materials were in progress in the area covered by this claim during the period between December 15, 1942, and October 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to United States Highway No. 97 (Dalles, California Highway) in Deschutes County, Oreg., by reason of these military operations.

3. The highway was repaired and claims submitted by the Oregon State Highway Commission in the amount of \$8,987.31. Of this amount \$4,647.23 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the Oregon State Highway Commission, \$8,987.31; amount recommended, \$4,340.08.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, August 20, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of a supplemental claim of the city of Shelbyville, Bedford County, Tenn., submitted by the Department of Highways and Public Works of Tennessee for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 12.84 miles of streets within said city, substantially damaged by Army maneuvers.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim, accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military maneuvers officially began in the area covered by this claim in June 1941 and terminated March 26, 1944.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the city streets by reason of these maneuvers.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the city of Shelbyville, Tenn., in the amount of \$10,868.65.
4. Amount claimed by the city of Shelbyville, Tenn., \$10,868.65; amount recommended \$10,868.65.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, July 16, 1946.

HON. PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. APPLEBY: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of Liberty, Amite County, Miss., submitted by the Mississippi State Highway Department, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 1.7 miles of streets within said town substantially damaged by military operations out of Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

14 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS

1. Military operations were in progress in the area covered by this claim between September 1942 and December 1945.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the town of Liberty, Miss., streets by reason of these military operations.

3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the town of Liberty, Miss., in the amount of \$2,168.71. Of this amount \$355.29 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

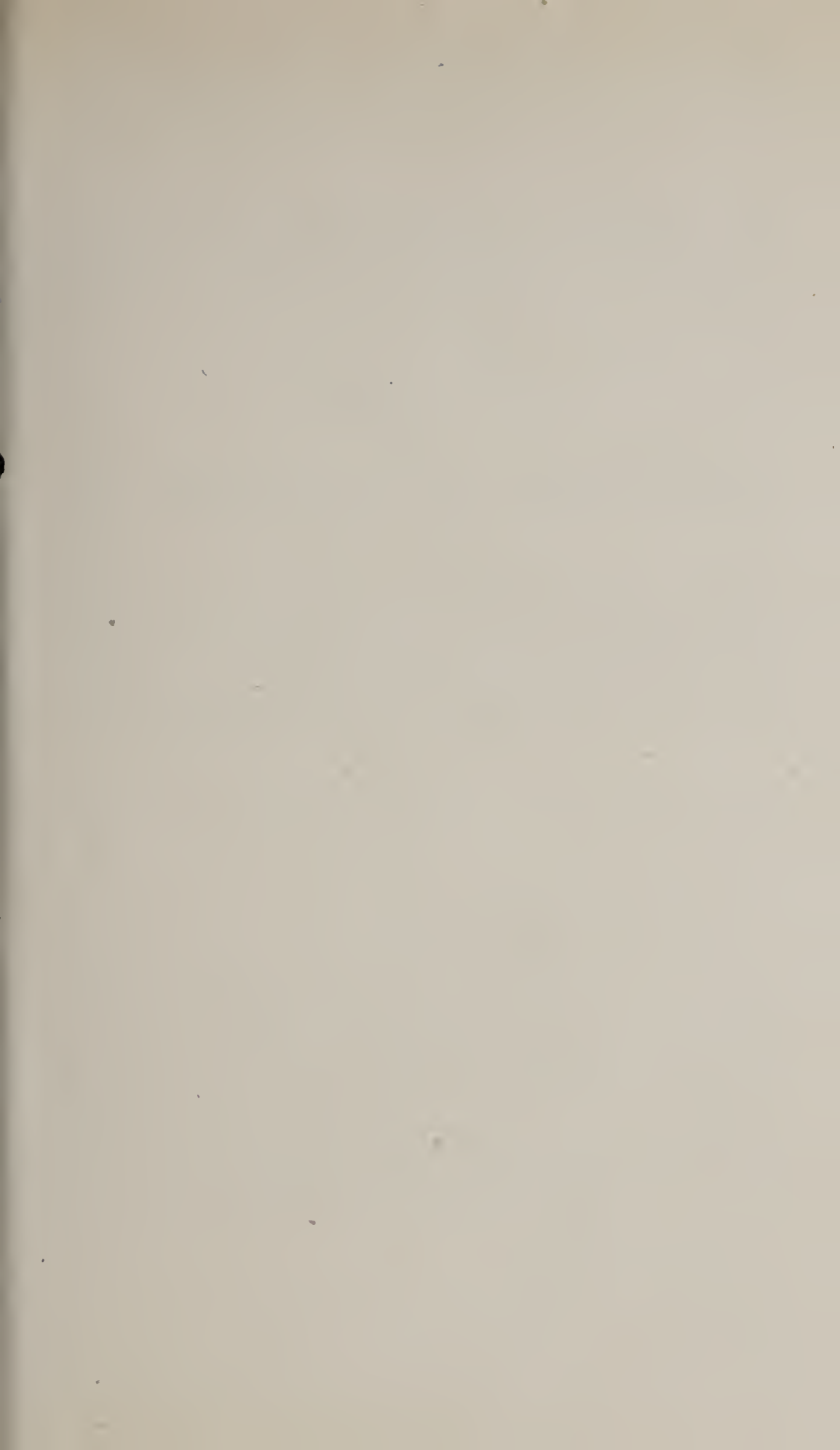
4. Amount claimed by the town of Liberty, Miss., \$2,168.71; amount recommended, \$1,813.42.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

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ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY
SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND INDE-
PENDENT OFFICES TO PAY DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE SEVERAL
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES TO
PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSSES OF PRIVATELY OWNED
PROPERTY, IN THE SUM OF \$34,040.89, WHICH HAVE BEEN CON-
SIDERED AND ADJUSTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF DECEMBER 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), AND WHICH REQUIRE
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THEIR PAYMENT

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress estimates of appropriation submitted by the several
executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for
damages to or losses of privately owned property; in the sum of
\$34,040.89, which have been considered and adjusted under the pro-
visions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which
require appropriations for their payment.

The necessity for the appropriations asked is explained in the letter
of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith,
in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

Federal Works Agency.....	\$216. 70
Department of the Interior.....	30, 530. 53
Department of State.....	2, 783. 31
Treasury Department.....	510. 35
Total.....	34, 040. 89

together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the claims.

The letters from the several departments and independent offices submitting these estimates are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that these estimates be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington, November 12, 1946.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), the following described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, and before January 1, 1946, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Federal Works Agency acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim, is submitted.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act.

I therefore certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

Mr. Chester Chandler, 1526 North Carolina Avenue NE., Washington, D. C. This accident occurred April 9, 1943, at the intersection of 19th and B Streets SE., Washington, D. C., when the Government operator suddenly without warning attempted to reverse his truck and brought the vehicle into collision with the front of the automobile of the claimant, damaging it to the extent of \$41.70. This claim was filed with this Agency during the calendar year 1943, but was inadvertently misplaced and cannot be considered under the Federal Torts Claims Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Amount claimed, \$41.70; amount allowed, \$41.70.

Very truly yours,

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Major General, U. S. A., Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, September 11, 1946.

THE DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066) the following described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, and before January 1, 1946, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Federal Works Agency acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim, is submitted.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act.

I therefore certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

Thompson Bros., 1220 Good Hope Road SE., Washington 20, D. C. On October 27, 1944, a Government vehicle was proceeding along Route No. 224 near Accokeek, Md., carrying a clamshell bucket which was lying in the body of the truck and which protruded over the side of the vehicle. In passing the truck of the claimant, which was being operated in the opposite direction, the clamshell bucket, which was improperly loaded on the Government vehicle, was brought into collision with the privately owned truck, damaging it to the extent of \$175.

Amount claimed, \$175; amount allowed, \$175.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST E. HALL,
(Acting for Philip B. Fleming,
Major General, U. S. Army, Administrator.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., February 4, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: On November 4, 1946, the Solicitor of this Department rendered an opinion that there should be allowed and

certified to the Congress under the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C. 215), the claim of Mr. Arthur Cheyka, of Shawano, Wis. A copy of the Solicitor's opinion is enclosed. The claimant asked for \$17.83 as compensation for damages to his automobile resulting from a collision with a Government-owned truck on September 14, 1944. The claim was presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual thereof.

I certify the amount due the claimant as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment.

Amount claimed, \$17.83; amount allowed, \$9.75. The claimant has expressed his willingness to accept settlement in the reduced amount.

Sincerely yours,

C. GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., January 30, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: On June 14, 1946, Acting Secretary Chapman, of this Department, approved an opinion of the Solicitor that there should be allowed and certified to the Congress under the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C. 215), the claims of Mr. Marion D. Hoskins, of Lakeview Subdivision 9, Clearfield, Utah, and the Gibraltar Fire & Marine Insurance Co., 59 Maiden Lane, New York City, as subrogee. A copy of the Solicitor's opinion is enclosed. The claimants asked for \$25 and \$975, respectively, as compensation for damage to a 1941 Studebaker Commander sedan as the result of a collision with a Government-owned vehicle on December 17, 1944. The claims were presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual thereof.

I certify the amounts due the claimants as legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to the Congress for payment.

Amounts claimed, \$25 and \$975; amounts allowed, \$25 and \$975.

Sincerely yours,

WARNER W. GARDNER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 20, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: On June 28, 1946, Assistant Secretary Davidson, of this Department, approved an opinion of the solicitor that there should be allowed and certified to the Congress under the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C. 215), the claim of Mr. Albert T. Schupp, of Albuquerque, N. Mex. A copy of the solicitor's opinion is enclosed. The claimant asked for \$44.78 as compensation for damages to his automobile resulting from a collision

with a Government-owned ambulance on December 17, 1944. The claim was presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual thereof.

By some inadvertence, this claim was not transmitted to you during the Seventy-ninth Congress. Therefore, I now certify the amount due the claimant as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment.

Amount claimed, \$44.78; amount allowed, \$29.78. The claimant has expressed his willingness to accept settlement in the reduced amount.

Sincerely yours,

WARNER W. GARDNER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., December 6, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: On July 10, 1945, the Under Secretary of this Department approved an opinion of the solicitor that there should be allowed and certified to the Congress, under the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C. 215), the claim of Mr. G. E. Jennings, of Fairbanks, Alaska. A copy of the solicitor's opinion is enclosed. The claimant asked for \$186.45 as compensation for damages to his automobile as the result of a collision with a Government-owned truck on June 14, 1944.

By some inadvertence, this claim was not transmitted to you during the Seventy-ninth Congress. Therefore, I now certify the amount due the claimant as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment.

Amount claimed, \$186.45; amount allowed, \$186.45.

Sincerely yours,

C. GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 19, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved on December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066, 31 U. S. C., sec. 215), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claims on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the War Relocation Authority, acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of the accrual thereof.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who has advised me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, are legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

Each of the 82 persons listed below has filed a claim in the amount specified after his name against the United States for compensation for damage to personal effects as the result of a fire which occurred on December 25, 1943, at Camp II, Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Ariz.

Kenshio Takayama	\$599.00	Ben Kato	\$175.00
Sadao Tamura	120.00	T. Kikuchi	740.00
Frank Tanaka	118.40	Dorothy Kimura	80.00
Leo R. Tanaka	283.00	Tazujo Kimura	705.00
K. Taniguchi	109.50	Naojiro Kita	175.00
Toshiko Tanaka	115.00	Kosuke Kitaoka	63.00
Mary Tashiro	140.00	Toichi Kodama	570.00
Hiroshi Togioka	50.00	Sadaichi Kubota	75.00
Ouchi Torazo	95.00	Katsuyo Masunaga	832.25
Tokichi Toyosaki	342.00	Sam Matsumoto	60.00
Albert Umino	603.00	Masahisa Minakawa	110.00
Shigeo Uota	125.00	Chozo Miyata	30.00
Hatashita Wakayo	100.00	Harry Hideo Morafuji	191.00
Jitaro Waki	829.00	S. Morikawa	80.00
Shin Umino	552.00	S. Muragichi	500.00
Kaye Watanabe	983.00	Kengo Nagano	435.00
George Yagi	220.00	Mrs. George Kakita (for-	
Kichigoro Yamamoto	150.00	merly T. Nakagawa)	405.00
Kikua Yamashita	591.00	George Nakemura	582.00
E. K. Yamato	450.00	Kumiyo Nakamura	280.50
T. Ohno	165.00	Namuji Nakano	500.00
Kagu Doi	841.45	Shizuye Nishi	375.50
Eichi Robert Endo	617.50	Shinobu Oda	79.50
Minezo Araki	333.00	H. K. Ohta	65.00
Charles M. Eguchi	89.00	Ryosaku Okida	75.00
Haruo Fugitsubo	85.00	Hiroshi Nakamura	279.00
George T. Fujimoto	195.00	Miyono Ryonoe	778.00
I. H. Harada	615.00	Ayama Sadahiro	75.00
Hakaemon Hasegawa	185.00	Stone Saruwatari	89.50
Korea Higashi	676.00	T. Shindo	185.00
Miyoko Higashi	533.50	Tanakichi Shinozaki	300.00
Jusuke Hirata	220.00	Haruye Sujishi	401.00
Mrs. H. M. Hiratsuke	796.00	Masato Wayne Sumida	150.00
Frank Hiura	285.00	Roy K. Taguchi	85.00
Thomas Hiura	33.00	Rosie Takahashi	214.00
Ethel Honma	338.00	Kengo Takano	540.00
T. Ibara	140.00	Samuel Yukawa	50.00
Mike Imoto	339.00	Masa Hayashi	900.00
Jitei Ishihara	1,000.00	Harry Masunaga	945.00
Yusei Iwakura	774.25	Soyono Sangen	423.00
Masamori Iyama	75.00	H. Yoshikazu Aoki	155.00
Katsukiyo Kadotani	60.00		

The amounts were allowed as claimed.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 19, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved on December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066, 31 U. S. C., sec. 215), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claims on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the War Relocation Authority, acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of the accrual thereof.

These claims have been examined by the solicitor of the Department, who has advised me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, are legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

The following persons have filed claims in varying amounts against the United States for compensation for damage to personal effects consisting of certain tools as the result of a fire which occurred on July 28, 1944, at the Manzanar Relocation Center in California, and which destroyed warehouses 33, 34, and 35:

Yoshio Imoto.....	\$158. 65	Kakutaro Shinohara.....	\$51. 45
Migaku Ito.....	60. 75	Roy Kameto Takahashi.....	53. 05
Frank S. Miyoshi.....	2. 50	Sadaichi Tanioka.....	129. 40
Takizo Nagamine.....	289. 00	Riichi Tomita.....	36. 90
Tatsuji Okuma.....	32. 45	Kaoru Tsutsui.....	2. 65
Hideshi Sameshima.....	25. 50	George Y. Yamaguchi.....	3. 50
Shigeichi Sasaki.....	642. 06	Matsugoro Yoshida.....	69. 50
Senkichi Sawamura.....	23. 34		

The amounts were allowed as claimed.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 11, 1946.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment.

The claims resulted from operations of the former Office of War Information in England and are now the responsibility of the Department of State pursuant to Executive Order 9608, dated August 31, 1945. The United States Army Claims Office in London has investigated the claims and has recommended that payment be made in each case described herein.

The claims have been examined by the legal counsel of this Department, and I am advised that they are legally valid claims for submission under the said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. It is further recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claims, the Congress provide the definite amounts of the claims, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claims in the foreign currency specified.

1. Rhodes, Brydon & Youatt, Ltd., 28 Victoria Street, S. W. 1, London England. On September 28, 1945, a Government-owned vehicle, while being operated by a Government employee in a negligent manner with one end of a chain swinging loose from the rear, damaged claimant's vehicle when the chain caught its fender as the Government-owned vehicle attempted to pass.

Amount claimed, £2.8.0 (\$9.66); amount allowed, £2.8.0 (\$9.66).

2. Red Line Continental Motorways, Ltd., 335 Porto Bell Road, London, W. 10, England. On June 21, 1945, a Government employee negligently drove a Government-owned vehicle into an intersection after the light had changed, and struck and damaged claimant's vehicle that was properly proceeding through the intersection.

Amount claimed, £49.9.0 (\$198.03); amount allowed, £49.9.0 (\$198.03).

3. Arthur W. Watkins, 131 Ashurst Road, North Finchley, N. 12, London, England. On December 12, 1945, a Government-owned vehicle, while being operated in a negligent manner by a Government employee, swerved to the right and struck and damaged claimant's vehicle that was being operated on the proper side of the road.

Amount claimed, £38.10.0 (\$154.96); amount allowed, £38.10.0 (\$154.96).

4. London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd., 4 and 5 King William Street, London, E. C. 4, England. Claimant is subrogated to the claim of its insured, Mrs. E. K. Stewart, whose automobile was damaged while in a stationary position, when hit by a Government-owned vehicle that was being backed from a passageway. The Government driver negligently failed to make certain that the passageway was clear.

Amount claimed, £5.17.6 (\$23.65); amount allowed, £5.17.6 (\$23.65).

5. Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington, Town Hall, Kensington, London, W. 8, England. On June 21, 1945, a Government employee, while operating a Government-owned vehicle in a negligent manner, entered an intersection after the traffic light had changed to amber, struck a bus, and then swerved and damaged claimant's static property.

Amount claimed, £1.4.03 (\$4.88); amount allowed, £1.4.03 (\$4.88).

6. Ralph deRitis, 181 Upper Street, London, N. 1, England. On May 23, 1945, a Government employee negligently drove a Government-owned vehicle from a minor road into a major road without making certain that the way was clear. His failure to yield the right-of-way resulted in a collision in which claimant's car was damaged.

Amount claimed, £5.12.0 (\$22.54); amount allowed, £5.12.0 (\$22.54).

7. Eagle Star Insurance Co., Ltd., Burwood Park School, Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames, England. Claimant is subrogated to the claim of G. R. Scott & Co., Ltd., whose vehicle was damaged when struck by a Government-owned vehicle as a result of the Government driver's failure to yield the right-of-way at an intersection of streets. The collision occurred in London, England, on October 17, 1944.

Amount claimed, £122.17.3 (\$494.52); amount allowed, £122.17.3 (\$494.52).

8. Marcus Leaver & Co., 42 Brook Street, London, W. 1, England. On November 10, 1944, a Government employee, while operating a Government-owned vehicle in a negligent manner, swerved from the traffic lane in which she was driving in order to pass a parked van and struck and damaged claimant's vehicle.

Amount claimed, £5.5.0 (\$21.13); amount allowed, £5.5.0 (\$21.13).

9. Friern Barnet Urban District Council, Town Hall, Friern Barnet, N. 11, England. On February 24, 1945, a Government employee, while operating a Government-owned vehicle in a negligent manner, struck and damaged a lamp-post and other static property of claimant.

Amount claimed, £39.6.10 (\$158.35); amount allowed, £39.6.10 (\$158.35).

10. "H. P." Motor Policies, 48 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3, England. Claimant is subrogated to the claim of Carpenter & Co. whose automobile was damaged when struck by a Government-owned vehicle in London, England, on September 21, 1945. The operator of the Government-owned vehicle negligently ran into the rear of the vehicle of claimant's insured after it had stopped at a cross-walk. The Government employee was negligent in not following at a safe distance.

Amount claimed, £18.0.0 (\$72.45); amount allowed, £18.0.0 (\$72.45).

11. Paladin Insurance Association, Ltd., 14 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3, England. Claimant is subrogated to the claim of its insured, Westminster Coal Co., whose truck was damaged when struck by a Government-owned vehicle in London, England, on October 27, 1944. The collision occurred when the Government operator attempted to drive on the wrong side of an island that was in the center of the street.

Amount claimed, £18.19.4 (\$76.34); amount allowed, £18.19.4 (\$76.34).

12. G and A Motors, 334 Brixton Road, London, S. W. 9, England. On January 18, 1945, the operator of a Government-owned vehicle negligently ran into and damaged claimant's automobile while it was stationary at a red traffic light.

Amount claimed, £29.12.6 (\$119.24); amount allowed, £29.12.6 (\$119.24).

13. H. H. Wingate, 8 Stratton Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England. On May 5, 1945, the operator of a Government-owned vehicle negligently failed to yield the right-of-way as he attempted to proceed across a street from a parked position on the wrong side of the street. As a result, the Government-owned vehicle collided with and damaged claimant's automobile that was proceeding along the established traffic lane.

Amount claimed, £19.2.9 (\$77.03); amount allowed, £15.2.9 (\$60.93).

14. Rootes, Ltd., Lords Court, St. Johns Wood Road, London, N. W. 8, England. On December 21, 1944, claimant's automobile was struck and damaged through negligence of the operator of a Government-owned vehicle. Claimant's automobile was parked at the time of the collision.

Amount claimed, £8.5.0 (\$33.21); amount allowed, £8.5.0 (\$33.21).

15. New Era Taxis, Ltd., 5 Westgate Street, London, E. 8, England. On March 25, 1945, the operator of a Government-owned vehicle negligently failed to yield the right-of-way at an intersection of streets and, as a result, struck and damaged claimant's taxicab.

Amount claimed, £18.15.0 (\$75.47); amount allowed, £18.15.0 (\$75.47).

16. London General Cab Co., Ltd., 1-3 Brixton Road, London, S. W. 9, England. On January 3, 1945, the operator of a Government-owned vehicle collided with and damaged claimant's taxicab. The collision occurred when the Government driver was negligent in attempting to leave Hyde Park in London through the "In Gate" while claimant's taxicab was properly entering Hyde Park through the same gate.

Amount claimed, £19.18.6 (\$80.20); amount allowed, £16.18.6 (\$68.12).

17. Hammersmith Borough Council, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W. 6, England. On March 19, 1944, a lamppost and other static property of claimant was damaged when it was struck by a Government-owned vehicle that was being operated in a negligent manner by a Government employee.

Amount claimed, £17.19.4 (\$72.32); amount allowed, £17.19.4 (\$72.32).

18. R. J. Stanton, 3 Norland Place, Holland Park, W. 11, London, England. On November 25, 1944, the operator of a Government-owned vehicle negligently failed to yield the right-of-way at an intersection of streets in London and, as a result, collided with and damaged claimant's taxicab that was proceeding along the major road.

Amount claimed, £3 (\$12.08); amount allowed, £3 (\$12.08).

19. Kingsford, Dorman & Co., Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W. C. 2, England. On October 18, 1944, a Government employee, while operating a Government-owned vehicle in a negligent manner and at an excessive rate of speed, skidded while rounding a curve in a slippery street and crashed into and damaged the iron railings in front of the premises at 4 Mount Street, London, England.

Amount claimed, £16.4.5 (\$65.28); amount allowed, £12.2.6 (\$48.71).

20. C. F. Bowell, 49 North Wharf Road, Paddington, W. 2, London, England. On July 25, 1945, claimant's automobile was damaged when it was struck by a Government-owned vehicle that was being operated in a negligent manner. The

driver of the Government-owned vehicle attempted to make a right turn at an intersection and negligently pulled into the claimant's automobile that was also making a right turn from the proper lane.

Amount claimed, £2.5.0 (\$9.05); amount allowed £1.7.6 (\$5.53).

21. Metropolitan Properties Co., Ltd., Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England. On April 4, 1945, claimant's static property was damaged as a result of a collision between a Government-owned vehicle and a vehicle owned by Dr. Tronchin-James. The collision occurred when the Government-owned vehicle negligently failed to yield the right-of-way. The Government-owned vehicle struck the automobile owned by Dr. Tronchin-James near the rear after it had almost cleared an intersection and forced it through the wrought iron railings of claimant.

Amount claimed, £83.0.3 (\$334.12); amount allowed, £82.0.3 (\$330.10).

22. Dr. Nevil Tronchin-James, 3 Park Crescent, London, W. 1., England. On April 4, 1945, the operator of a Government-owned vehicle negligently failed to yield the right-of-way and, as a result, struck and damaged claimant's automobile.

Amount claimed, £125.18.3 (\$506.80); amount allowed, £93.10.0 (\$394.45).

23. Barlow, Lyde & Gilbert, Ingram House, 165 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3. Claimant is subrogated to the right of its insured, A. Timpson & Sons, Ltd., whose car was struck in the rear on March 20, 1945, in London by a Government-owned vehicle which was being operated in a negligent manner by a Government employee and skidded into the insured's car.

Amount claimed, £6.5.0 (\$25.15); amount allowed, £6.5.0 (\$25.15).

24. Sir Frederick Heaton, c/o Arthur G. Dennis, 15 Curzon Street, London, W. 1. Claimant's car was damaged when struck in the rear in London on January 8, 1946, by a Government-owned vehicle operated by a Government employee who was negligent in not following the claimant's car at a safe distance.

Amount claimed, £24.5.0 (\$97.60); amount allowed, £24.5.0 (\$97.60).

25. Sidney Northage, Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard, London, S. W. 1. The claimant sustained property and other damages as a consequence of a collision between his bicycle and a Government-owned vehicle on October 1, 1945. The accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the Government employee who was operating the vehicle.

Amount claimed, £24.19.2 (\$100.45); amount allowed, £18.8.2 (\$74.09).

26. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Cringle Street, Battersea, S. W. 8, London. The claimants' car was damaged when struck from the rear while stationary on December 18, 1945, by a Government-owned vehicle operated in a negligent manner by a Government employee.

Amount claimed, £32.5.0 (\$129.80); amount allowed, £32.5.0 (\$129.80).

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 5, 1947.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation, in the amount of \$510.35, under the provisions of the act approved December 28, 1922, entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), which requires an appropriation for its payment as follows:

Claims for Damages, Act December 28, 1922, Treasury Department... \$510. 35

This estimate arises out of the following claim accruing since April 6, 1917, and presented within 1 year from the date of its accrual, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by

the negligence of an employee of the Treasury Department, acting within the scope of his employment.

1. Kirk Horigian, 20169 Canterbury Road, Detroit, Mich. On December 19, 1944, claimant's automobile was damaged by Procurement Division truck No. T-8233, the driver of which neglected to maintain proper control of the Government vehicle. Amount claimed, \$510.35; amount allowed, \$510.35.

The above claim has been submitted to the general counsel of the Treasury, who has rendered opinions to the effect that it falls within the purview of the act of December 28, 1922.

In view of the facts above stated, the foregoing claim in the amount of \$510.35 is certified for submission to Congress as a legal claim against the United States, which has been considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined by me, under, and by virtue of, the act of December 28, 1922, above-mentioned.

Very truly yours,

E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

○

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, AMOUNTING TO \$136,181.52

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), estimates of appropriation under the War Department for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$136,181.52.

The necessity for these appropriations is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), estimates of appropriation under the War Department for the payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office,

amounting to \$136,181.52, as covered by certificates of settlement transmitted to the Treasury Department, as follows:

For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands," approved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247, Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered ————— \$135, 529. 60

For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered ————— \$651. 92

Since no appropriations for the payment of these claims were provided in the acts of December 5, 1945, and May 2, 1940, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

The letters of the Treasury Department and a copy of the certificates of settlement, the numbers of which are shown in the first column of the schedules, are submitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), there is presented for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, a schedule covering claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the certificates of settlement shown in the schedule, which have been transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment.

The authorization and direction for settlement of these claims in the General Accounting Office are contained in the following act:

Public Law 247, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 5, 1945, entitled "An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands."

No appropriation is provided in the act of December 5, 1945, for the payment of these claims; therefore there is required at this time an appropriation to meet the payment thereof as follows:

Under the War Department: Travel Pay and Allowances, Regulars,
War with Spain in the Philippine Islands..... \$135, 529. 60

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Enclosure.

Schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the authority contained in Public Law No. 247, 79th Cong., approved Dec. 5, 1945

[Appropriation under War Department: Travel pay and allowances, Regulars, War with Spain in the Philippine Islands]

Certificate of settlement No.	Name	Amount	Certificate of settlement No.	Name	Amount
1401934	Ackley, Anson	\$374.30	1390530	Day, Frank S.	\$374.30
1434974	Adolph, Elias	374.30	1450121	Deck, Frederick A.	374.30
1398274	Albat, Franz	374.30	1393586	Denny, Edward H.	374.30
1388355	Ambrose, Charley	374.30	1434626	Devlin, John J.	447.30
1413386	Anderson, Clarence T.	374.30	1371617	Diekson, Marshall J.	374.30
1413217	Arnold, William H.	374.30	1463436	Diebold, Charles J.	374.30
1431087	Atherstone, Tom E.	374.30	1370899	Diedrich, Albert F.	374.30
1400895	Atkins, Bennett, Sr.	374.30	1374835	Dimmick, Joseph B.	374.30
1390285	Baker, Thomas	374.30	1461520	Dittmer, John	520.30
1388831	Baldrige, Robert E.	374.30	1386647	Dodds, William H.	374.30
1388333	Ball, August F.	374.30	1376246	Drabek, James P.	374.30
1356844	Barker, Lee P.	374.30	1471978	Drury, Palmer	374.30
1387390	Bartlett, Ralph G.	403.50	1428649	DuBois, Henry V.	403.50
1403405	Barton, George Henry	374.30	1455031	Duffner, Frank C.	374.30
1388199	Becker, Peter F.	374.30	1386262	Duhem, Victor Louis	374.30
1449176	Beckman, William	374.30	1431610	Dunker, William C.	374.30
1476195	Beecraft, Arthur	374.30	1396890	Ebersole, Frank	374.30
1392215	Bellis, Alex	403.50	1394825	Ehrhart, Guy P.	374.30
1450805	Benedict, Edwin H.	509.35	1472747	Ellison, J. Frank	403.50
1457791	Beveridge, Thomas R.	374.30	1386851	Emery, Harry C.	374.30
1431186	Bilkey, Tom	374.30	1431562	Ewers, John W.	374.30
1437208	Blackwell, Edward J.	374.30	1457117	Farrell, Howard	374.30
1401407	Blackwell, John Thomas	403.50	1374904	Fetherolf, Frank H.	374.30
1454835	Blair, Charles F.	374.30	1378258	Fitzgerald, Edward J.	374.30
1464132	Bolte, Carl N.	374.30	1387426	Fortin, Louis I.	374.30
1440231	Booth, John L.	374.30	1460629	Fox, Robert C.	374.30
1386963	Bordwell, Frank V.	374.30	1363564	Franklin, James W.	374.30
1374725	Branner, George	374.30	1444799	Frembling, August W.	374.30
1437988	Brehm, Robert W.	374.30	1449019	Frey, Charles W.	447.30
1398286	Broughton, Julian E.	374.30	1373436	Fruits, Ernest E.	432.70
1448974	Brown, George W.	374.30	1401703	Furschbach, William	374.30
1390172	Brown, Henry II.	374.30	1388903	Gallagher, Edward H.	374.30
1372162	Burchard, George	403.50	1387538	Gallagher, John	374.30
1421728	Burns, Eugene J.	374.30	1368929	Gard, Edward M.	374.30
1399831	Burns, Isaac	374.30	1459233	Garety, Leo J.	374.30
1405722	Burke, Gilbert J.	374.30	1398983	Gatter, Mitchell	447.30
1444881	Butterworth, Frank	403.50	1375024	Goodmundson, Alvin K.	374.30
1453891	Callaway, Mason	374.30	1386109	Graham, George W.	447.30
1494010	Carroll, Anna S., as guardian of the estate of James J. Carroll, incompetent.	374.30	1387337	Granger, Henry C.	374.30
1460477	Casazza, Samuel F.	374.30	1364645	Gray, John A.	374.30
1427589	Casey, James	374.30	1467244	Griffith, Alfred C.	374.30
1437835	Chappell, Clarence E.	374.30	1400517	Grundvig, Daniel	403.50
1393458	Chesley, Arthur	374.30	1372528	Guss, William	374.30
1430770	Christensen, Peter	374.30	1405334	Hall, Lieuallen	374.30
1388760	Clark, John	374.30	1458703	Hanifin, Herbert L.	374.30
1403273	Clark, Robert P.	374.30	1387907	Hansen, Herbert E.	374.30
1444508	Claxton, James B.	374.30	1403828	Hansen, Lorents	374.30
1472038	Clayland, Harry	374.30	1421752	Harmon, Frank A.	374.30
1370431	Clinefelter, Bitner L.	374.30	1445753	Hastings, Thomas	374.30
1459339	Cohen, Abraham	374.30	1403827	Hatch, Edward G.	403.50
1391235	Coler, Edward J.	374.30	1434722	Hatman, William J.	447.30
1436916	Collins, George L.	374.30	1501766	Hawley, George A.	374.30
1407734	Cook, John H.	374.30	1470995	Hebig, Harry	374.30
1375410	Cooke, Frederick A.	374.30	1443212	Heisler, Leo	374.30
1409714	Cooney, James	374.30	1386080	Heithaus, August G.	374.30
1437972	Cooper, Henry	374.30	1458475	Helvig, Andrew	374.30
1486573	Cooper, Walter T.	374.30	1470994	Hiland, Charles T.	374.30
1390273	Costello, Thomas W.	374.30	1490976	Hill, Charles A.	374.30
1404646	Costa, Peter	374.30	1386293	Hill, John G.	374.30
1396652	Cotttingham, George	374.30	1386761	Hillegass, Charles H.	374.30
1415986	Cottrell, Charles O.	374.30	1415513	Hofer, William G.	432.70
1400090	Coyne, Frank H.	374.30	1469413	Hoffman, Jacob J.	374.30
1389009	Coyne, William R.	374.30	1392336	Holtzman, James E.	374.30
1450869	Creps, Archibald B.	374.30	1394388	Hopkins, Nelson A.	374.30
1387004	Creps, Melvin T.	374.30	1386655	Hoechin, Colin	374.30
1457042	Cross, Henry A.	374.30	1406500	Howard, George H.	403.50
1450005	Crow, John J.	447.30	1385228	Hudson, Luther	374.30
1456490	Daniell, Claud E.	374.30	1430408	Huffman, Clyde	374.30
1433131	Davidson, Lulu, as legal guardian of Martin H. Danielson, incompetent.	374.30	1385433	Hunt, James G.	374.30
1402519	Davis, Kenneth	374.30	1438754	Ingalls, Walter S.	374.30
1377186	Davis, William G.	374.30	1407889	Innocent, Petruzzio	374.30
			1369357	Jenkins, Albert C.	374.30
			1445420	Jenkins, William	374.30
			1400503	Jennings, James H.	403.50
			1386084	Jensen, Hans P.	374.30

Schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the authority contained in Public Law No. 247, 79th Cong., approved Dec. 5, 1945—Continued

Certificate of settlement No.	Name	Amount	Certificate of settlement No.	Name	Amount
1489809	Johnson, Andrew	\$374.30	1450723	Mutch, Peter	\$403.50
1434274	Johnson, John A.	374.30	1400349	Myers, Albert P.	374.30
1452364	Judson, Henry Homer	374.30	1399827	Mylchreest, Ernest R.	374.30
1430445	Keck, Frank	403.50	1394099	Nesbitt, William A.	374.30
1432898	Kechoe, Peter P.	374.30	1390491	Newby, Irving W.	447.30
1413859	Kelly, James A.	447.30	1467001	Nichols, Lewis A.	374.30
1400193	Keipston, Arthur	432.70	1451723	Nickerson, Abbott	403.50
1392368	Kennedy, Duane H.	374.30	1469118	Nowell, Ambrey	403.50
1371097	Kersh, James A.	374.30	1404396	Nusbaum, Charles	374.30
1402262	Kersch, John	374.30	1387957	Nutting, Earle McNeil	374.30
1416738	Kester, Raymond V.	374.30	1473359	O'Brien, Patrick J.	374.30
1371098	Ketcham, Burns	374.30	1411597	O'Kane, John	374.30
1371089	Kleb, Charles	418.10	1459005	Oliver, Jackson W.	374.30
1390462	Knapp, Frederick F.	374.30	1430025	Osborn, Arthur L.	374.30
1475526	Kneif, Fred W.	374.30	1470623	Osooske, Harry	374.30
1371101	Knox, William H.	374.30	1387956	Parsons, Curtis A.	374.30
1381083	Kohler, George F.	403.50	1385346	Passalacqua, Louis L.	374.30
1405558	Kokta, John	374.30	1439703	Peck, James H.	374.30
1467362	Korn, George	374.30	1441189	Peckham, Eugene F.	374.30
1505619	Kuheldis, Peter J.	374.30	1375922	Peck, Charles F.	374.30
1438200	Kyne, Peter B.	374.30	1406093	Peirce, Edward	443.29
1368312	Langston, E. Nelson	374.30	1452221	Peterson, Charles O.	374.30
1346631	Larsen, Arthur W.	374.30	1358591	Pettichord, Harry A.	374.30
1427225	Lawrence, Nelson W.	374.30	1438271	Phipps, William B.	374.30
1453289	Leafdale, Anthony M.	432.70	1389269	Pierce, Albert E.	447.30
1387019	Legan, Roy D.	374.30	1419490	Pitt, Harold M.	403.50
1470003	Leitch, Walter	374.30	1381189	Plenge, Gustave F.	374.30
1375027	Leno, Antone J.	374.30	1391835	Potter, John J.	374.30
1401629	Lewis, Richard M.	403.50	1440800	Rands, George H.	374.30
1451087	Leyerle, Rudolph	432.70	1456423	Rasmussen, Rasmus W.	374.30
1445636	Like, Peter J.	374.30	1408840	Raymond, John H.	374.30
1373342	Lindsey, Abraham A.	374.30	1376419	Reetor, John T.	374.30
1370940	Lindquist, Frank A.	374.30	1402622	Redlingshafer, Solomon H.	374.30
1400654	Linehan, Eugene	374.30	1454873	Reed, John	374.30
1469163	Liscomb, Wilson	374.30	1370471	Reed, John M.	374.30
1396612	Locklin, John M.	374.30	1432819	Reid, David F.	374.30
1399200	Long, George	374.30	1404258	Riley, Emil H.	403.50
1461852	Longstreet, Charles V.	374.30	1442393	Ritsma, Nick	374.30
1385453	Lundblad, Simon J.	374.30	1451963	Robertson, Walter	374.30
1369366	McCarren, Joseph C.	374.30	1389386	Rohin, Ernest	374.30
1418599	McCarthy, John H.	374.30	1373755	Robinson, Edward	374.30
1380477	McCartney, William R.	374.30	1386179	Rodgers, Clintou	374.30
1466335	McConnell, Rushton	432.70	1392464	Rogers, Albert H.	374.30
1398291	McCormack, Malachi T.	374.30	1392498	Rotenberg, William H.	374.30
1388153	McGovern, Thomas	374.30	1376991	Roth, John M.	374.30
1403894	McGowan, Warren E.	403.50	1465204	Rusher, James A.	374.30
1456795	McGraw, John H.	374.30	1443563	Saegers, William T.	374.30
1400344	McIntosh, George D.	374.30	1379381	Sahn, Henry	374.30
1459434	McKee, Walton C.	73.00	1385679	St. Dennis, William H.	374.30
1383463	McKelvy, David C.	403.50	1444470	Sarg, Rudolph S.	374.30
1440633	McMannon, William S.	374.30	1438655	Schache, Otto R.	374.30
1438689	McMillan, John L.	374.30	1450471	Schaefer, Jacob Paul	374.30
1392397	McNeill, Martin	374.30	1391062	Schaefer, Henry	374.30
1385336	Maasberg, Christian	374.30	1387705	Schaefer, Louis	374.30
1410514	Mark, Frank	374.30	1468394	Scherer, Emil	374.30
1415880	Martin, Frederick	374.30	1410754	Schillings, Jacob	374.30
1390230	Martin, William H.	374.30	1382101	Schindler, George W.	374.30
1469615	Masterson, Lawrence C.	374.30	1441459	Shackleton, George G.	374.30
1438124	Matthiesen, Frederick G.	432.70	1409114	Shenaur, Joseph A.	374.30
1438706	Merehant, George A.	374.30	1390716	Simmons, Oscar H.	374.30
1413229	Meyer, Christen K.	374.30	1444316	Simpson, Oscar	374.30
1435318	Miller, Frank F.	374.30	1406121	Skillman, Albert C.	401.25
1410789	Miller, Samuel T.	374.30	1375490	Smith, Gustavus W.	374.30
1386941	Miller, Thomas R.	374.30	1386295	Smith, Homer	374.30
1378026	Miller, William C.	374.30	1430209	Smith, James H.	374.30
1442921	Mills, Frank R.	374.30	1387755	Smith, Roy D.	374.30
1386922	Mills, George H.	374.30	1473436	Smith, William Lewis	374.30
1410819	Minick, Rolan W.	374.30	1391001	Solenberg, James M.	374.30
1390551	Misener, William R.	328.50	1475549	Somerville, Robert L.	374.30
1388596	Mitchell, John A.	374.30	1469080	Sonderup, Paul A.	403.50
1442733	Moeses, Edward	374.30	1444271	Soules, Charles Elmer	374.30
1440105	Moore, Burt R.	374.30	1390682	Specht, Henry P.	374.30
1396780	Moore, Charles E.	403.50	1407584	Spencer, Charles W.	374.30
1378025	Moran, John	403.50	1453971	Staedler, Harry	374.30
1457233	Morris, Price LeRoy	374.30	1437323	Staker, Everett	374.30
1388412	Mote, Jesse F.	549.50	1380553	Starr, Cecil C.	374.30
1377490	Munday, Gilbert	403.50	1435121	Staufenbil, John C.	374.30

Schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the authority contained in Public Law No. 247, 79th Cong., approved Dec. 5, 1945—Continued

Certificate of settlement No.	Name	Amount	Certificate of settlement No.	Name	Amount
1406430	Stentz, Carroll C	\$374.30	1384473	Vohl, Carl K	\$374.30
1406593	Stimmel, Martin	374.30	1456626	Vollmer, August	374.30
1434418	Street, Cyrus R	374.30	1451304	Vroman, Smith	374.30
1372639	Strickland, William P	374.30	1447291	Walbersloh, Charles	403.50
1390687	Stryker, John H	374.30	1434545	Wallgren, Enoch	374.30
1387319	Studt, Karl	374.30	1481896	Wampler, George C	374.30
1474073	Sullens, Leroy A	374.30	1369768	Ward, Ernest H	374.30
1387115	Swanson, Alfrid	374.30	1391574	Watson, William J	374.30
1387743	Swarthout, William N	374.30	1369530	Weidenbach, Charles	374.30
1435491	Swenson, John J	374.30	1401482	Welch, Samuel A	403.50
1484476	Swift, John, Jr	432.70	1369885	Wenger, Elias J	374.30
1406.70	Tachorn, Theodore Gustave	374.30	1402691	Wertheimer, Benjamin	374.30
1369471	Tarr, Ernest R	374.30	1410223	Wheeler, Alfred W	374.30
1405141	Tate, John S	374.30	1435897	White, Edmund V	403.50
1469021	Thompson, Thomas J	447.30	1406213	White, John W	374.30
1401303	Thorson, James	374.30	1448078	Williams, Clarence P	374.30
1436351	Tibbals, Albert D	374.30	1429996	Williams, Jay	374.30
1416069	Timmons, Charles S	491.10	1394629	Willis, Richard	374.30
1405142	Tobey, Floyd Oralee	374.30	1373619	Willman, Charles	489.30
1454046	Trafelet, Charles F	374.30	1457300	Wilson, Andrew P	374.30
1421038	Turner, Godfrey F	374.30	1373620	Wilson, William D	374.30
1457006	Tyler, John	374.30	1391578	Wing, George H	374.30
1407095	Umphrey, John F	374.30	1397040	Wood, Benjamin W	374.30
1398987	Van Houtte (Houten), Charles	400.50	1396969	Wrenn, Claude R	374.30
1406948	Varney, John W., Jr	374.30	1469059	Wright, George I	374.30
1449094	Vilas, George H	403.50	1439495	Wydlar, Alfred	374.30
1442522	Vogelsberg, Robert	447.30	1391842	Yeater, Roy A	374.30
1466548	Vogt, Henry F	403.50		Total	135,529.60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), there is presented for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, a schedule covering claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the certificates of settlement shown in the schedule, which have been transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment.

The authorization and direction for the settlement of these claims in the General Accounting Office are contained in the following act:

Public Act No. 505, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved May 2, 1940, entitled "An act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899."

No appropriation is provided in the act of May 2, 1940, for the payment of these claims; therefore there is required at this time an appropriation to meet the payment thereof as follows:

Under the War Department: Travel pay and allowance, Volunteers, War with Spain in the Philippine Islands, Act May 2, 1940..... \$651.92

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

ESTIMATES FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS

Schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the authority contained in Public Act No. 505, 76th Cong., approved May 2, 1940

[Appropriation under War Department: Travel pay and allowance, volunteers, War with Spain in the Philippine Islands, Act May 2, 1940]

Certificate of settle- ment No.	Name	Amount
1472432-----	Jones, Angela Bone, as widow of Ward E. Jones, deceased-----	\$418. 50
1480275-----	Oviatt, Franklin J., as son of Frank J. Oviatt, deceased-----	116. 71
1410214-----	Walters, Josephine Oviatt-----	116. 71
	Total-----	651. 92

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE WAR
DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN CLAIM

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT
FOR PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE GEN-
ERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, COVERING A JUDGMENT RENDERED
BY A UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, AMOUNTING TO \$5,850

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation under the War Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, covering a judgment rendered by a United States district court, amounting to \$5,850.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

a schedule of a claim in the amount of \$5,850, allowed by the General Accounting Office, in which case a certificate of settlement has been forwarded for payment, covering a judgment rendered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the Suits in Admiralty Act (46 U. S. C. 741 et seq.), as submitted by the Treasury Department.

Since no appropriation for payment is provided by the above act, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time, as follows:

Under War Department: Judgments in Admiralty----- \$5, 850

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the certificate of settlement, the number of which is shown in the first column of the schedule, is submitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

Judgments in Admiralty, War Department.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), there is enclosed for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, schedule of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, in which case a certificate of settlement has been forwarded to the Treasury Department for payment, covering a judgment rendered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in favor of the United States Lighterage Corp. (judgment 137-296, July 12, 1946), under the Suits in Admiralty Act (46 U. S. C. 741 et seq.).

For the payment of this judgment there is required an appropriation under the War Department, as follows:

Judgments in Admiralty, War Department----- \$5, 850

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Enclosure.

Schedule of claim allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgment rendered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in favor of the United States Lighterage Corp., bailee in possession of the lighter *U. S. L. No. 7* (judgment 137-296, July 12, 1946), under the Suits in Admiralty Act (46 U. S. C. 741 et seq.).

Appropriation under War Department, 21X0414 Judgments in Admiralty, War Department

Certificate No.	Name	Amount
1504968-----	United States Lighterage Corp.-----	\$5, 850

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS
RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURTS, AMOUNTING TO \$54,638.24, TOGETHER WITH
AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, amounting to \$54,638.24, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered

against the Government by United States district courts, under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, as follows:

Under—

Navy Department.....	\$40, 053. 59
Treasury Department.....	3, 373. 77
War Department.....	11, 210. 88
Total.....	54, 638. 24

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$54,638.24, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments, provided that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Since the foregoing is an obligation of the Government, lawfully imposed, and which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

(Judgments under Public Vessels Act)

SIR: There are enclosed for submission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under—

Navy Department.....	\$40, 053. 59
Treasury Department.....	3, 373. 77
War Department.....	11, 210. 88
Total.....	54, 638. 24

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$54,638.24, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided payment is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1946.

Re Steamship *Petar*-U. S. S. *Kennebec*. *Bozidar Ozanic v. United States of America; Insurance Company of North America, etc. v. United States of America; United States of America, etc. v. Bozidar Ozanic etc.* United States District Court, Southern District, New York, Admiralty 125-198 (act of March 3, 1925, 43 Stat. 112, 46 U. S. C. 781-790—Public Vessels Act).

CHIEF DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS, *Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.*

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the "order and interlocutory decree fixing Commissioner's fee," entered in the above consolidated proceedings in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on August 29, 1946. The said order and decree fixes the fee of Merwin Lewis, Esq., as Commissioner in the sum of \$2,500, and directs payment by the United States of America of two-thirds of the said sum, to wit, \$1,666.67. This Department consented to the entry of the enclosed order and decree, and no appeal will be taken therefrom. The Navy Department is the Department in interest.

Kindly advise this Department when it is likely that appropriation for this decree will be made.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General.

Name: Merwin Lewis—Admiralty 125-198.

Date: August 29, 1946.

Amount: \$1,666.67.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Order and interlocutory decree fixing Commissioner's fee in consolidated proceedings—collision between steamship *Petar* and U. S. S. *Kennebec*—under Public Vessels Act (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the fee of Merwin Lewis, as Commissioner, be fixed in the sum of \$1,666.67, payable by the United States of America.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 17, 1947.

Re Dupont/*Santiago Drill Boat No. 7*, collision, March 12, 1943.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the final decree entered December 31, 1946, in favor of the Santiago Steamship Co., Ltd., in the amount of \$703.93 with interest at 4 percent from December 27, 1946, and \$175 with interest at 4 percent from May 30, 1946.

This was a suit under the Public Vessels Act. The case was appealed to the circuit court by the United States; the circuit court affirmed and the Solicitor General directed that no application for certiorari be made.

The Navy Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest at 4 percent on \$175 from May 30, 1946, until paid; and interest at 4 percent on \$703.93 from December 27, 1946, until paid.

Proctors for libelant are Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General.
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Santiago Steamship Co. Ltd., as owner of the steamship *Santiago*—A-16,824.

Date: December 27, 1946.

Amount: \$703.93.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: \$175.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Public Vessels Act for damages on account of collision between steamship *Santiago Drill Boat No. 7*, and U. S. S. *D. D. No. 152* (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Santiago Steamship Co., Ltd., recover the sum of \$471.93, with costs in the sum of \$232, amounting in all to \$703.93, with interest thereon at 4 percent from date of decree until paid, in addition to recovery of sum of \$175 costs on appeal with interest at 4 percent from May 30, 1946, until paid.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1946.

Re *Seaboard Sand & Gravel Corporation* (Scows "*Seaboard No. 63*" and "*No. 46*") v. *Tug "Elizabeth W. Moran"* and U. S. A. December 11, 1942.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the judgment entered September 26, 1946, in the above captioned case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libelant, Seaboard Sand & Gravel Corp., recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$3,923 with interest at 4 percent from the date of said decree.

The suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act (46 U. S. C. 781 et seq.) for damages to libelant's deck scows *Seaboard No. 46* and *Seaboard No. 63* caused by swell damage occasioned by the passage of the United States Navy destroyers, *Plunket*, *Benson*, and *Cleaves* on December 11, 1942.

The Navy Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest at 4 percent as provided in the Public Vessels Act.

Attorney for the libelant is Macklin, Brown, Lanahan & Speer, 99 John Street, New York City.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Seaboard Sand & Gravel Corp. as owner of deck scows *Seaboard 46* and *Seaboard 63*—A-134-58.

Date: September 26, 1946.

Amount: \$3,923.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act for damages to libelant's deck scows *Seaboard No. 46* and *Seaboard No. 63*, by Navy destroyers (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libelant, Seaboard Sand & Gravel Corp., as owners of the scows *Seaboard 46* and *Seaboard 63* recover the sum of \$3,923 with interest at 4 percent on said amount from date of entry.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., October 2, 1946.

Re S. C. 330-M/V *Rogist*, collision, November 12, 1942, *Mary Stefanich et al. v. United States*, Eastern District of New York—Admiralty No. 16763. *Pepsi Cola Co., et ano. v. United States*, Eastern District of New York—Admiralty No. 17253.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation certified copies of two decrees entered on consent on September 19, 1946, in the above-entitled cases for libelants in the sum of \$13,799.99 and \$19,785.00, respectively.

The suit of Mary Stefanich and others was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for loss of libelants' M/V *Rogist* as a result of collision with the S. C. 330. The suit of Pepsi Cola Co. and another was brought under the Public Vessels Act for loss of libelants' cargo as a result of the said collision.

The Navy Department is the Department in interest. No appeal will be taken from these judgments.

The decrees make no provision for the payment of interest.

Proctors for the libelants in both suits are Maurice M. Kreis and Raymond E. Stefferson, 17 John Street, New York.

Kindly advise us when it is likely that appropriation for these judgments will be made.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Mary Stefanich et al.—A-16763.

Date: September 17, 1946.

Amount: \$13,799.99.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for loss of motor vessel *Rogist* as a result of collision with the *SC 330* (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Mary Stefanich, Harry Wagner, Maurice Lewis, and Maurice Kreis recover the sum of \$13,799.99, without costs.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

Name: Pepsi-Cola Co., and D. Cisneros & Cia—A-17253.

Date: September 17, 1946.

Amount: \$19,785.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act for loss of libelants' cargo as a result of the said collision (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Pepsi-Cola Co., and D. Cisneros & Cia recover the sum of \$19,785, without costs.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1946.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

Re USCGC *Cahoone*-M/V *Bessemer*. Collision July 20, 1945.
Anthony DiLeva and Salvatore DiLeva v. United States. Northern
California, Admiralty No. 24468-G.

SIR: Enelosed for report for appropriation is a certified copy of the judgment entered in the above-entitled case on November 7, 1946, awarding libelants the amount of \$3,373.77 without interest and costs. Judgment was entered by consent pursuant to the acceptance by the Attorney General of an offer in compromise and accordingly no appeal can be taken from this judgment.

The suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Public Vessels Act, 1925, for collision damage inflicted by a cutter of the United States Coast Guard on July 20, 1945.

The United States Coast Guard is the agency in interest. At the date of the collision it was an agency of the Navy Department. At the date of the entry of the judgment it was an agency of the Treasury Department.

The judgment by its terms bears no interest.

Messrs. Farnham P. Griffiths and McCutchen, Thomas, Matthew, Griffiths and Greene, Balfour Building, San Francisco 4, Calif., appear as proetors of record for libelants.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Anthony Di Leva and Salvatore Di Leva—24,468-G.

Date: November 7, 1946.

Amount: \$3,373.77.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act, 1925, for collision damage inflicted by a cutter of the United States Coast Guard (Treasury-Coast Guard).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelants recover the sum of \$3,373.77, without interest or costs.

Court: District Court of the United States, Northern District of California, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1946.

Re *Central Vermont Transportation Company* (S. S. "*Vermont*") v.
United States (S. S. "*John E. Baxter*") and cross suit.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on July 24, 1946, in the above-captioned action incorporating the terms of settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$750 without interest or cost.

This suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781-790 for damages sustained to the libelant's steamer *Vermont* arising from a collision with the Government-owned vessel U. S. S. *Colonel John E. Baxter* on December 22, 1942, near the entrance to the port of New London, Conn.

The War Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which does not carry interest.

Proctors for libelant are Messrs. Watrous, Gumbart & Corbin, 205 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Central Vermont Transportation Co. (steamer *Vermont*)—4246.

Date: July 17, 1946.

Amount: \$750.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, sections 781-790 for damages sustained to libelant's steamer *Vermont* arising from a collision with the Government-owned vessel U. S. S. *Colonel John E. Baxter* on December 22, 1942 (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Central Vermont Transportation Co. recover the sum of \$750.

Court: United States District Court for the District of Connecticut.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 16, 1947.

Re United States of America against Fred B. Dalzell, managing owner, and Toralf Halte.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on August 23, 1946, in the above-captioned case entered on the court's decision dismissing the Government's Libel on Review wherein the Government sought to modify the final decree entered against it on December 11, 1941, which decree awarded costs to Fred B. Dalzell in the sum of \$221.60 and also awarded costs to Toralf Halte in the sum of \$102.07.

This action was brought by the United States against the motor vessel *Aakre* of which Toralf Halte is the claimant, and the steam tugs *Dalzellido*, *Dalzellite*, and *John J. Timmins* of which Fred B.

Dalzell is the managing owner, to recover damages sustained by the U. S. dredge *Navesink* arising from a collision on February 27, 1939, in the Bay Ridge Channel, New York Harbor, with the motor vessel *Aakre* which was in tow of the above-named tugs.

The War Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest from August 23, 1946.

Proctors for Fred B. Dalzell are Messrs. Burlingham, Veeder, Clark, and Hupper, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Proctors for Toralf Halte are Messrs. Haight, Griffin, Deming, and Gardner, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Fred B. Dalzell, managing owner, \$221.60 Toralf Halte, \$102.07—A-130-248.

Amount: \$323.67.

Costs: None.

Interest: Indefinite.

Nature of claim: Action brought under Public Vessels Act to recover costs awarded in judgment entered on December 11, 1941, Admiralty Docket 119-354, in connection with a collision of vessels (War).

Final decrees: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Fred B. Dalzell, managing owner, claimant of steamtugs *Dalzellido*, *Dalzellite*, and *John J. Timmins*, recover the sum of \$221.60, his costs as taxed in final decree entered December 11, 1941, Admiralty Docket No. 119-354, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 percent per annum from date of entry of said decree until paid; and

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Toralf Halte, claimant of M/V *Aakre*, recover of and from libelant the sum of \$102.07, his costs as taxed in final decree entered December 11, 1941, Admiralty Docket No. 119-354, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 percent per annum from date of entry of said decree until paid.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1946.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

Re *Alfred W. Johnson v. United States Army Vessel "Morrow"*—Fishing vessel 30d 1552, collision May 12, 1945.

SIR: There is enclosed for report and appropriation a certified copy of decree entered in the United States District Court, First Division, District of Alaska, Juneau, on August 1, 1946. The decree is in favor of the libelant in the sum of \$2,000 without interest or cost. The action was brought under the Public Vessel Act of March 3, 1925, for collision damage and loss of equipment to libelant's vessel caused by the United States Army vessel *Morrow* colliding with the same on May 12, 1945.

The War Department is the Department in interest. No appeal will be taken from this judgment. The proctor for libelant is Howard D. Stabler, Juneau, Alaska.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Alfred W. Johnson—5388-A.

Date: August 1, 1946.

Amount: \$2,000.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Action was brought under Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for collision damage and loss of equipment to libelant's vessel (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover the sum of \$2,000 without interest or costs.

Court: District Court for the Territory of Alaska, Division No. 1 at Juneau.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 10, 1947.

Re *McLain Line, Inc., as owner of the Barge "Rondout" v. the United States, et al.*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on September 26, 1946, in the above-captioned case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$310.25 with interest from the date of the decree but without costs.

This action was brought under the Public Vessels Act, title 46 United States Code, section 781 for damages sustained to libelant's barge which was caused to break adrift while tied at the Brooklyn Army base because of the negligence of an Army tug.

The War Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest from September 26, 1946.

Proctors for libelant are Maeklin, Brown, Lenahan & Speer, 99 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: McLain Line, Inc., as owner of the barge *Rondout*—A-16813.

Date: September 26, 1946.

Amount: \$310.25.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Action brought under Public Vessels Act for damages sustained to barge *Rondout* through negligence of an Army tug (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the McLain Line, Inc., as owner of the barge *Rondout*, recover the sum of \$310.25 with interest from the date of decree until paid.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 10, 1947.

Re Frank X. Tucker, as owner of barge *R. Lenahan, Jr.*, against the United States et al.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on September 26, 1946, in the above-captioned

case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$1,985.13 with interest from the date of the decree but without costs.

This action was brought under the Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781 for damages sustained to libelant's barge which was caused to break adrift while tied at the Brooklyn Army base because of the negligence of an Army tug.

The War Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest from September 26, 1946.

Proctors for libelant are Macklin, Brown, Lenahan & Speer, 99 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Frank X. Tucker, as owner of barge *R. Lenahan, Jr.*—A-16802.

Date: September 26, 1946.

Amount: \$1,985.13.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Action brought under Public Vessels Act for damages to barge *R. Lenahan, Jr.* because of negligence of an Army tug (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Frank X. Tucker recover the sum of \$1,985.13 with interest from the date of decree until paid.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 10, 1947.

Re *Penn Stevedoring Corp. as owners of the Scow "McCormack No. 2"*
v. *Steam Tug "Authentic," Fred B. Dalzell and United States of America.*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on August 23, 1946, in the above-captioned case, incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$1,073.18 with interest from the date of the judgment but without costs.

This action was brought under the Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781, for damages sustained by libelant's scow *McCormack No. 2* which was caused to break adrift while tied at the Brooklyn Army base because of the negligence of an Army tug.

The War Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest from August 23, 1946.

Proctors for libelant are Hill, Rivkins & Middleton, 70 Pine Street, New York.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Penn Stevedoring*Corp. as owners of the scow *McCormack No. 2*—Admiralty 16,876.

Date: August 23, 1946.

Amount: \$1,073.18.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Public Vessels Act for damages sustained by scow *McCormack No. 2* through negligence of an Army tug (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libellant recover the sum of \$1,073.18 with interest from date of decree until paid.

Court: District Court of the United States, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 10, 1947.

Re The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as owner of barges *P. R. R. Nos. 465, 488, 432, and 441* against the United States of America

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on October 16, 1946, in the above-captioned case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libellant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$4,768.65 with interest from the date of the decree but without costs.

This action was brought under the public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781, for damages sustained to libellant's barges which were caused to break adrift while tied at the Brooklyn Army base because of the negligence of an Army tug.

The War Department is the Department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which carries interest from October 16, 1946.

Proctors for libellant are Burlingham, Veeder, Clark & Hupper, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as owner of barges *P. R. R. Nos. 465, 488, 432, and 441*—Admiralty—17035.

Date: October 16, 1946.

Amount: \$4,768.65.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Action brought under Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781 for damages sustained to barges through negligence of an Army tug (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Pennsylvania Railroad recover the sum of \$4,768.65, with interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of this decree until paid.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$775,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL DECEMBER
31, 1947

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of
\$775,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947,
to remain available until December 31, 1947.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose
comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
two supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of
\$775,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947,
to remain available until December 31, 1947, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TUSSOCK MOTH CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out operations, independently or in cooperation with State agencies, associations, organizations, or individuals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, \$395,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay the cost of property injured or destroyed..... \$395, 000

An outbreak of tussock moth, prevalent especially in three counties in Idaho, has already killed trees involving lumber value in excess of \$3,000,000. Unless control measures are taken promptly, the Department estimates that during this calendar year Douglas and white fir on some 350,000 acres will be killed, involving additional losses up to \$10,000,000.

The infestation occurs on Federal, State, and privately owned lands. The control operations will be cooperative, with State and private owners contributing an estimated \$200,000 of the total estimated cost of \$595,000. It is proposed to apply DDT insecticides by airplane to knock down the infestation.

FOREST SERVICE

Control of tree insect epidemics, National Forests: For control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threatening the national forests in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, fiscal year 1947, \$380,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947..... \$380, 000

The Forest Service is confronted with serious epidemics of mountain pine bark beetles in two localities on the national forests. One infestation threatens the lodgepole pine timber on national forests in southern Idaho and Montana and on the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks in Wyoming. The second outbreak is located in the northern portion of the Wasatch Forest in Utah. Control operations consist of felling the infested trees and treating the bark with an oil penetrating spray.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN SPECIAL CASES AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND WHICH REQUIRE AN APPROPRIATION OF \$24,343.59, TOGETHER WITH AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases as submitted by the Department of Justice through the the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$24,343.59 together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments against the Government by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; United States District Court for the Macon Division of the Middle District of Georgia; United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in special cases, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, as follows:

Under—

Department of Agriculture.....	\$503. 30
Department of the Interior.....	15, 010. 00
War Department.....	8, 830. 29
Total.....	24, 343. 59

The references to the special conditions under which the judgments were rendered in these cases are shown in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$24,343.59, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest; provided that payment is to be made only when right of appeal shall have expired.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division, in a special case as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General, as follows:

Under the Department of Agriculture.....	\$503. 30
--	-----------

The reference to the special conditions under which the judgment was rendered in this case will be found in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of this judgment there is required an appropriation of \$503.30 (\$325.58 principal, \$177.72 interest); provided that said judgment shall not be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 26, 1946.

MR. JOSEPH A. WOODSON,
*Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WOODSON: There is enclosed for report to Congress for appropriation a certified copy of a judgment entered on July 8, 1946, by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee in the action entitled *W. I. Dooly v. United States*, Civil No. 668, awarding the plaintiff \$325.58 principal and \$177.72 as interest. The action was brought under Private Law 138, Seventy-eighth Congress, for the taking of plaintiff's interest in certain lands in Fannin County, Ga. The Department of Agriculture is the governmental agency in interest. William Butt, Blue Ridge, Ga., appeared as attorney of record for the plaintiff. No further proceeding in the case will be had.

Respectfully,

DAVID L. BAZELON,
*Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).*

Name: W. I. Dooly—Civ. 668.

Date: July 8, 1946.

Amount: \$325.58.

Interest: \$177.72.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Action brought under Private Law 138 (78th Cong.), being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of W. I. Dooly (Agriculture).

Final decree: Considered, ordered, adjudged by the court that plaintiff recover the sum of \$325.58 principal and the further sum of \$177.72 as interest upon said principal debt, at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the 13th day of January 1937.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, southern division.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of judgment rendered against the Government by the District Court for the Macon Division of the Middle District of Georgia, in a special case as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General, as follows:

Under the Interior Department..... \$15, 010

The references to the special conditions under which the judgment was rendered in this case are shown in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of this judgment there is required an appropriation of \$15,010, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, provided that said judgment shall not be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 12, 1946.

MR. JOSEPH A. WOODSON,
*Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WOODSON: There is enclosed for report to Congress for appropriation a certified copy of a judgment entered on August 6, 1946, by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia in the action entitled *H. M. Reid & Co., etc. v. United States of America*, awarding the plaintiff \$15,000 with interest at 4 per centum per annum from the date of the judgment until the time when an appropriation is made for its payment, together with costs of \$10.

The action was brought under the act approved June 3, 1943 (ch. 114, 57 Stat. 668), for the taking of a timber lease on certain lands in Wakulla County, Fla. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior was the governmental agency in interest. Messrs. Hall and Bloch, of Macon, Ga., appeared as attorneys of record for the plaintiff. No further proceedings in the case will be had.

Respectfully,

DAVID L. BAZELON,
*Assistant Attorney General,
(For the Attorney General).*

Name: H. M. Reid & Co., a copartnership composed of H. M. Reid and H. D. Chapman—Civil 291.

Date: August 6, 1946.

Amount: \$15,000.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: \$10.

Nature of Claim: Suit was brought under Private Law 51 (78th Cong.), being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. M. Reid & Co., of Macon, Ga. (Interior).

Final Decree: Considered, ordered and adjudged that H. M. Reid, as surviving partner of the copartnership of H. M. Reid & Co., recover the principal sum of \$15,000, together with interest thereon at 4 percent per annum from the date of this judgment until an appropriation is made, and the further sum of \$10 costs of court.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Macon Division of the Middle District of Georgia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of judgment rendered against the

Government by the Southern Division of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, in a special case as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under the War Department..... \$4, 128. 25

The references to the special conditions under which the judgment was rendered in this case are shown in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of this judgment there is required an appropriation of \$4,128.25; provided that said judgment shall not be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1946.

Re *Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Inc., v. United States (Tug Colonel Ernest H. Agnew)*.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is here enclosed for report and appropriation a certified copy of decree entered in the United States District Court, Southern Division, Northern District of California, June 7, 1946. The decree is in favor of the libelant in the sum of \$3,911.27 and costs of \$216.98. The action was brought under Private Law 184 (78th Cong., ch. 34 2d sess.), H. R. 610 entitled "An Act for the relief of Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Inc."

The act authorized Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Inc., to bring an action against the United States for collision damage to their marine railway caused by the United States Tug *Colonel Ernest H. Agnew* on or about June 13, 1941. In addition to providing for assessment of damages, the act also provided for costs to be taxed as shall be found due.

The War Department is the department in interest. No appeal will be taken from this judgment. The attorneys for the libelant are McCutchen, Thomas, Matthew, Giffiths, & Greene, 351 California Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Inc.—23,432-G.

Date: June 7, 1946.

Amount: \$3,911.27.

Interest: None.

Costs: \$216.98.

Nature of claim: Action brought under Private Law 184 (78th Cong.), being an act for the relief of Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Inc. (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the plaintiff recover the sum of \$3,911.27, together with costs of suit to be taxed at \$216.98.

Court: United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of judgment rendered against the Government by the District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in a special case as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General, as follows:

Under the War Department----- \$4,702.04

The references to the special conditions under which the judgment was rendered in this case are shown in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of this judgment there is required an appropriation of \$4,702.04; provided that said judgment shall not be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1946.

Re Cudahy Brothers Co. v. United States of America.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIRS: I will appreciate it if you will arrange as promptly as is reasonably convenient for an appropriation to pay the judgment against the United States in the above entitled case.

The judgment is for \$4,702.04. The plaintiff has paid to the clerk of the court the \$20 for costs and this amount should not be deducted from the judgment.

Judgment was rendered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, wherein the case is docketed as Civil Action No. 1243. Plaintiff appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. A certified copy of the judgment, dated April 30, 1945, is enclosed.

Suit was brought to recover fair and just compensation for beef requisitioned pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 274 (77th Cong.), act of October 16, 1941, as amended (U. S. C. A., title 50, app. sec. 721).

It has been determined not to appeal from the judgment.

Plaintiff's attorney is Van B. Wake, Esq., care of Shaw, Muskat & Paulsen, 773 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General.
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Cudahy Brothers Co.—Civ.—1243.

Date: April 30, 1945.

Amount: \$4,702.04.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Law 274 (77th Cong.), being an act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States (War).

Final decree: Adjudged that the plaintiff recover the sum of \$4,702.04 and no more.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.



JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND WHICH REQUIRE AN APPROPRIATION OF \$9,615.60, TOGETHER WITH AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$9,615.60, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of the act of June 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department as follows:

Under Independent Offices, United States Maritime Commission,
War Shipping Administration----- \$9, 615. 60

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$9,615.60, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest, provided that payment is to be made only when right of appeal shall have expired.

The letter from the Treasury Department and copies of the records of judgments submitted by the Department of Justice are attached.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

(Judgments—Merchant Marine Act, 1936)

SIR: There are enclosed for submission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2) records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242) submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under Independent Offices, United States Maritime Commission,
War Shipping Administration----- \$9, 615. 60

For the payment of these judgments, there is required an appropriation of \$9,615.60, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 15, 1946.

Re *John E. Green and F. Kautsasmillon v. United States of America.*

Case No. 818-Civil-T-District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for a report for appropriation a certified copy of a judgment for petitioners entered in the above-entitled matter on June 22, 1945, in the amount of \$5,571.30, the same to bear interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum from such date.

This suit was brought for just compensation for the requisition of the vessel *N. G. Arfaras*, No. 240851, under the provisions of section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The War Shipping Administration is the governmental agency in interest.

No application for the review of the judgment can be made to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Circuit for the reason that the time for appeal has gone by. Accordingly, you are advised that the judgment may be certified to Congress for appropriation.

K. I. McKay, First National Building, P. O. Box 1531, Tampa, Fla., appears as attorney of record for petitioners.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: John E. Green and F. Kautsasmillon. 818-Civil-T.

Date: June 22, 1945.

Amount: \$5,571.30.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit brought for just compensation for requisition of vessel *N. G. Arfaras*, No. 240851, under provisions of section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (U. S. Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration).

Final decree: Ordered and adjudged that plaintiffs recover the sum of \$5,571.30.

Court: District Court for Southern District of Florida.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 15, 1946.

Re *John E. Green v. United States of America.* Case No. 819-Civil-T-District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed, for a report for appropriation, a certified copy of a judgment for petitioner entered in the above-entitled matter on June 22, 1945, in the amount of \$4,044.30, the same to bear interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum from such date.

This suit was brought for just compensation for the vessel *P. Kremoso*, No. 237737, under the provisions of section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The War Shipping Administration is the governmental agency in interest.

No application for the review of the judgment can be made to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Circuit for the reason that the time for appeal has gone by. Accordingly, you are advised that the judgment may be certified to Congress for appropriation.

K. I. McKay, First National Building, P. O. Box 1531, Tampa, Fla., appears as attorney of record for Petitioner.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General.)

Name: John E. Green. 819-Civil-T.

Date: June 22, 1945.

Amount: \$4,044.30.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought for just compensation for the vessel *P. Kremoso*, No. 237737, under the provisions of section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (U. S. Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration).

Final decree: Ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff recover the sum of \$4,044.30.

Court: District Court for the Southern District of Florida.



SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT
OF CLAIMS WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS
WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE TREASURY DEPART-
MENT AND REQUIRES AN APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT,
AMOUNTING TO \$2,104,796.18

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$2,104,796.18.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department with the request for an appropriation for their payment, as follows:

Under—

Independent offices:	
Federal Communications Commission.....	\$161. 61
United States Maritime Commission.....	50, 000. 00
Federal Security Agency.....	12, 915. 66
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration....	34, 029. 23
Department of Agriculture.....	284. 17
Department of Commerce.....	1, 127. 20
Department of the Interior.....	166, 496. 85
Department of Justice.....	1, 563, 522. 87
Navy Department.....	201, 501. 58
Treasury Department.....	8, 294. 62
War Department.....	66, 462. 39
Total.....	2, 104, 796. 18

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$2,104,796.18, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, provided that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Since the foregoing is an obligation of the Government, lawfully imposed, and which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

Judgments, Court of Claims.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which have been presented to this Department as follows:

Under—

Independent offices:	
Federal Communications Commission.....	\$161. 61
Federal Security Agency.....	12, 915. 66
Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration....	34, 029. 23
Maritime Commission.....	50, 000. 00
Executive departments:	
Agriculture.....	284. 17
Commerce (Foreign Economic Administration).....	1, 127. 20
Interior.....	166, 496. 85
Justice.....	1, 563, 522. 87
Navy.....	201, 501. 58
Treasury.....	8, 294. 62
War.....	66, 462. 39
Total.....	2, 104, 796. 18

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$2,104,796.18, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Enclosure.

Schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the U. S. Treasury Department, fiscal service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When pre- sented for payment	When pay- able if not appealed	Nature of claim
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION						
48027	Goodwin B. Watson	\$101.78	Nov 5, 1945	July 2, 1946	Feb. 5, 1946	Salary withheld due to alleged subver- sive activities. Do.
48028	William E. Dodd, Jr.	59.83	do	do	do	
	Total	161.61				
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY						
45087	Irwin & Leighton, a partnership	12,915.66	June 3, 1946	June 26, 1946	Sept. 3, 1946	Building library, Howard University.
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION						
	Nunzio Corsino	4,000.00	May 6, 1946	July 19, 1946	Aug. 6, 1946	Construction of post office.
44429	Dewey Schmoll, successor assignee for the benefit of creditors of Muren Bros. Construction Co., Inc., and National Surety Corp.	30,015.58	Jan. 7, 1946	Jan. 15, 1946	Apr. 7, 1946	Construction of post offices.
44761						
44762						
44763						
44764						
44765						
44766						
44767	Kentucky Metal Products Co.	13.65	May 7, 1945	May 22, 1945	Aug. 7, 1945	Increased cost of contracts on post offices.
44768						
44769						
44770						
44999	Total	34,029.23				
MARITIME COMMISSION						
45923	Trailerships, Inc.	50,000.00	Apr. 1, 1946	Aug. 1, 1946	July 1, 1946	Compensation for use of U. S. S. <i>Cobb</i> .
	Total, independent offices	97,106.50				

With interest at 4 percent per annum from June 5, 1942, to date of payment, together with interest on \$75,000 at 4 percent per annum from June 5, 1942, to June 2, 1943.

Schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the U. S. Treasury Department, fiscal service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS					
	AGRICULTURE					
45891	Raymond F. Garrity and Clare L. Garrity	\$284.17	Oct. 7, 1946	Jan. 29, 1947	Jan. 7, 1947	Deficiency in rent.
46271	Ivan M. Eichibegoff	1,127.20	June 3, 1946	June 26, 1946	Sept. 3, 1946	Salary wrongfully withheld.
	INTERIOR					
44659	Silas Mason Co., Inc., Walsh Construction Co., Atkinson-Kier Co.	126,219.80	Oct. 1, 1945	Oct. 23, 1946	Jan. 1, 1946	Construction of Grand Coulee Dam.
44867	National Carloading Corp.	5,664.95	Feb. 4, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	May 4, 1946	Transportation services.
45093	United States Casualty Co.	9,000.00	Oct. 7, 1946	Dec. 16, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Auditorium, University of Puerto Rico.
45910	S. J. Groves & Sons Co.	23,615.70	Mar. 4, 1946	Jan. 13, 1947	June 4, 1946	Construction of dam.
46026	Robert Morss Lovett	1,996.40	Nov. 5, 1945	July 2, 1946	Feb. 5, 1946	Salary withheld due to alleged subversive activities.
	Total	166,496.85				
	JUSTICE					
45333	Lamborn & Co., a partnership in liquidation, by Charles C. Riggs, Gerard Taneling, George H. Logan, N. Nelson Keen, Clarence G. Troup, Karl E. Lindgren, and B. Wheeler Dyer, as sole surviving partners.	21,201,897.25	May 6, 1946	June 10, 1946	Aug. 6, 1946	Losses arising from purchase of sugar in Argentina.
46338	Walter A. Renner	5,848.99	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 22, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Overtime pay, immigration inspector.
46339	Valmar L. Armour	4,549.92	do	do	do	Do.
46340	Leon Blythe	4,800.86	do	do	do	Do.
46341	Philip T. Bogue	5,035.39	do	do	do	Do.
46342	Fred J. Byers	2,364.60	do	do	do	Do.
46343	Edgar M. Carpenter	1,355.79	do	do	do	Do.
46344	John R. Constantine	4,695.19	do	do	do	Do.
46345	Thomas W. Dickson	4,774.12	do	do	do	Do.
46346	Thomer C. Dodson	6,219.43	do	do	do	Do.
46347	Ernest R. Evans	5,139.48	do	do	do	Do.
46348	John W. Farnell	5,196.00	do	do	do	Do.
46349	Guy Garshwiler	5,992.93	do	do	do	Do.
46350	Alma E. Grant	5,097.15	do	do	do	Do.

46351	Estel E. Grimes.....	4,508.52	do	do	Do.
46352	Alphonso Hayden.....	5,758.74	do	do	Do.
46353	Walter M. Jachim.....	2,425.84	do	do	Do.
46354	Percival W. Keene.....	4,382.88	do	do	Do.
46355	Peter H. Krupp.....	4,811.28	do	do	Do.
46356	Arthur F. Lezotte.....	4,576.00	do	do	Do.
46357	Robert H. Lewis.....	1,732.47	do	do	Do.
46358	Elbert Lockhart.....	4,865.11	do	do	Do.
46359	Kenneth O. Merritt.....	892.81	do	do	Do.
46360	James W. Mortimer.....	4,255.60	do	do	Do.
46361	Theodore E. Schantz.....	4,764.63	do	do	Do.
46362	Bernard F. Thrush.....	6,024.13	do	do	Do.
46363	Henry N. Wennerholm.....	3,348.79	do	do	Do.
46370	Gilbert J. Bebeau.....	2,202.85	do	do	Do.
46371	Robert H. Behrendt.....	4,903.32	do	do	Do.
46372	John F. Bielicki.....	1,533.39	do	do	Do.
46373	George E. Booth.....	2,353.75	do	do	Do.
46374	Jules H. La Belle.....	4,164.53	do	do	Do.
46375	Irving S. Longwell.....	5,969.17	do	do	Do.
46376	Harry I. McMahon.....	4,286.50	do	do	Do.
46377	John Miller.....	5,015.06	do	do	Do.
46385	Isaac Rosenbaum.....	4,145.25	do	do	Do.
46390	Louis J. Schunacher.....	2,599.93	do	do	Do.
46391	Isadora F. Baker, as special administratrix of Cantrell W. Snodgrass, deceased.	1,632.68	do	do	Do.
46392	Margaret G. Kells, special administratrix of Thomas M. Kells, deceased.	1,140.00	do	do	Do.
46401	William J. Coogan.....	4,285.09	do	do	Do.
46402	Albert J. Dube.....	3,988.33	do	do	Do.
46403	Olof G. Lagerberg.....	3,594.63	do	do	Do.
46404	Joseph H. Leonard.....	1,567.60	do	do	Do.
46405	William P. Lillis.....	4,561.02	do	do	Do.
46406	Harold I. Mitchell.....	5,936.90	do	do	Do.
46407	Michael F. O'Brien.....	5,167.20	do	do	Do.
46408	Homer P. Rutter.....	1,851.00	do	do	Do.
46409	Ernest L. Snyder.....	3,471.29	do	do	Do.
46410	Walter C. Stesel.....	3,416.52	do	do	Do.
46411	Harry L. Suder.....	3,311.85	do	do	Do.
46412	Thomas W. Supple.....	3,857.80	do	do	Do.
46413	Bernard M. Tellefsen.....	1,881.26	do	do	Do.
46414	Bartholomew F. Turnan.....	4,183.80	do	do	Do.
46415	Michael Tuttle.....	5,212.80	do	do	Do.
46416	Louis Volk.....	1,176.34	do	do	Do.
46417	Glenn C. Way.....	3,057.88	do	do	Do.
46418	Russell M. Wiggins.....	3,877.87	do	do	Do.
46419	Rue M. Mason, as special administratrix of Ira A. Mason, deceased.	2,235.00	do	do	Do.
46420	Gilbert R. Farr.....	4,706.75	do	do	Do.
46425	John G. Swift.....	3,680.37	do	do	Do.

² Together with interest on \$530,060.21 thereof at 5 percent from May 6, 1946, until paid.

Schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the U. S. Treasury Department, fiscal service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued						
JUSTICE—continued						
46434	Joseph H. Adams.....	\$1,804.40	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 22, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Overtime pay, immigration inspector.
46457	Walter W. Stearns.....	2,883.56	do	do	do	Do.
46458	Harold B. Thomas.....	2,889.32	do	do	do	Do.
46467	Sherman X. McIntosh.....	1,310.95	do	do	do	Do.
46477	William H. Briggs.....	3,517.38	do	do	do	Do.
46493	Bruce Sadders.....	4,127.28	do	do	do	Do.
46539	Arthur W. Ernst.....	4,609.97	do	do	do	Do.
46540	Harold S. Lezotte.....	3,214.05	do	do	do	Do.
46624	Vincent D. Borg.....	2,938.87	do	do	do	Do.
46625	George T. Smith.....	3,971.25	do	do	do	Do.
46626	James D. Campbell.....	4,641.45	Nov. 4, 1946	Nov. 25, 1946	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
46627	Arthur G. Johnson.....	1,455.51	do	do	do	Do.
46644	Judson C. King, Jr.....	1,957.98	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 22, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Do.
46645	John T. Willis.....	4,193.04	do	do	do	Do.
46646	Archie W. Durno.....	4,556.85	do	do	do	Do.
46701	Carl M. Barton.....	1,007.38	Nov. 4, 1946	Nov. 25, 1946	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
46702	Frank Fiedler.....	4,063.90	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 22, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Do.
46703	Nelson Koopman.....	2,287.80	do	do	do	Do.
46704	Eugene C. Chmielewski.....	2,976.92	do	do	do	Do.
46706	Patrick L. Breunen.....	4,125.87	do	do	do	Do.
46707	Henry L. Socha.....	3,833.54	do	do	do	Do.
46710	John T. Long.....	3,890.76	do	do	do	Do.
46712	La Rue Lieb.....	1,611.28	do	do	do	Do.
46713	Charles R. Bradford.....	2,464.10	do	do	do	Do.
46761	David Swartz.....	2,316.11	do	do	do	Do.
46801	George H. Nolte.....	4,200.79	Nov. 4, 1946	Nov. 25, 1946	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
46821	Francis F. H. Fike.....	2,141.03	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 22, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Do.
46822	Donald E. Brown.....	2,129.02	do	do	do	Do.
46823	Albert Mensinger.....	3,878.84	do	do	do	Do.
46824	Paul N. Gray.....	3,304.90	do	do	do	Do.
46848	Charles F. Cavanaugh.....	3,573.07	do	do	do	Do.
46849	Harold F. Crimmins.....	3,001.41	do	do	do	Do.
46863	Kenneth Tolbert.....	2,927.14	do	do	do	Do.
46897	John Barrett.....	1,898.71	do	do	do	Do.
46898	Thomas P. Lahiff.....	2,234.51	do	do	do	Do.
46899	Walter Lange.....	2,751.84	do	do	do	Do.
46900	Clifford S. McIntyre.....	138.80	do	do	do	Do.
46943	George E. Minton.....	3,204.93	do	do	do	Do.

47003	Leonard E. Duncan	4,403.34	do	Nov. 4, 1946	do	Nov. 25, 1946	do	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
47007	Findell O. Helgeson	868.40	do	Oct. 7, 1946	do	Nov. 25, 1946	do	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
47008	Hubert J. Ploff	2,073.26	do	Nov. 4, 1946	do	Nov. 25, 1946	do	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
47061	Irwin P. Crotty	1,090.71	do	Nov. 4, 1946	do	Nov. 25, 1946	do	Feb. 4, 1947	Do.
47079	Frank B. Weaver	1,810.61	do	Oct. 7, 1946	do	Oct. 22, 1946	do	Jan. 7, 1947	Do.
47083	Charles B. Stewart	2,900.13	do	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
47084	Carlton L. Wheeler	2,857.82	do	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
47085	James P. Keane	1,506.86	do	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
47107	Henry T. Reppy	3,515.50	do	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
	Total	1,563,522.87							
NAVY									
43834	John McShain	22,254.37	May 6, 1946	May 28, 1946	Aug. 6, 1946	Increased costs, NIRA.			
44096	Luther S. Moore	390.60	Nov. 4, 1946	Dec. 26, 1946	Feb. 4, 1947	Rental allowance.			
45800	Samuel Schwartz, trading as the Sun Radio Co	1,794.74	May 6, 1946	May 9, 1946	Aug. 6, 1946	Interoffice communication system installed and then rejected.			
46058	Ballard Fish & Oyster Co.	20,998.11	Jan. 6, 1947	Jan. 13, 1947	Apr. 6, 1947	Dredging oyster beds.			
46059	Fred M. Evans	14,051.89	do	do	do	Do.			
46060	John H. Gale	3,950.00	do	do	do	Do.			
46065	Dolly Watkins	5,000.00	do	do	do	Do.			
46102	Samuel M. Coombs, Jr., trustee in bankruptcy of Spier Aircraft Corp	399,061.87	June 3, 1946	June 12, 1946	Sept. 3, 1946	Requisition of machinery.			
46267	John Witte	34,000.00	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 16, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Requisition of marine equipment.			
	Total	201,501.58							
TREASURY									
46516	Clifford W. Snell	1,660.33	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 22, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Overtime pay, customs inspector.			
46554	William E. Brower	1,122.00	do	Nov. 8, 1946	do	Do.			
46555	Leslie B. Canon	1,469.26	do	Oct. 22, 1946	do	Do.			
46560	Frank A. Dunham	1,049.59	do	do	do	Do.			
46571	Alice C. McCumpha, administratrix of William Earl Collins, deceased.	1,928.44	June 3, 1946	Sept. 13, 1946	Sept. 3, 1946	Do.			
TREASURY—COAST GUARD									
46381	Charles W. Schuh	465.00	Oct. 7, 1946	Oct. 16, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Rental allowance.			
	Total	8,294.62							

* With interest at a rate of 4 percent per annum on the principal sum of \$98,467.78 from December 18, 1943, to the date of payment.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued					
	WAR					
Departmental 176	Hardin County Savings Bank, Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., D. M. Kelleher, receiver, and Elmo E. McCormick, trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Ben B. Hogenson, d. b. a. Hogenson Construction Co.	\$28,655.12	June 3, 1946	Sept. 3, 1946	Sept. 3, 1946	Construction contract.
45648	R. H. Crowley	5,540.07	Nov. 5, 1945	Dec. 11, 1946	Feb. 5, 1946	Manufacture of prefabricated buildings.
45996	William C. Atwater, Jr., John J. Atwater, Margaret Atwater Olds, the B. M. C. Durfee Trust Co., administrator of David H. Atwater.	4 475.00	Apr. 1, 1946	Sept. 13, 1946	July 1, 1946	Just compensation for taking of land.
46056	Forest of Dean Iron Ore Co.	5 9,292.20	May 6, 1946	Aug. 16, 1946	Aug. 6, 1946	Taking of crushed stone.
46070	Fred Ernest Haywood, executor, last will and testament of Helen M. Smith.	6 22,500.00	Oct. 7, 1946	Nov. 20, 1946	Jan. 7, 1947	Taking of a summer estate.
	Total	66,462.39				
	Total, executive departments	2,007,689.68				
	SUMMARY					
	Independent offices	97,106.50				
	Executive departments	2,007,689.68				
	Grand total	2,104,796.18				

⁴ With 4 percent thereof per annum from Dec. 15, 1941, down to the date of payment.

⁵ Plus interest at 4 percent on the amounts as shown: \$8,992.20 from July 1, 1942; \$232.50 from July 1, 1943; \$67.50 from July 1, 1944.

⁶ With interest at 4 percent per annum from the date of the filing of the certified copy of the judgment in the Treasury Department (Nov. 20, 1946).

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND WHICH REQUIRE AN APPROPRIATION OF \$11,486.32, TOGETHER WITH AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$11,486.32, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department as follows:

Under—

Independent offices: United States Maritime Commission.....	\$2, 250. 00
Department of the Interior.....	948. 77
Navy Department.....	3, 627. 78
War Department.....	4, 659. 77
Total.....	11, 486. 32

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$11,486.32, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest, provided that payment is to be made only when right of appeal shall have expired.

The letter from the Treasury Department and copies of the records of judgments submitted by the Department of Justice are attached.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, February 7, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

(Judgments under Tucker Act)

SIR: There are transmitted herewith for submission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under independent offices: United States Maritime Commission.....	\$2, 250. 00
Under executive departments:	
Interior.....	948. 77
Navy.....	3, 627. 78
War.....	4, 659. 77
Total.....	11, 486. 32

For the payment of these judgments, there is required an appropriation of \$11,486.32, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., September 24, 1946.

Re *Sheronas et al. v. United States Yacht "Off-Duty"*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the judgment entered on September 6, 1945, in the above-entitled case providing that plaintiff recover of and from the United States \$2,250 with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum on the sum of \$6,000 from August 16, 1942, to January 12, 1944, and on the sum of \$2,250 from January 12, 1944, to the date of the order.

The suit was brought under the Tucker Act for just compensation for the requisition of title to the plaintiff's yacht *Off-Duty* which was requisitioned on August 16, 1942, and partial payment for which was made on January 12, 1944. The 3 percent interest rate is the rate agreed on as a measure of the delay in payment of just compensation. The Solicitor General has directed that no appeal be taken from this judgment. The Maritime Commission is the Department at interest.

Attorney for plaintiffs is William H. Foulk, Esq., Wilmington, Del.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Victor F. Sheronas and William H. Foulk—Civil 367.

Date: September 6, 1946.

Amount: \$2,250.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act for just compensation for the requisition of the yacht *Off-Duty*, partial payment for which was made on January 12, 1944 (Maritime Commission).

Final decree: Ordered that judgment be entered in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of \$2,250 with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum on the sum of \$6,000 from August 16, 1942, to January 12, 1944, the date on which partial compensation was paid to plaintiffs, and on the sum of \$2,250 from January 12, 1944, to the date hereof.

Court: District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., December 2, 1946.

Re *Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland v. United States*, in United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Civil No. 2493.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation two copies, one of which is certified, of a judgment entered in the above-entitled case

on November 22, 1946, for the plaintiff in the sum of \$948.77 without costs. This judgment was entered upon stipulation between the parties, the stipulation and judgment being upon the same page.

This suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Tucker Act by plaintiff as completing surety on a Government contract to recover a balance alleged to be due under such contract with interest and costs.

The Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior, is the agency in interest.

The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from date of entry until appropriation is made for its payment, in accordance with section 10 of the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C. 765).

E. B. McCahan, Jr., 611 Fidelity Building, Baltimore 3, Md., appeared as attorney of record for plaintiff.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland—Civil-2493.

Date: November 22, 1946.

Amount: \$948.77.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act as completing surety on a Government contract to recover a balance alleged to be due under such contract with interest and costs (Interior).

Final decree: Stipulated and agreed that judgment be entered in favor of plaintiff in sum of \$948.77 without interest or costs, except that from date of final judgment interest shall be computed thereon at the rate of 4 percent per annum until time when an appropriation is made for payment of said judgment under section 10 of the Tucker Act.

Court: District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 9, 1946.

Re *Walter L. Newsom, Jr., v. United States*, United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, No. 4284.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two copies of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and judgment entered in the above-entitled proceeding on March 29, 1946, for the plaintiff in the amount of \$312.78 with costs; one of the copies is certified. I am also enclosing two copies of the memorandum of costs and disbursements in the amount of \$15 filed by plaintiff on August 1, 1946. This judgment was entered after trial.

The suit was brought under the jurisdiction of the provisions of the Tucker Act by a commissioned officer of the United States Naval Reserve to recover the amount expended in transporting his wife and two children from San Juan, P. R., to Richmond, Va., when his permanent station of duty was changed.

The Navy Department is the agency in interest.

The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from date of entry until appropriation is made for its payment in accordance with section 10 of the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C. 765).

H. S. McConnell appears as attorney of record for plaintiff. His address is Bank of Nova Scotia Building, San Juan, P. R.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Walter L. Newsom, Jr.—4284.

Date: March 29, 1946.

Amount: \$312.78.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: \$15.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Tucker Act to recover amount spent in transporting family of Walter L. Newsom from San Juan, P. R., to Richmond, Va. (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the petitioner recover the sum of \$312.78, together with his costs in this proceeding.

Court: United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 6, 1946.

Re *Zeller Marine Corporation, as owner of the Scow "Zeller No. 10,"*
v. United States of America. Admiralty No. 131-235. District
Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,

Washington 25, D. C.

SIRS: There is enclosed for a report for appropriation a certified copy of a judgment for petitioner, entered in the above-entitled case on July 11, 1946, in the amount of \$3,300, same to bear interest according to law from such date.

This suit was brought under the provisions of the Tucker Act of March 3, 1887, and the acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, being section 41 of title 28 of the Judicial Code, subsection 20, for \$3,500, alleged to be due petitioner, under the terms of a charter agreement of January 29, 1944, for damages to the above-described scow *Zeller No. 10*, not resulting from ordinary wear and tear.

The United States Navy is the governmental agency in interest.

No application for the review of this judgment can be made to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit for the reason that the entry of judgment results from the acceptance by the Attorney General of the offer in compromise recommended by the United States Navy and the departmental attorney in charge of the case. Accordingly, you are advised that the judgment may be certified to Congress for appropriation.

Foley & Martin, 64 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., appear as attorneys of record for the petitioner.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Zeller Marine Corp.—A-131-235.

Date: July 11, 1946.

Amount: \$3,263.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: \$37.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Tucker Act of March 3, 1887, for damages to scow *Zeller No. 10* (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Zeller Marine Corp. recover the sum of \$3,263, its damages as fixed by stipulation annexed, together with the sum of \$37, its costs as taxed, making in all the sum of \$3,300, which sum shall bear interest.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1946.

Re *John A. Johnson Contracting Corp. v. United States of America.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two copies, one of which is certified, of a judgment for plaintiff entered in the above-entitled case on July 8, 1946, in the amount of \$525.

This action was brought to recover \$1,050 withheld from plaintiff as liquidated damages for its delay in completion of a Government construction contract. Plaintiff's offer to compromise the case for half the amount sued for was accepted, and the judgment referred to was entered on the stipulation of settlement. The agency in interest is the War Department.

An appeal will not be taken from this judgment.

It would appear that the judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from the date of its entry until the date when an appropriation is made for its payment, as provided by section 10 of the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C., sec. 765) pursuant to which act the litigation was instituted.

Mr. Max E. Greenberg, whose office is located at 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., appears as attorney of record for the plaintiff.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: John A. Johnson Contracting Corp.—Civil 4010.

Date: July 8, 1946.

Amount: \$525.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Action brought under the Tucker Act to recover \$1,050 withheld from plaintiff as liquidated damages for its delay in completion of a Government construction contract (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that plaintiff recover \$525 without interest or costs; this judgment to bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of its entry until the time when an appropriation is made for its payment.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Re scow *Frank Hickey*, damaged May 6-11, 1944. *F. E. Grauwiller Transportation Co., Inc., and Gallagher Bros. Sand and Gravel Corp. v. United States; De Simone Steredores, Inc., Respondent*—Impleaded Eastern District, New York, Admiralty 17391.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation is a certified copy of the amended judgment entered in the above-entitled case on January 14, 1947, awarding libelants the amount of \$1,250. Judgment was entered by consent pursuant to the acceptance by the Assistant Attorney General of an offer in compromise and accordingly no appeal will be taken from this judgment.

The suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Tucker Act, 1887, for damage inflicted while loading and discharging cargo from May 6 to 11, 1944.

The War Department is the agency in interest.

The judgment by its terms bears no interest.

Foley & Martin, Esqs., 64 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., appear as proctors of record for libelants.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: F. E. Grauwiller Transportation Co., Inc., as owner, and Gallagher Bros. Sand & Gravel Corp., as charterers of scow *Frank Hickey*—A-17391.

Date: January 14, 1947.

Amount: \$1,250.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under the Tucker Act for damage inflicted while loading and discharging cargo from May 6 to 11, 1944 (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libelant recover damages in the sum of \$1,250 without interest or costs.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., November 7, 1946.

Re *Oil Well Supply Company v. United States*, Civil Action No. 2026, Dallas Division.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the judgment entered in the above-entitled cause on June 28, 1946. Judgment was for \$2,884.77 with interest and costs. Suit was brought for \$2,884.77, representing the increased cost of mill steel over warehouse steel and judgment had after a trial on the merits. The action was instituted under the Tucker Act (act of March 3, 1887, as amended, Judicial Code, sec. 24 (20), title 28, U. S. C., sec. 41 (20)).

The War Department is the Department in interest.

The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of entry until an appropriation is made for its payment (see sec. 10 of the Tucker Act, 28 U. S. C. 765).

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Oil Well Supply Co.—Civil 2026.

Date: June 28, 1946.

Amount: \$2,884.77.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: Indefinite.

Nature of claim: Action brought under the Tucker Act for increased cost of mill steel over warehouse steel (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that plaintiff recover \$2,884.77 with interest thereon at rate of 4 percent per annum from date hereof until such time as an appropriation is made for the payment of this judgment and costs of this action.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division.

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT TO PAY DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO OR LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, OR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, IN THE SUM OF \$20,509.56

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$20,509.56, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, and which require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damages incident to activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, not cognizable under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which require an appropriation as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army," approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress----- \$20, 509. 56

The letters of the Navy Department submitting the estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 14, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved on December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000 the claims set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose on February 9, 1946, and were presented in accordance with the provisions of the act. Miss Margaret E. Dillon, the owner of the damaged property, has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and settlement of her claim up to, but not beyond, October 9, 1946, the sum of \$5,612.84 with the distinct understanding that an additional amount of \$1,300 is paid to the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.

in reimbursement for the amount paid to Miss Dillon by said company under the terms of the insurance policy on the dwelling that was destroyed as a result of the accident giving rise to the claims.

Such acceptance is on the further understanding that Miss Dillon is also to be reimbursed for the reasonable expenses actually incurred for the rental of appropriate substitute property for a reasonable period of time after October 9, 1946.

In accordance with the foregoing agreement, the claims of Miss Margaret E. Dillon and of her insurance carrier, the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claims and the amount claimed follows:

Miss Margaret E. Dillon, 8607 Twelfth Avenue, South, Seattle, Wash., and New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., in care of Albert E. Brault, attorney at law, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C. On February 9, 1946, U. S. Navy airplane *TBM-3E*, bureau No. 85470, while on a duly authorized flight, crashed into a house owned by Miss Margaret E. Dillon, located at 1206 Cloverdale Street, Seattle, Wash., and damaged the house and household effects.

Total amount claimed for damage up to and including Oct. 9, 1946,	
not including insurance-----	\$5, 612. 84
Total amount paid by the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co-----	1, 300. 00

Total amount reported-----	6, 912. 84
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Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 7, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on August 24, 1945, and was presented in accordance with the provisions of the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for

report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. City and county of San Francisco, Public Utilities Commission, Hetch Hetchy Water Supply, 425 Mason Street, San Francisco 2, Calif. On August 24, 1945, U. S. Navy airplane *F6F*, bureau No. 79178, while on a duly authorized flight, struck high-tension wires owned by the claimant located 1 mile north of naval auxiliary air station, Vernalis, Calif.; damage to wires was repaired at a cost of \$1,037.66, and \$12,559.06 represents cost of emergency power purchased by reason of the interruption of the service.

Amount claimed, \$13,596.72; amount reported.....	\$13, 596. 72
Total amount claimed.....	13, 596. 72
Total amount reported.....	13, 596. 72

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.



CHANGES IN THE DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS
PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS OF THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

CHANGES IN THE DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING
TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS
TO HIS SUBMISSION OF JANUARY 24, 1947 (H. DOC. 66)

FEBRUARY 26, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 21, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress changes in the drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment, in the form of amendments to my submission of January 24, 1947 (H. Doc. 66).

The details of these changes, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 CHANGES IN PROVISIONS OF NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., February 21, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed changes in the drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment in the form of amendments to my letter to you dated January 23, 1947, as now contained in House Document 66, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

On page 2, line 5, of the document, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947," from "\$139,000" to "\$77,000" (decrease)-----	\$62, 000
On page 2, line 7, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947," from "\$320,000" to "\$200,000" (decrease)-----	120, 000
On page 2, line 12, change the total amount of the proposed transfers from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947," from "\$1,600,000" to "\$1,418,000" (decrease)-----	182, 000
On page 2, line 36, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947," from "\$64,000" to "\$45,500" (decrease)-----	18, 500
On page 2, line 37, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947," from "\$508,100" to "\$386,700" (decrease)-----	121, 400
On page 2, line 41, change the total amount of the proposed transfers from "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947," from "\$5,000,000" to "\$4,860,100" (decrease)-----	139, 900
On page 2, line 43, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947," from "\$20,000,000" to "\$13,000,000" (decrease)-----	7, 000, 000
On page 2, line 45, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947," from "\$443,000" to "\$233,000" (decrease)-----	210, 000
On page 2, line 46, change the amount of the proposed transfer to "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947," from "\$2,079,000" to "\$1,920,300" (decrease)-----	158, 700
On page 2, line 48, change the total amount of the proposed transfers from "Transportation of things, 1947," from "\$23,000,000" to "\$15,631,300" (decrease)-----	7, 368, 700
On page 3, line 14, change the total amount of all proposed transfers from "\$297,260,350" to "\$289,569,750" (decrease)-----	7, 690, 600

These changes are designed to reflect the present requirements of the foregoing appropriations as disclosed by an analysis completed subsequent to my letter of January 23, 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$20,000,000 FOR THE
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

FEBRUARY 28, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 26, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency. This is in lieu of an estimate in the amount of \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1948 (H. Doc. 109 transmitted February 6, 1947), which estimate is hereby withdrawn.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 26, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
• *The White House.* •

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For an additional amount for "Veterans' educational facilities," fiscal year 1947, \$20,000,000, to be available until expended, but not to be available for new projects after September 30, 1947, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. \$20,000,000

Public Law 697, approved August 8, 1946, authorizes the appropriation of \$100,000,000 and at the same time makes available any unobligated balance of the Lanham Act, title II, funds, for the purpose of meeting expanded requirements of educational institutions for classrooms, laboratories, equipment, and similar facilities by the reuse of surplus buildings and equipment. Public Law 521, approved July 24, 1946, appropriated \$75,000,000 for this purpose. In addition, \$5,000,000 of the unobligated balance of Lanham Act, title II, funds recently have been transferred to this account.

The progress of this program is such as to indicate that the requirements will be far in excess of the present funds, which it is estimated will be committed by March 15, 1947. In order to confine the total availability to the \$100,000,000 authorization for appropriation, the present estimate is limited to \$20,000,000. Furthermore, since it seems desirable to speed this program and bring it to an early conclusion, the language limits obligations for new projects to September 30, 1947.

This submission is in lieu of one contained in my letter to you of February 6, 1947, and is submitted in this form for the reason that it has been found that the need for the additional sum will occur earlier than was anticipated when the estimate was submitted in the amount of \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1948 (H. Doc. 109 transmitted February 6, 1947). It is recommended that the latter estimate be withdrawn.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1947 INVOLVING A DECREASE OF \$155,000 FOR THE FEDERAL
WORKS AGENCY, IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO HOUSE
DOCUMENT 106, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

MARCH 11, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 11, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 involving a decrease of \$155,000 for the Federal Works Agency, in the form of an amendment to House Document 106, Eightieth Congress.

The details of this amendment, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., March 11, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 involving a

decrease of \$155,000 for the Federal Works Agency, in the form of an amendment to House Document 106, 80th Congress, as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

On page 2, House Document 106, delete the estimate reading as follows: "Extension and equipment, National Archives Building: For extension and equipment, National Archives Building, \$235,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948"; and insert "Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000"----- (decrease)-- \$155, 000

Subsequent to the transmittal of the estimate in the amount of \$235,000 on February 7, 1947, it has been found that the additional space required to meet the immediate needs of the National Archives can be provided in Federal Office Building No. 4, now under construction at Suitland, Md. This arrangement was made possible by a decrease in the amount of space originally reserved in Federal Office Building No. 4 for the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and was developed by a recent survey of Government space requirements for 1948.

The proposed construction of an extension to the Archives Building will therefore be unnecessary and the original estimate is reduced accordingly. The revised amount of \$80,000 is for the procurement of equipment for record storage as originally contemplated.

I recommend that the amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENT-
ATIVES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$680,150 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 20, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$680,150 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives.

The details of these estimates are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 19, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$680,150 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives, as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

Salaries of Members and Delegates: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, "For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico"----- \$548, 750

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional allowances for stationery of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until June 30, 1948----- 131, 400

The letters of the Clerk, House of Representatives, dated March 17 and 18, 1947, submitting these estimates, are transmitted herewith.

These being estimates for the legislative branch, I make no observations regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1947.

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I submit herewith for transmission to Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the legislative branch, House of Representatives, fiscal year 1947, as follows:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until June 30, 1948.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1947

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I submit herewith for transmission to Congress supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the legislative branch, House of Representatives, for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For an additional amount for compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year, 1947----- \$548, 750

Respectfully yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For Department staff only)

Issued

March 31, 1947

For actions of

March 28, 1947

80th-1st, No. 59

CONTENTS

Accounting.....13	Foreign affairs.....29	Roads.....21
Adjournment.....7,17	Inventories.....25	School-lunch program.....19
Appropriations....1,3,8,23	Lands.....14	Selective service.....10
Buildings and grounds... 1	Lands, grant.....18	Soil conservation.....16
Claims..... 1	Lands, reclamation....16,22	Sugar.....2,26
Commodity exchange.....11	Lands, surplus.....24	Tobacco..... 4
Cotton.....11	Marketing..... 4	Transportation..... 9
Education.....31	National defense.....15	Un-American activities...32
Electrification....6,16,28	Personnel.....1,20	Veterans' benefits....18,20
Flood control.....12,16,28	Prices.....30	War powers.....2,5,27

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on measure to continue sugar controls and transfer them to USDA. House committee reported measure providing for marketing quotas on Va. sun-cured tobacco. House committee reported deficiency appropriation bill, which includes items for pay costs, insect control, forestry, and foreign relief. Sen. Pepper introduced bill to appropriate additional school-lunch funds. Both Houses received conference report on bill to continue various war powers other than on sugar and rubber.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947 (H. Rept. 200) (p. 2931)..

The bill includes the following items:

ECIC capital stock, \$20,000,000.

Tussock moth control, \$395,000 (same as budget estimate).

Transfer of \$410,000 in Forest Service from "acquisition of lands" to "protection and management" (same as budget estimate).

Control of tree insect epidemics on national forests, \$250,000 (budget estimate \$380,000).

Fighting forest fires, \$3,944,000 (same as budget estimate).

Increased Pay Act costs, various amounts. The bill authorizes the Secretary to transfer from available funds the specific amounts which were proposed in H. Doc. 117. The budget office of each agency of the Department has been informed of these amounts in detail.

Foreign relief, \$300,000,000 additional (War Dept.).

Care of public buildings and grounds in D.C., PBA, \$2,700,000 additional.

Provision that available funds may be used for payment of tort claims unless otherwise specifically provided for.

Judgments and claims, various amounts.

The Committee report includes the following statements:

Antideficiency Act. "The committee has given considerable thought to the application of the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665) to the operation of the

Government and has inquired particularly as to how certain items included in the accompanying bill are justified under the provisions of such act. The Bureau of the Budget, acting under directive included in the report on the Second Deficiency Act, 1946, has furnished the committee with a statement of all appropriations for 1947 which are so apportioned as to indicate the necessity of deficiency or supplemental appropriations. The committee has reviewed this report from the Budget and, without going into detail as to the particular items involved, desires to make the general statement that the spirit of the Antideficiency Act has been ignored in many cases. The terms of the act are explicit and appear to require little, if any, interpretation. It requires that appropriations shall be so apportioned as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made and, further, that all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment.

"If the statute means what it says, then any action on the part of a Federal official which requires expenditure of funds over the amount appropriated must be justified by a statement of emergency or unusual circumstance entirely without the control of the Federal official concerned.

"The committee believes the law to be sufficiently broad to permit such fiscal adjustments as are necessary to meet emergencies and expects it to be strictly adhered to. 'Emergencies' and 'unusual circumstances' became commonplace during the war, and the Antideficiency Act was largely ignored. Now that the war is over the kind of emergency and unusual circumstance which would justify allotment and expenditure of funds on a deficiency basis will infrequently occur, and the committee will expect a clear statement of the nature of such 'emergency' or 'unusual circumstances' in support of each deficiency item hereafter submitted."

Pay costs. "The committee recommends appropriations and transfers of funds for increased pay costs in the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, Commerce, and Treasury, and the Federal Security Agency. The committee considered estimates for these purposes of \$65,517,030 and proposes appropriations of \$35,219,100, a reduction of \$30,297,930. Most of the reduction is accounted for in the transfer of funds from other appropriations where balances are available. The committee recommended and the House has passed Joint Resolution 159 providing for these costs for certain other agencies, and the committee has pending similar estimates for the remaining agencies of the Government. Time has not yet afforded opportunity to complete study of these other estimates and recommendations with respect thereto will be made as early as possible."

Tort claims. "The committee has received numerous estimates for appropriations to pay tort claims under part 2 of the Tort Claims Act of 1946 (title IV of the Legislative Reorganization Act). Under part 2 of this act, the agencies of the Government are authorized to make settlements of claims involving less than \$1,000 each, but no appropriations have been available for payment of such settlements. The amounts are small, and in most cases it was proposed by the Budget Bureau that they be absorbed within existing funds. After inquiring into the matter, the committee believes that all such payments can be absorbed within presently available appropriations and has, therefor, included a provision for the fiscal year 1947 authorizing all agencies of the Government to make payments of these claims out of their current funds."

Buildings and grounds. "The committee has approved an item of \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses for maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The item is necessary largely because of failure of the original budget for 1947 to include estimates for all charges. During the war it was probably necessary for this item to be handled on a deficiency basis, but the committee sees no need for that approach in the future. The Bureau of the Budget should immediately restudy the pending 1948 estimate, with a view to making such revisions therein as may be necessary to provide for the whole cost in the original appropriation."

Foreign relief. "There is also pending before the committee an estimate of \$725,000,000 for these purposes for the fiscal year 1948. The amount of \$300,000,000, included in the accompanying bill, will provide all necessary supplies required until September or October. The committee is willing, of course, to make reasonable provision of funds for feeding the peoples of the vanquished countries but is also anxious to see every step, consonant with the interests of the United States and its Allies and the establishment of the peace of the world, toward placing these nations on a self-sufficient basis so far as food and other human requirements are concerned, accomplished at the earliest practicable date."

It is expected that debate on this bill will begin today.

2. SUGAR CONTROLS. Reps. Wolcott, Gamble, Smith of Ohio, Kunkel, Spence, Brown of Ga., and Patman were appointed conferees on H. J. Res. 146, to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department (p. 2916).
Received the conference report on this measure (pp. 2917-8). The revised measure is similar "in most respects" to the measure as passed by the House. However, the revision changes the provision regarding hardship cases, new users, and users who have no base-period history; requires 25,000 tons of refined sugar to be made available to these persons; provides for 35 pounds a person and up to 50 pounds if supplies become available; and carries the following personnel provision: "The annual and sick leave of personnel so transferred shall be transferred with them; and they shall be entitled to the benefits of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to the same extent and effect as though they had remained employees of the agency from which transferred until the termination of such powers, functions and duties. Any personnel so transferred shall not, by virtue of their temporary employment in the Department of Agriculture, acquire or be entitled to any right to employment in such Department in connection with the exercise of any power, function, or duty other than one transferred under this Act."
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1948 Budget amendment eliminating the requirement that CCC maintain its accounts on an accrual rather than obligation basis and, accordingly, reducing the CCC administrative-expense limitation by \$50,000 (H.Doc. 186) (p. 2931). To Appropriations Committee.
4. TOBACCO MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 152 (H. Rept. 199) (p. 2931). This measure provides that, beginning with the 1947-8 marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for Va. sun-cured tobacco whenever marketing quotas are proclaimed or are in effect for fire-cured tobacco, and shall hold a referendum thereon; and, if approved in the referendum, quotas for Va. sun-cured tobacco shall be in effect for those marketing years in which quotas are in effect for fire-cured tobacco.
5. WAR POWERS. Both Houses received the conference report on S. 931, to extend certain war powers under Title III of the Second War Powers Act (S.Doc. 25) (pp. 2914, D73). Earlier in the day Sens. Donnell and Magnuson had been named addi-

tional conferees (p. 2914). The bill agreed on by the conferees removes after Mar. 31, 1947, all war powers unless extended by specific legislation, with the exception of the powers under Title III, which shall remain in force until June 30, 1947 for the purpose of allocating certain drugs, fibers, metals, tractors for export, the use of railroad transportation equipment, and certain other materials for export. The bill also prohibits the allocation of any materials not being allocated on Mar. 24, 1947, and specifically states that its provisions do not apply to sugar and rubber.

6. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Trimble, Ark., spoke on the progress of electric power projects in Ark. and urged cooperation between private companies and Government programs (pp. 2929-31).
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 2931).

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 159, making deficiency appropriations to cover pay costs of various departments (does not include USDA) (p. 2906). This measure will now be sent to the President.
9. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 1240 and H.J.Res. 76, to suspend certain navigation and inspection laws pertaining to the operation of vessels operated by the War Department and the merchant marine (pp. 2882-3). These measures will now be sent to the President.
10. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to House amendments to S. 918, to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on Mar. 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records (pp. 2979-80). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. COMMODITY EXCHANGE. Received from this Department the final report of an investigation by the Commodity Exchange Authority of the recent decline in the cotton market and suggesting possible remedies to prevent a repetition (p. 2876).
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Received Calif. Legislature resolutions urging appropriations for the construction of flood-control projects in Merced County, Calif. and on the San Joaquin River (p. 2876).
13. AUDIT REPORT. Received from GAO the audit reports of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 (p. 2876).
14. PUBLIC LANDS. Agreed to a resolution granting the Public Lands Committee additional time (until May 31, 1947) to make its final report on investigation of the administration of public lands during the 79th Cong. (p. 2880).
15. NATIONAL DEFENSE INVESTIGATION. Agreed to a resolution granting the National Defense Investigation Committee an additional \$150,000 to conduct investigations (p. 2911).
16. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of continuing the development of power, reclamation, flood control, and soil conservation projects in the Pacific Northwest, and inserted resolutions from Portland, Oreg., on the subject (pp. 2911-13).
17. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 2915).

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 200

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MARCH 28, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2849]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 59, 62, 65-66, 72, 74, 76, 82, 84, 90, 92, 95, 98-107, 117-118, 120-133, 147, 153, 170, and 176.

ANTIDEFICIENCY ACT

The committee has given considerable thought to the application of the Antideficiency Act (31 U. S. C. 665) to the operation of the Government and has inquired particularly as to how certain items included in the accompanying bill are justified under the provisions of such act. The Bureau of the Budget, acting under directive included in the report on the Second Deficiency Act, 1946, has furnished the committee with a statement of all appropriations for 1947 which are so apportioned as to indicate the necessity of deficiency or supplemental appropriations. The committee has reviewed this report from the Budget and, without going into detail as to the particular items involved, desires to make the general statement that the spirit of the Antideficiency Act has been ignored in many cases. The terms of the act are explicit and appear to require little, if any, inter-

pretation. It requires that appropriations shall be so apportioned as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made and, further, that all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment.

If the statute means what it says, then any action on the part of a Federal official which requires expenditure of funds over the amount appropriated must be justified by a statement of emergency or unusual circumstance entirely without the control of the Federal official concerned.

The committee believes the law to be sufficiently broad to permit such fiscal adjustments as are necessary to meet emergencies and expects it to be strictly adhered to. "Emergencies" and "unusual circumstances" became commonplace during the war, and the Anti-deficiency Act was largely ignored. Now that the war is over the kind of emergency and unusual circumstance which would justify allotment and expenditure of funds on a deficiency basis will infrequently occur, and the committee will expect a clear statement of the nature of such "emergency" or "unusual circumstances" in support of each deficiency item hereafter submitted.

TORT CLAIMS

2 The committee has received numerous estimates for appropriations to pay tort claims under part 2 of the Tort Claims Act of 1946 (title IV of the Legislative Reorganization Act). Under part 2 of this act, the agencies of the Government are authorized to make settlements of claims involving less than \$1,000 each, but no appropriations have been available for payment of such settlements. The amounts are small, and in most cases it was proposed by the Budget Bureau that they be absorbed within existing funds. After inquiring into the matter, the committee believes that all such payments can be absorbed within presently available appropriations and has, therefor, included a provision for the fiscal year 1947 authorizing all agencies of the Government to make payments of these claims out of their current funds.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

A supplemental estimate of \$390,500 is approved in accordance with the committee's decision in connection with the appropriation bill for 1948 that this hospital is in dire need of modernization as well as additional personnel. Of the amount appropriated, \$150,000 is for new equipment, supplies, and materials.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The committee has denied the request for \$1,734,000 for grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. In its report on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, the committee made the following statement in connection with this appropriation for 1948:

It has been argued that this program is not subject to the Antideficiency Act and that the Administrator is required to make payments to the States in whatever amounts necessary to recompense the States for all services which come within the purview of the act.

The committee takes the view that the grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are not in the same category with grants under such acts as those providing for vocational education and old-age assistance. In those acts definite formulas are set up for distribution of Federal funds, whereas in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act there is no such formula and the matter is left entirely within the discretion of the Federal Security Administrator. Under those circumstances the only sound position is that the appropriation constitutes a definite limitation on the amount which may be granted to the States, and the Administrator, in allotting this fund, is bound by the provisions of the Antideficiency Act, which requires that the funds shall be apportioned on such basis as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the year for which said appropriations are made.

The committee has reviewed an opinion by the general counsel of the Federal Security Agency, which states:

"It is our position that * * * the Federal Security Agency is under a mandate from Congress to make payments to States without regard to the provisions of the Antideficiency Act."

A careful study of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Administrator has authority to exercise discretion in determining amounts to be paid to the States; and the committee is of the opinion that where there is any discretion to be exercised by the Federal official in charge of a fund, that discretion must be exercised within the limits of available appropriations. No appropriation may be considered to be not subject to the Antideficiency Act unless the causative factors producing the requirements above and beyond the amount of the appropriation are entirely without the control of the Federal agency having jurisdiction of the expenditure.

The committee considers the handling of the appropriation in the 1947 fiscal year as a direct violation of the Antideficiency Act and therefore has denied the estimate.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, ETC.

The committee had no choice but to approve an item for \$135,000,000 for this purpose. Under the law the Federal Government is bound to match the funds of the States in accordance with a formula, and after the original appropriation for 1947 was made an amendment to the law increased the amount which the Federal Government is required to pay. Under those conditions there is no alternative to approving the full amount of the deficiency.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT-COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The estimate submitted was \$6,459,000, and the committee has included in the bill \$9,464,000. It is the only instance in the bill where the committee has recommended an amount in excess of the budget. This decision has been reached after only the most careful consideration and is based on the determination by the committee that to increase expenditures for administration in this instance will save considerable amounts of money in the payment of benefits. It is necessary to maintain a careful check of those who receive unemployment compensation in order to eliminate those who desire to receive benefits in order to avoid the necessity of productive work. The original appropriation was inadequate to provide facilities for maintaining the proper checks on this program, and the budget estimate

does not, in the committee's judgment, contemplate an adequate program.

Functions for this purpose are secured by the payment into the Treasury of three-tenths of 1 percent of the taxes collected for unemployment compensation, and the amount provided in this deficiency, when added to the original appropriation, is less than the amount being paid into this fund during the current fiscal year.

RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

The committee has denied this item, which contemplates placing in operation a new law passed last year and for which no funds have as yet been appropriated. The 1948 bill as passed by the House provides \$900,000 for this purpose for the next fiscal year, and the committee prefers to defer any payments under the act until the fiscal year 1948.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The committee has denied an item of \$20,000,000 for expenditure for additional temporary facilities for colleges and universities in connection with the veterans' education program. This program contemplates removing surplus temporary structures from existing locations and reerecting them on the campuses of colleges and universities, to be used for classroom and other such school purposes. In July 1946, \$100,000,000 was authorized, and of this amount \$75,000,000 was appropriated. In addition to the \$75,000,000, there is available \$5,000,000 from title II of the Community Facilities Act which under the law is available for this purpose. As of March 1, 9 months after the funds became available, only \$31,000,000 had been contracted, and of this amount only \$4,100,000 had actually been expended. The colleges now have their largest probable enrollment as a result of the veterans' educational program, and at the rate at which the original appropriation for buildings is being expended, the committee can see no logic in providing additional funds, as they could not be expended in time to meet the need for which intended.

Furthermore, the committee is appalled at the cost involved in most of the projects to date. They are on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, and the costs are out of all proportion to the value of the facilities furnished. This program has proceeded to a point where, in the judgment of the committee, it should be reviewed, with the idea of turning over such surplus buildings as may be available on a "where is" and "as is" basis to the colleges and universities, who would then pay the entire cost of relocation. The Federal Agency could exercise its priority rights to acquire title to the buildings and then transfer title to the educational institutions in accordance with the act.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

2 { The committee has approved an item of \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses for maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The item is necessary largely because of failure of the original budget for 1947 to include estimates for all charges. During the war it was probably necessary for this

item to be handled on a deficiency basis, but the committee sees no need for that approach in the future. The Bureau of the Budget should immediately restudy the pending 1948 estimate, with a view to making such revisions therein as may be necessary to provide for the whole cost in the original appropriation.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Supplemental estimates for the National Labor Relations Board in the amount of \$695,700 were submitted in anticipation of increased activity for the remainder of 1947 which was provided for on an annual basis in the budget for 1948. The estimates have been denied in line with the committee's action as approved by the House in disallowing the proposed increase for the fiscal year 1948.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The committee has allowed \$1,881,000 against \$2,204,000 proposed by the Railroad Retirement Board for implementing the Crosser Act passed in 1946. The reductions are based on present rate of expenditures. The estimates were prepared some time ago and later experience indicates that the Board will not be able to proceed as rapidly as was then anticipated and the amount recommended should prove adequate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Supplemental estimates totaling \$2,169,114,500 for the Veterans' Administration were submitted to Congress on January 30. The explanatory matter and justifications were submitted to the Committee on February 8, and the Committee was advised that funds under certain of the items were required by the early part of March. There was not time to make the detailed study which estimates of this magnitude require, so the Committee proposed, and the Congress approved, in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act appropriations sufficient to carry the various programs until April in order to be able to make a thorough study of the situation. Since that time the Committee has had an opportunity to make further study of these estimates and recommends final action thereon.

ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES

The deficiency appropriation requested was \$307,258,000 and of this amount \$165,000,000 was provided in the urgent deficiency bill. The remainder, \$142,258,000, is included in the accompanying bill. The committee has most reluctantly approved the full amount of this estimate. The original appropriations contemplated employment of 143,000 persons during the fiscal year but it was testified in the hearings (p. 674) that there were actually 224,852 persons employed on January 31, 1947. The committee is fully aware of the necessity for furnishing adequate personnel to carry out the various programs provided for in the veterans' benefits acts, but cannot condone the appointment of personnel nearly 60 percent in excess of that provided for in the annual appropriation act. The committee has inquired as thoroughly into the situation as time affords, and expects to direct its attention particularly to the situation in connection with

the 1948 estimates. In the meantime, the Administrator should make every effort to eliminate all excess personnel. As an example for early attention, the committee calls attention to the fact that the number of persons engaged in public relations work has increased from 8 to 281 in 18 months so the committee has placed a limitation in the bill prohibiting the employment of more than 100 persons so engaged. The increase to 281 cannot be justified. There are other branches of the service where the percentage increases have been almost as great, and the committee is earnestly desirous of eliminating from the pay rolls all whose services are not urgently required.

The committee has also made inquiry into the fees paid for outpatient medical treatments and is convinced that close supervision of this program will eliminate abuses which are costing the taxpayers large amounts without corresponding benefits to the veterans.

PENSIONS

The original appropriation for this purpose was \$1,905,000,000, and the supplemental estimate requested was \$441,665,000. The amount expended in July was \$128,000,000 and the monthly expenditures have risen since that time to in excess of \$161,000,000 in January and February. A recomputation of the estimate on the basis of these expenditure figures, as set forth on page 631 of the hearings, indicates an over-estimation of \$200,000,000 and the committee has made a reduction of that amount. The original appropriation included \$172,000,000 for expenditure in the fiscal year 1946, leaving \$1,733,000,000 available for 1947 and during the first 7 months of 1947, expenditures totaled \$1,068,000,000, leaving \$665,000,000 for the remaining 5 months of the fiscal year. Present indications are that during those 5 months, expenditures will approximate about \$180,000,000 per month or perhaps somewhat less than that. The amount carried in the bill, \$221,000,000, will provide a total of \$886,000,000 for the 5-month period which appears to be approximately the amount of actual requirements.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

The original appropriation for this purpose was \$3,491,387,000 and a deficiency appropriation of \$873,836,000 was requested. Of this amount, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$523,836,000 or a reduction of \$350,000,000 under the budget estimate.

This item includes funds for the education and training program, for which an increase of \$770,445,400 was requested; the loan guarantee program—a reduction of \$27,900,000 was suggested by the estimate; and readjustment allowances, for which an increase of \$131,300,000 was proposed. The expenditures in the education and training program for the first seven months of the fiscal year totaled \$1,272,000,000 or an average of \$181,000,000 per month. Allowing \$200,000,000 per month for the remainder of the year, which appears to be a generous amount according to the best information the committee can secure, indicates a total requirement for the year of \$2,272,000,000, or a deficiency of \$600,000,000, instead of \$770,000,000 as provided in the estimate.

For readjustment allowances, the expenditures for the first 7 months were \$955,958,000 or an average of \$136,000,000 per month. However, expenditures in this program are markedly reducing. A table on page 648 of the hearings, of payment of unemployment allowances, the largest item included in this category, indicates that expenditures were in excess of \$30,000,000 per week during the first 3 months of the year and dropped from that point down to less than \$20,000,000 per week in November and December. A slight increase, explained by seasonal unemployment, developed in January but it is now apparent that the trend of general decrease established in the earlier months will carry through the remainder of the year. Total expenditures, as indicated on page 648 of the hearings, for the month of July, were \$168,000,000 and for January would be less than \$110,000,000. A projection of these figures demonstrates that instead of \$1,850,000,000 as contemplated by the estimate, \$1,505,000,000 will be an ample allowance. This accounts for a reduction of \$214,000,000 below the amount currently available, instead of an increase of \$131,000,000 as contemplated by the estimate. This reduction of \$214,000,000, combined with the reduction of \$27,900,000 proposed by the budget under the loan-guaranty program and the increase of \$600,000,000 for the education and training program outlined above would indicate that an additional appropriation of \$358,000,000 should prove adequate. However, these computations are very close, and in view of the necessity for having adequate funds on hand ready to meet immediately requirements of the types of programs paid for, the committee is allowing a total of \$523,000,000. This amount will meet all requirements now foreseen and provide an adequate cushion for emergencies.

The committee has experienced considerable difficulty in its consideration of the Veterans' Administration's estimates for this bill, and as is indicated by the foregoing paragraphs, some of the estimates were far from accurate. It is to be hoped that greater care will be taken by the Veterans' Administration in the future to see that the committee is furnished with realistic estimates, presented in concise, and readily understandable form.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Numerous small items have been considered and for the most part approved for the District of Columbia. These items generally were the result of pay increases pursuant to law and on that account were necessary. The committee is not satisfied that the 40-hour work-week should have been adopted for some agencies of the District government such as the coroner's office, the poundmaster's office, and certain other offices where round-the-clock service is required, but where actual work performed during hours on duty may be comparatively light and suggests that these matters should have further review looking toward the most economical operation of the facilities of the District government.

The items disallowed include \$1,855 of the estimate for repairs to a building in the municipal fish market (the amount remaining, \$1,695, will permit all necessary repairs according to estimates of cost developed in a survey of the matter by the committee) \$100,000 for laying of water mains (the item should be included in the regular

budget rather than submitted as a deficiency), and \$18,400 for clothing at correctional institutions. (It appears that there has not been a proper effort made to secure surplus clothing known to be available.)

The committee has directed its particular attention to an estimate of \$184,200 for public assistance under the Public Welfare Department against which the committee has allowed \$155,200. It is obvious that a disproportionate amount of funds appropriated had been used for administrative expenses, a condition which the committee considers deplorable and which can and must be corrected. The committee has reduced the amount by \$29,000, inasmuch as a recomputation of the estimate since its original submission indicates the case requirements will be lighter during the remainder of the year than was earlier the expectation.

In connection with last year's District of Columbia appropriation bill, the committee very strongly urged the District officials to expedite the transfer of residents of other States committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital back to the States of their residence. Inquiry in connection with the pending deficiency indicates some improvement in this situation, but the committee is not entirely satisfied that all possible efforts have been and are being expended. Further inquiry on this subject will be made in connection with the 1948 District of Columbia bill.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The usual appropriation for fighting forest fires which, under law, is handled on a deficiency basis is approved in the amount of \$3,944,000 and two items for the control of outbreaks of insect epidemics which threaten large areas of valuable forest lands in the Western States are recommended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, to be derived by transfer of funds, for carrying on export-control activities for the remainder of the fiscal year. A total of \$250,000 was requested, but a careful survey by the committee leads to the conclusion that the number of items to be controlled can be rather markedly reduced and \$175,000 will be adequate to maintain the necessary regulatory measures over those items which should continue under such regulations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The committee has considered estimates for the Navy Department as contained in House Document No. 66, amended by House Document No. 147, proposing transfers within existing naval appropriations of \$289,569,750. The budget estimates propose these transfers from seven appropriation titles, five of which are from 1947 fiscal year appropriations and two from continuing appropriations.

The committee has approved the transfer of \$278,136,600 of the amounts requested and has provided for the rescission of the balance of the amount recommended to be transferred, \$11,433,150, as follows:

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947.....	\$210, 000
Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947.....	2, 147, 500
Transportation of things, 1947.....	4, 258, 300
Naval procurement fund.....	4, 817, 350
Total rescission.....	11, 433, 150

Approximately \$225,000,000 of the sum transferred is necessary to meet pay increases authorized by Congress subsequent to the submission of the 1947 budget, \$190,000,000 being due to increase in military pay (Public Law 474, 79th Cong.) and \$35,000,000 due to civilian pay increases (Public Law 390, 79th Cong.). In many of the Navy appropriations the civilian salary increases have been absorbed, but it has not been possible to absorb such amounts in several of the smaller appropriations.

In reducing the estimate for "Miscellaneous expenses," the committee has declined to allow funds for the payment of claims pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 inasmuch as claims can be settled out of current funds under authority of a general provision in the bill heretofore explained.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The committee has allowed various items in the Post Office Department. These items largely are made necessary by increases in pay through operation of law and by the payment for accrued annual leave. Large amounts of annual leave were accrued during the war years when it wasn't possible to secure substitutes, and much of this leave is now being liquidated at considerable cost to the Department. It appears that the law with respect to accumulation of annual leave, particularly by postmasters, is in such terms as to permit accumulation of leave over long periods of years without limit. The committee suggests that this law should be reviewed in order to work out an equitable leave system which would place proper limits on the amount of leave which might be accumulated.

The equipment shop has employed personnel, at an annual cost of \$63,000 in excess of that provided for in the original appropriation. A deficiency to that amount has been created and is included with other items in a total deficiency of \$376,200, against which the committee has approved \$300,000. The reduction includes the cost of the additional personal services, an item of expense which the committee feels should not have been incurred and which should be absorbed out of other items.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The committee has considered budget estimates proposing total new appropriations of \$789,941,130.77 and transfers of \$334,263,000 within existing appropriations. The bill recommends the transfer of the recommended amounts and the appropriation of \$765,204,130.77, which is \$24,337,000 below the estimates.

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$465,000,000 for "Pay of the Army 1947," which is \$24,737,000 below the budget estimate. Transfers to this appropriation in the sum of \$328,763,000 are approved, together with a transfer of \$5,500,000 to "Medical and Hospital Department, Army." The proposed transfers are taken from the following appropriations in amounts not to exceed the sums stated below:

Air Corps, Army-----	\$135, 000, 000
Engineer Service, Army-----	91, 544, 000
Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army-----	17, 719, 000
National Guard-----	55, 125, 000
Organized Reserve-----	30, 000, 000
Welfare of enlisted men-----	4, 875, 000
Total transfers authorized-----	334, 263, 000

The War Department had first proposed the transfer of \$60,000,000 from "National Guard," but the committee reduced this to \$55,125,000 inasmuch as some question was raised as to whether the National Guard program would be curtailed as a result. On the showing made, the committee feels that ample funds are left for the National Guard to meet its obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year.

These sums are made necessary on two accounts. The increase in military pay, as provided by law, enacted after the passage of the regular appropriations of 1947, required an additional amount of \$423,644,000. The original appropriations contemplated that the Army would be composed of 1,550,000 enlisted men on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on June 30, 1947, or an average strength of 1,279,000. The actual strength of the Army on July 1, 1947, was approximately 1,890,000, and it is now estimated that the average strength for the year will be 1,419,000. This overstrength required additional appropriations of \$400,356,000. The strength of the Army in all probability will be reduced to the original budget figure of 1,070,000 by June 30. The overstrength, at the beginning of the year, may not have been entirely the fault of the Army, but the situation is now sufficiently stabilized so that the committee must insist that, hereafter, budgetary restrictions be closely adhered to.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The committee has given the most careful consideration to an estimate of \$300,000,000 for additional expenses of "Government and relief in occupied areas" and has heard testimony by officers of the War Department, the Secretary of War, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and the Honorable Herbert Hoover, who, at the request of the President, personally made a trip to Germany to survey conditions there and to make recommendations with respect to food requirements in Germany and Austria and supervised the work of a group who made a similar survey of conditions in Japan. There is also pending before the committee an estimate of \$725,000,000 for these purposes for the fiscal year 1948. The amount of \$300,000,000, included in the accompanying bill, will provide all necessary supplies required until September or October. The committee is willing, of course, to make reasonable provision of funds for feeding the peoples of the vanquished countries but is also anxious to see every step, consonant with the interests of the United States and its Allies and the establishment of the peace of the world, toward placing these nations on a self-sufficient basis so far as food and other human requirements are concerned, accomplished at the earliest practicable date.

The recommendations of Mr. Hoover and the group who visited Germany, Austria, and Japan indicate a reduction of \$56,000,000 in the amounts originally contemplated for Japan and Korea and an increase of \$28,000,000 in the amounts contemplated for Germany and Austria. This adjustment might justify a decrease of \$28,000,000 in the estimate, but owing to the necessity of keeping the flow of supplies constant during the remainder of this fiscal year, and of the early months of the fiscal year 1948, the committee has chosen to appropriate the full amount of \$300,000,000 at this time and will review the entire situation before taking action on the proposed appropriation of \$725,000,000 for 1948. By the time that estimate is considered, further information will be available, and it may then be possible to forecast accurately the extent of time such assistance out of the United States Treasury will be required.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The committee recommends appropriations and transfers of funds for increased pay costs in the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, Commerce, and Treasury, and the Federal Security Agency. The committee considered estimates for these purposes of \$65,517,030 and proposes appropriations of \$35,219,100, a reduction of \$30,297,930. Most of the reduction is accounted for in the transfer of funds from other appropriations where balances are available. The committee recommended and the House has passed Joint Resolution 159 providing for these costs for certain other agencies, and the committee has pending similar estimates for the remaining agencies of the Government. Time has not yet afforded opportunity to complete study of these other estimates and recommendations with respect thereto will be made as early as possible.

JUDGMENTS

House Document 131, submitting a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, included judgments in favor of Goodwin B. Watson, \$101.78; William E. Dodd, Jr., \$59.83; and Robert Morss Lovett, \$1,996.40. These judgments resulted from action in the courts to recover compensation for periods of service after November 15, 1943, the effective date of an act of Congress forbidding the employment of such persons unless appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee has denied the requested appropriation to pay the judgments.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
176	Salaries of Members and Delegates, 1947-----	\$548, 750. 00	\$548, 750. 00	-----
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
	Furniture-----	-----	35, 000. 00	+\$35, 000. 00
	Stationery-----	1 131, 400. 00	1 131, 400. 00	-----
176	Total, House of Representatives-----	680, 150. 00	715, 150. 00	+ 35, 000. 00
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS			
82	House Office Buildings, 1947-----	12, 600. 00	12, 600. 00	-----
	Total, legislative branch-----	692, 750. 00	727, 750. 00	+ 35, 000. 00

THE JUDICIARY				
COURT OF CLAIMS				
72	Repairs and improvements, 1947-----	12, 500. 00	12, 500. 00	-----
TERRITORIAL COURTS				
72	Hawaii, 1947-----	1, 188. 00	1, 188. 00	-----
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE				
72	Salaries, court reporters, 1947-----	27, 800. 00	15, 000. 00	- 12, 800. 00
	Total, the Judiciary-----	41, 488. 00	28, 688. 00	- 12, 800. 00
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET				
102	Printing and binding, 1947-----	38, 000. 00	38, 000. 00	-----
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION				
99	Administrative expenses-----	(²)	(²)	-----
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	38, 000. 00	38, 000. 00	-----

¹ To remain available until June 30, 1948.

² Authorization to expend not to exceed \$269,500 during fiscal year 1947 for general administrative expenses.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
101	Certification services, 1947-----	\$40, 000. 00	\$40, 000. 00	-----
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL				
101	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	390, 500. 00	390, 500. 00	-----
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION				
101	Payments to States, 1947-----	1, 734, 000. 00	-----	--\$1, 734, 000. 00
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
101	Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent chil- dren, and aid to the blind, 1947-----	135, 000, 000. 00	135, 000, 000. 00	-----
101	Grants to States for unemployment compensation administra- tion, 1947-----	6, 459, 000. 00	9, 064, 000. 00	+2, 605, 000. 00

101	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen-----	1, 000, 000. 00	-----	-----	-1, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Social Security Administration-----	142, 459, 000. 00	-----	144, 064, 000. 00	+1, 605, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	144, 623, 500. 00	-----	144, 494, 500. 00	- 129, 000. 00
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
	BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES				
153	Veterans' educational facilities, 1947-----	20, 000, 000. 00	-----	-----	-20, 000, 000. 00
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION				
106	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, 1947-----	2, 700, 000. 00	-----	2, 700, 000. 00	-----
106 170	} Equipment, National Archives Building-----	80, 000. 00	-----	80, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Public Buildings Administration-----	2, 780, 000. 00	-----	2, 780, 000. 00	-----
	PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
123	Damage claims-----	742, 814. 77	-----	742, 814. 77	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	23, 522, 814. 77	-----	3, 522, 814. 77	-20, 000, 000. 00
	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
95	Salaries and expenses-----	(²)	-----	(²)	-----

² Increase of travel limitation to \$175,000.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
74	Salaries, 1947.....	\$450, 000. 00	-----	--\$450, 000. 00
74	Miscellaneous expenses, 1947.....	161, 000. 00	-----	--161, 000. 00
74	Penalty-mail costs, 1947.....	1, 000. 00	-----	--1, 000. 00
74	Printing and binding, 1947.....	83, 700. 00	-----	--83, 700. 00
	Total, National Labor Relations Board.....	695, 700. 00	-----	--695, 700. 00
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
	NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD			
62	Printing and binding, 1947.....	21, 500. 00	\$21, 500. 00	-----
	PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY			
84	Administrative expenses, 1947.....	(4)	(4)	-----

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
90	Salaries, 1947	1, 722, 000. 00	1, 522, 000. 00	—200, 000. 00
90	Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), 1947	421, 000. 00	321, 000. 00	—100, 000. 00
90	Printing and binding, 1947	23, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	—13, 000. 00
90	Penalty-mail costs, 1947	38, 000. 00	28, 000. 00	—10, 000. 00
	Total, Railroad Retirement Board	2, 204, 000. 00	1, 881, 000. 00	—323, 000. 00
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
76	Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1947	5 142, 258, 000. 00	5 142, 258, 000. 00	
76	Printing and binding, 1947	6, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	—1, 000, 000. 00
76	Pensions, 1947	441, 665, 000. 00	241, 665, 000. 00	—200, 000, 000. 00
76	Readjustment benefits, 1947	873, 836, 000. 00	523, 836, 000. 00	—350, 000, 000. 00
76	Military and naval insurance, 1947	6 3, 125, 500. 00	6 3, 125, 500. 00	
76	National service life insurance, 1947	535, 710, 000. 00	535, 710, 000. 00	
76	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	7 300, 000. 00	7 300, 000. 00	
76	Claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 1947	20, 000. 00		—20, 000. 00
	Total, Veterans' Administration	2, 002, 914, 500. 00	1, 451, 894, 500. 00	—551, 020, 000. 00
	Total, independent offices	2, 173, 982, 014. 77	1, 601, 814, 314. 77	—572, 167, 700. 00

4 Increase of \$196,000 in limitation on amount available for administrative expenses. Committee recommends \$175,000.

* Increase of \$196,000 in limitation on amount available for
† \$165,000,000 in urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947.

- \$1,000,000 in urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947.

7 \$200,000 in urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947.

107	Poundmaster's office, 1947-----	2,900.00	2,900.00	-----
	Total, Regulatory Agencies-----	12,630.00	9,395.00	-3,235.00
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
107	General supervision and instruction, 1947-----	90,175.00	61,480.00	-28,695.00
107	Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds, 1947-----	53,000.00	53,000.00	-----
	Total, Public Schools-----	143,175.00	114,480.00	-28,695.00
	PUBLIC LIBRARY			
107	Operating expenses, 1947-----	24,840.00	14,904.00	-9,936.00
	RECREATION DEPARTMENT			
107	Operating expenses, 1947-----	63,700.00	38,220.00	-25,480.00
	FIRE DEPARTMENT			
107	Operating expenses, 1947-----	3,800.00	3,800.00	-----
	POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF			
107	Policemen's and firemen's relief, 1947-----	560,000.00	560,000.00	-----
	VETERANS' SERVICES			
107	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	14,700.00	12,378.00	-2,322.00
	COURTS			
107	Office of Register of Wills, 1947-----	3,400.00	3,400.00	-----

* Authority for payment of salaries of members of the apprenticeship council.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
107	Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service, 1947-----	\$113,960.00	\$95,560.00	—\$18,400.00
PUBLIC WELFARE				
107	Public assistance and children's services, 1947-----	184,200.00	155,200.00	—29,000.00
107	Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 1947-----	2,234,000.00	2,234,000.00	-----
	Total, Public Welfare-----	2,418,200.00	2,389,200.00	—29,000.00
PUBLIC WORKS				
107	Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, 1947-----	7,700.00	7,700.00	-----
107	Surveyor's office, 1946-----	100.00	100.00	-----
107	Central garage, 1947-----	3,200.00	3,200.00	-----
107	Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund), 1947-----	9,900.00	9,900.00	-----

107	Operating expenses, Refuse Division, 1947-----	350,000.00	350,000.00	-----
107	Operating expenses, Sewer Division, 1947-----	40,100.00	40,100.00	-----
107	Capital outlay, Sewer Division, 1947-----	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
107	Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund), 1947-----	186,300.00	86,300.00	-----
107	Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water fund), 1947-----	150,000.00	150,000.00	-----
	Total, Public works-----	777,300.00	677,300.00	-----
	WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT			
107	Operating expenses (payable from water fund), 1947-----	52,000.00	52,000.00	-----
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS			
107	National Capital Parks, 1947-----	55,000.00	55,000.00	-----
	SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS			
107	Payment of claims in excess of \$250-----	1,073.99	1,073.99	-----
	JUDGMENTS			
107	Payment of final judgments-----	2,632.30	2,632.30	-----
	AUDITED CLAIMS			
107	Payment of certified claims-----	3,314.33	3,314.33	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	4,252,188.08	4,035,120.08	-----
			-217,068.00	-----

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Tussock Moth Control			
128	Operational expenses-----	\$ 395, 000. 00	\$ 395, 000. 00	
	FOREST SERVICE			
104	National forest protection and management-----	(10)	(10)	
		380, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	—\$ 130, 000. 00
128	Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests, 1947-----			
		3, 944, 000. 00	3, 944, 000. 00	
104	Fighting forest fires, 1947-----			
		4, 719, 000. 00	4, 589, 000. 00	— 130, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----			

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		(11)	(11)
117	BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE		
118	Export control, 1947-----		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
103	Fire fighting, 1947-----	12 56, 000. 00	12 56, 000. 00
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
103	Suppressing forest and range fires, 1947-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
103	Vale project, Oregon, 1947-----	13 59, 800. 00	13 59, 800. 00
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
TERRITORY OF ALASKA			
103	Insane of Alaska, 1946-----	650. 00	650. 00
103	Insane of Alaska, 1947-----	80, 900. 00	80, 900. 00

⁹ To remain available until Dec. 31, 1947.

¹⁰ Transfer of \$410,000 from "Acquisition of lands for national forests under Week's Act."

¹¹ Transfer of \$250,000 from "Field office service," proposed and \$175,000 recommended in bill.

¹² And transfer of \$20,000 from "Salaries and expenses," Grazing Service, Interior Department, 1947.

¹³ To remain available until June 30, 1948.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—Continued			
	GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS			
103	Municipal government of Saint Croix, 1947.....	\$104, 000. 00	\$64, 000. 00	—\$40, 000. 00
	Total, government in the Territories.....	185, 550. 00	145, 550. 00	—40, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Interior.....	351, 350. 00	311, 350. 00	—40, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	DAMAGE CLAIM			
121	Damage claim.....	45. 60	45. 60	-----
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
133	Damage claims.....	20, 509. 56	20, 509. 56	-----

GENERAL PROVISIONS		(14)	(14)
66 147	Miscellaneous transfers-----		
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT		
	(Out of the postal revenues)		
	Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia		
	SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES		
100	Salaries, Office of the Solicitor, 1947-----	40, 500. 00	---40, 500. 00
	FIELD SERVICE, Post Office Department		
	OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL		
100	Compensation to postmasters, 1947-----	1, 518, 100. 00	1, 518, 100. 00
100	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947-----	11, 124, 600. 00	11, 124, 600. 00
100	Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947-----	46, 000. 00	46, 000. 00
100	Carfare and bicycle allowance, 1947-----	375, 500. 00	375, 500. 00
100	Rural delivery service, 1947-----	3, 832, 100. 00	3, 832, 100. 00
	Total, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General-----	16, 896, 300. 00	16, 896, 300. 00
	OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL		
100	Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----	(15)	(15)
100	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1947-----	1, 216, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00
			---216, 000. 00

¹⁴ Estimate of \$289,569,750 to be transferred within appropriations presently available. Committee recommends \$278,136,600.

¹⁵ Not to exceed \$30,000 to be available for expenses of delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which amount to be available until Sept. 30, 1947. Committee recommends \$15,000.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, 1947-----	\$1, 769, 400. 00	\$1, 600, 000. 00	—\$169, 400. 00
	OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1947-----	668, 400. 00	600, 000. 00	—68, 400. 00
100	Equipment shops, Washington, D. C., 1947-----	376, 200. 00	300, 000. 00	—76, 200. 00
	Total, Post Office Department-----	20, 966, 800. 00	20, 396, 300. 00	—570, 500. 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS			
59	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	850, 000. 00	850, 000. 00	-----

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

122	Damage claims-----	154, 130. 77	154, 130. 77	-----
92	Pay of the Army, 1947-----	16 489, 737, 000. 00	16 465, 000, 000. 00	-24, 737, 000. 00
92	Salaries, War Department-----	(17)	(17)	-----
65	GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS Government and relief in occupied areas-----	300, 000, 000. 00	300, 000, 000. 00	-----
98	CIVIL FUNCTIONS CEMETERIAL EXPENSES Cemeterial expenses (act of May 16, 1946)-----	(18)	(18)	-----
105	UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME Maintenance and operation, 1947-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
117	Total, War Department-----	789, 941, 130. 77	765, 204, 130. 77	-24, 737, 000. 00
	Increased pay costs-----	65, 517, 030. 00	19 35, 219, 100. 00	-30, 297, 930. 00
	Total, Title I-----	3, 061, 372, 306. 78	2, 433, 234, 308. 78	-628, 137, 998. 00

¹⁶ And not to exceed \$328,763,000 to be transferred to "Finance Service, Army" and \$5,500,000 to "Medical and Hospital Department, Army," from various War Department appropriations.

¹⁷ Increase of limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of Government, other than for Field Service employees from \$48,309,800 to \$51,009,800 proposed. Committee recommends \$51,000,000.

¹⁸ Increase of limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of Government from \$1,350,000 to \$2,214,000 proposed. Committee recommends \$1,600,000.

¹⁹ Together with transfers among appropriations.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS			
124	Property-damage claims-----	\$34, 040. 89	\$34, 040. 89	
126				
127				
129	Judgments, United States courts-----	105, 933. 75	105, 933. 75	
130				
132				
131	Judgments, United States Court of Claims-----	2, 104, 796. 18	2, 102, 638. 17	—\$2, 158. 01
120	Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office-----	16, 020, 961. 75	16, 020, 961. 75	
125				
	Total, title II, judgments and authorized claims-----	18, 265, 732. 57	18, 263, 574. 56	—2, 158. 01
	Total, titles I and II-----	3, 079, 638, 039. 35	2, 451, 497, 883. 34	—628, 140, 156. 01

O

\$20,000,000 for D.C., 1 year.
\$300,000,000 foreign relief

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

[Report No. 200]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1947

MR. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

5 For an additional amount for compensation of Members
6 of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories,
7 and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year,
8 1947, \$548,750.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

10 For furniture, carpets, and equipment, fiscal year 1947
11 and to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$35,000, to
12 be expended in procuring surplus property in accordance
13 with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and
14 hereafter the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in
15 expending this and other appropriations under his control
16 shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in
17 the executive branch of the Government under such Act.

18 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
19 of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
20 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of
21 the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until
22 June 30, 1948.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
4 year 1947, for "House Office Building", including the objects
5 specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appro-
6 priation Act, 1947, \$12,600.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount,
10 fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements", for re-
11 placement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the
12 supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

13 TERRITORIAL COURTS

14 Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
15 for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii", \$1,188.

16 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

17 Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters", \$15,000.

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

21 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$38,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHILLIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside the United States of persons without regard to the civil service and classification laws, including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien

1 Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the
2 administration of property in the Philippine Islands for
3 the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on
4 administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property,
5 Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount
6 of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property
7 transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

10 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

11 Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1947, for "Certification services", \$40,000.

13 FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,500: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount
17 available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is here-
18 by increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946,
19 payments to the appropriations of Howard University for
20 the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
21 University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation
22 "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Ap-
23 propriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and pro-
24 fessional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby author-
25 ized.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
3 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for old-age assistance,
5 aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$135,000,-
6 000.

7 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
8 istration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
9 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminis-
10 tration", \$9,064,000.

11 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
14 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an addi-
15 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses,
16 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
17 adjacent area", \$2,700,000.

18 Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional
19 equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000.

20 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
22 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
23 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
24 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
25 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair

1 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 2 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
 3 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully
 4 set forth in House Document Numbered 123, Eightieth Con-
 5 gress, \$742,814.77.

6 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

7 Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount
 8 available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and
 9 expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics",
 10 fixed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
 11 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000.

12 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

13 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 15 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$21,500.

16 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

17 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company
 19 for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby
 20 increased by \$175,000.

21 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

22 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
 23 for "Salaries", \$1,522,000.

24 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an

1 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous ex-
2 penses (other than salaries)", \$321,000.

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
4 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$10,000.

5 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the
7 cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board,
8 \$28,000.

9 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

10 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
11 ices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Ad-
12 ministration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services",
13 \$142,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the
14 purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal news-
15 papers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to
16 repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hos-
17 pitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
18 Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation
19 on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Inde-
20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to
21 \$13,019,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
22 priation shall be used to pay in excess of 100 persons en-
23 gaged in public relations work.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
25 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000,000.

1 Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
 2 for "Pensions", \$241,665,000, to remain available until
 3 expended.

4 Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal
 5 year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits", \$523,836,000, to re-
 6 main available until expended.

7 Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount,
 8 fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance", \$3,-
 9 125,500, to remain available until expended.

10 National service life insurance: For an additional
 11 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insur-
 12 ance", \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended.

13 Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase
 14 the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March
 15 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation
 16 Act, 1943, \$300,000.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office"
 20 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall
 21 be available for the payment of salaries of members of the
 22 apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of
 23 Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

1 FISCAL SERVICE

2 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
3 1945, for the "Collector's office", \$1,056.55.

4 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
5 1946, for the "Collector's office", \$1,405.91.

6 REGULATORY AGENCIES

7 Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
8 1947, for "Coroner's office", \$3,300.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For
10 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department
11 of Weights, Measures, and Markets", \$1,695.

12 License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1947, for "License bureau", \$900.

14 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and
16 Industrial Safety Board", \$600.

17 Poundmaster's office: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Poundmaster's office", \$2,900.

19 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

20 General supervision and instruction: For an additional
21 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and
22 instruction", \$61,480.

23 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
24 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and
25 maintenance of buildings and grounds", \$53,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$14,904.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$38,220.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the Fire Department, \$3,800.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's relief, \$560,000.

VETERANS' SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for salaries and expenses for services to veterans and war workers, including housing services, \$12,378.

COURTS

Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills", \$3,400.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service", \$95,560.

1 PUBLIC WELFARE

2 Public assistance and children's services: For an addi-
3 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and
4 children's services", \$155,200.

5 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital",
7 \$2,234,000.

8 PUBLIC WORKS

9 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
10 Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
11 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
12 Buildings", \$7,700.

13 Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
14 1946, for "Surveyor's office", \$100.

15 Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year
16 1947, for "Central garage", \$3,200.

17 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from high-
18 way fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
19 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$9,900.

20 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional
21 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse
22 Division", \$350,000.

23 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer
25 Division", \$40,100.

1 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
2 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Divi-
3 sion", \$30,000.

4 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water
5 fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
6 "Operating expenses, Water Division", \$86,300.

7 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
8 fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
9 "Capital outlay, Water Division", \$150,000.

10 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

11 Operating expenses (payable from water fund): For an
12 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses,
13 Washington Aqueduct", \$52,000.

14 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

15 National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1947, for "National Capital Parks", \$55,000.

17 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

18 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
19 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
20 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
21 \$1,073.99.

22 JUDGMENTS

23 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the
24 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-

bered 107, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$2,632.30.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1944, \$11.24;

Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1944, \$640.78;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1944, \$3.46;

Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1944, \$1,813;

Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway fund), \$441.15;

Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from water fund), \$18.23;

1 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
2 Columbia, 1944, \$75;

3 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1943, \$134.64;

5 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Colum-
6 bia, 1943, \$3.43;

7 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District
8 of Columbia, 1943, \$8.08;

9 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and
10 1943, \$17.10;

11 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942, \$2.12;

13 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
14 Columbia, 1942, \$146.10;

15 In all, \$3,314.33.

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
18 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
19 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
20 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 TUSsock Moth Control

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agri-
24 culture to carry out operations, independently or in coopera-
25 tion with State agencies, associations, organizations, or indi-

1 viduals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, \$395,000,
2 to remain available until December 31, 1947: *Provided*,
3 That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay the
4 cost of property injured or destroyed.

5 FOREST SERVICE

6 National forest protection and management: The sum
7 of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation
8 "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Weeks
9 Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and
10 management".

11 Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests: For
12 control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threat-
13 ening the national forests in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and
14 Montana, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000, to remain available
15 until December 31, 1947.

16 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
17 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

20 Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year
21 1947, for "Export control", \$175,000, to be transferred from
22 the appropriation "Field office service".

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3 Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year
4 1947, for "Fire fighting", \$56,000; and \$20,000 of
5 the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Appro-
6 priation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses",
7 Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumu-
8 lated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this
9 appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof.

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional
12 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range
13 fires", \$50,000.

14 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

15 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

16 Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance
17 of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain
18 available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclama-
19 tion Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended
20 for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District
21 to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that

1 District to the United States for operation and maintenance
2 for the calendar year 1947.

3 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

4 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

5 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1946, for "Insane of Alaska", \$650.

7 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
8 1947, for "Insane of Alaska", \$80,900.

9 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

10 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint
12 Croix", \$64,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 DAMAGE CLAIM

15 Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages
16 to privately owned property adjusted and determined by
17 the Attorney General of the United States under the pro-
18 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjust-
19 ment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the
20 activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved
21 March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth
22 in House Document Numbered 121, Eightieth Congress,
23 \$45.60.

1 NAVY DEPARTMENT

2 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
5 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
6 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
7 Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
8 provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of
9 claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December
10 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully
11 set forth in House Document Numbered 133, Eightieth
12 Congress, \$20,509.56.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
15 the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as
16 follows:

17 From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to—

18 "Naval War College, 1947", \$23,000;

19 "Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947",

20 \$77,000;

21 "Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947",

22 \$75,000;

1 “Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947”,

2 \$175,000;

3 “Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947”,

4 \$150,000;

5 “Instruction, Navy, 1947”, \$300,000;

6 “Pay, Naval Academy, 1947”, \$208,000;

7 “Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947”, \$200,000;

8 In all from “Naval Reserve Officers’ Training Corps,

9 1947”, \$1,208,000.

10 From “Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947,” to “Pay,

11 Marine Corps, 1947”, \$2,500,000.

12 From “Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,

13 1947”, to—

14 “Pay, Naval Academy, 1947”, \$42,000;

15 “Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947”, \$200,000;

16 “Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947”,

17 \$20,000;

18 “Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine

19 Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947”, \$50,000;

20 “Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Ma-

21 rine Corps, 1947”, \$70,000;

22 “Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947”,

23 \$600,000;

24 “Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947”,

25 \$3,200;

1 “Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards,
2 1947”, \$2,500;

3 “Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy,
4 1947”, \$50,000;

5 “Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy De-
6 partment, 1947”, \$4,400;

7 “Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications,
8 1947”, \$100,000;

9 “Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947”, \$150,000;

10 “Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947”, \$275,000;

11 “Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947”, \$45,500;

12 “Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947”, \$250,000;

13 “Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,
14 \$700,000;

15 “Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947”,
16 \$150,000;

17 In all from “Transportation and recruiting of naval
18 personnel, 1947”, \$2,712,600.

19 From “Transportation of things, 1947”, to—

20 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,
21 \$9,000,000;

22 “Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947”, \$233,000;

23 “Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947”,
24 \$1,900,000;

1 “Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947”,
2 \$240,000;

3 In all from “Transportation of things, 1947”,
4 \$11,373,000.

5 From “Aviation, Navy, 1947”, to—

6 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,
7 \$20,000,000;

8 “Pay, Marine Corps, 1947”, \$5,000,000;

9 In all from “Aviation, Navy, 1947”, \$25,000,000.

10 From “Naval procurement fund”, to—

11 “Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947”, \$250,000;

12 “Pay and allowances of naval personnel, 1947”,
13 \$103,000,000;

14 “Fuel, Navy, 1946”, \$29,531,000;

15 “Medical Department, Navy, 1947”, \$3,862,000;

16 “Pay, Marine Corps, 1947”, \$27,500,000;

17 “Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947”, \$200,000;

18 In all from “Naval procurement fund”, \$164,343,000.

19 From “Clothing and small stores fund,” to “Pay and allow-
20 ances of naval personnel, 1947”, \$71,000,000.

21 BUREAU OF SHIPS

22 Not to exceed \$300,000 of the appropriation, “Mainte-
23 nance, Bureau of Ships, 1947”, shall be available for the

1 purchase of mechanical tabulating equipment for use in
2 the Navy Department.

3 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

4 PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

5 During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to
6 rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Sec-
7 retary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of
8 the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates
9 fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947,
10 to the contrary notwithstanding.

11 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

13 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

14 COLUMBIA

15 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
16 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

17 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Compensation to postmasters, \$1,518,100.

20 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$11,124,600.

21 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$46,000.

22 Carfare and bicycle allowance, \$375,500.

23 Rural Delivery Service, \$3,832,100.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$15,000
3 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal
4 year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
5 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
6 master General to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal
7 Postal Union, which amount shall be available until Sep-
8 tember 30, 1947.

9 Foreign air-mail transportation, \$1,000,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
12 paper, \$1,600,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
15 \$600,000.

16 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia,
17 \$300,000.

18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

19 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs",
22 \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
24 from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 122, Eightieth Congress, \$154,130.77.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$465,000,000.

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

The limitation in the last paragraph under the head "Salaries, War Department", in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of government, other than for field

1 service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800"
2 to \$51,000,000": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
3 apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid
4 from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available
5 for the Military Establishment.

6 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

7 Government and relief in occupied areas: For an addi-
8 tional amount for "Government and relief in occupied
9 areas", fiscal year 1947, \$300,000,000.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of
12 the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, transfers may be made
13 of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance
14 Service, Army", and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the
15 appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army",
16 from appropriations as follows:

17 "Air Corps, Army", not to exceed \$135,000,000;

18 "Engineer Service, Army", not to exceed \$91,544,000;

19 "Ordinance service and supplies, Army", not to exceed
20 \$17,719,000;

21 "National Guard", not to exceed \$55,125,000;

22 "Organized Reserves", not to exceed \$30,000,000;

23 "Welfare of enlisted men", not to exceed \$4,875,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses (Act of May 16, 1946)", in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of government is hereby increased from "\$1,350,000" to "\$1,600,000": *Provided*, That section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from this appropriation.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for maintenance and operation, United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$50,000.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, PART 2 OF FEDERAL TORT

CLAIMS ACT

The appropriations for salaries and expenses or for miscellaneous, contingent, or general expenses of each Department and agency and funds provided for administrative expenses of corporations for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for the payment (by each such Department, agency,

1 or corporation) of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
 2 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, unless the payment of
 3 such claims is otherwise specifically provided for.

4 INCREASED PAY COSTS

5 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 6 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
 7 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946
 8 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ;
 9 July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public
 10 Laws 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public
 11 Law 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable
 12 to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government
 13 officers and employees, as follows:

14 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

15 "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance"
 16 (increase of \$3,285,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
 17 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund which may
 18 be used for salaries).

19 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
 20 the Federal Security Agency sums as follows:

21 From:

22 Public Health Service:

23 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth",

24 \$400,000;

25 "Training for nurses", \$3,500,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
\$1,000,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare",
\$106,000;

"Grants to states for child welfare services",
\$495,930.

To:

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
penses", \$153,000;

Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and ex-
penses", \$26,000;

Food and Drug Administration:

"Enforcement operations", \$409,700;

"Certification services", \$37,000;

"General administration", \$16,500;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$119,-
400;

Howard University: "Salaries", \$181,600;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$116,500;

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

"For payments to States", \$12,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$35,000;

"Salaries and expenses, services for blind function",
\$3,500;

1 Public Health Service:

2 "Venereal diseases", \$258,400;

3 "Tuberculosis", \$99,000;

4 "Communicable diseases", \$425,900;

5 "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,789,500;

6 "Foreign quarantine service", \$237,500;

7 "National Institute of Health, operating expenses",
8 \$279,400;9 "National Cancer Institute, operating expenses",
10 \$98,900;

11 "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses", \$220,100;

12 "Office of International Health Relations", \$3,830;

13 "Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of
14 Surgeon General", \$82,100;

15 Social Security Administration:

16 "Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$134,000;

17 "Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security",
18 \$95,000;19 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
20 \$35,800;21 "Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
22 Administration", \$466,700;

23 Office of the Administrator:

24 "Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$23,500;

“Salaries, Division of Personnel Management”,

\$17,600;

“Salaries, Division of Service Operations”, \$39,000;

“Salaries, Office of the General Counsel”, \$85,500;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

“Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and

serum” (increase in sum made available from

appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the

Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May

12, 1933, from “\$37,300” to “\$42,500”) ;

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: “Administrative ex-

penses” (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation upon the

amount of the corporate funds which may be used for

administrative expenses) ;

Production Credit Corporations: “Administrative expenses”

(increase of \$50,000 in the limitation upon the amount

of the corporate funds which may be used for adminis-

trative expenses) ;

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to

transfer from appropriations available to the Department

1 of Agriculture the following specified amounts to the appro-
2 priations indicated:

3 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$210,000;

5 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$265,000;

7 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000;

8 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and
9 expenses", \$66,000;

10 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

11 "Economic investigations", \$250,000;

12 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$240,000;

13 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
14 expenses", \$78,000;

15 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
16 extension work", \$46,000;

17 Agricultural Research Administration:

18 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$43,000;

20 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
21 \$110,000;

22 Office of Experiment Stations:

23 "Administration of grants and coordination of
24 research with States", \$21,000;

1 “Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico”,
2 \$7,000;

3 Bureau of Animal Industry:

4 “Animal Husbandry”, \$86,500;
5 “Diseases of animals”, \$64,500;
6 “Fur-resources investigations”, \$14,000;
7 “Inspection and quarantine”, \$134,000;
8 “Meat inspection”, \$1,240,000;
9 “Virus Serum Toxin Act”, \$40,000;

10 Bureau of Dairy Industry: “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$102,800;

12 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engi-
13 neering:

14 “Field Crops”, \$235,000;
15 “Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”, \$175,000.
16 “Forest diseases”, \$36,100;
17 “Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation”, \$145,000;
18 “Agricultural engineering”, \$53,000;
19 “National Arboretum”, \$9,900;

20 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

21 “Insect investigations”, \$273,000;
22 “Insect and plant disease control”, \$285,000;
23 “Foreign plant quarantines”, \$190,000;

1 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

2 "Agricultural chemical investigations", \$50,000;

3 "Naval-stores investigations", \$16,000;

4 "Regional research laboratories", \$470,000;

5 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$90,000;

7 Forest Service:

8 Salaries and expenses:

9 "General administrative expenses", \$72,000;

10 "National forest protection and management"

11 \$2,300,000;

12 "Forest and range management investigations".

13 \$250,000;

14 "Forest products", \$160,000;

15 "Farm and other private forestry cooperation", \$38,000;

16 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating expenses",

17 \$450,000;

18 Soil Conservation Service:

19 "Soil conservation research", \$145,000;

20 "Soil conservation operations", \$4,000,000;

21 "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal lands",

22 \$106,000;

23 Marketing services:

24 "Market news service", \$130,000;

25 "Market inspection of farm products", \$60,000;

- 1 “Marketing farm products”, \$260,000;
- 2 “Tobacco Acts”, \$125,000;
- 3 “Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
- 4 and Standard Container Acts”, \$25,000;
- 5 “Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures
- 6 Acts”, \$125,000;
- 7 “United States Grain Standards Act”, \$115,000;
- 8 “United States Warehouse Act”, \$56,000;
- 9 “Federal Seed Act”, \$15,500;
- 10 “Packers and Stockyards Acts”, \$55,200;
- 11 “Naval Stores Act”, \$4,300;
- 12 “Insecticide Act”, \$31,000;
- 13 “Commodity Exchange Act”, \$26,000;
- 14 “Freight rates for farm products”, \$15,000;
- 15 “Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation”, \$2,500,000;
- 16 Farm tenancy: “Salaries and expenses”, \$325,000;
- 17 Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and ex-
- 18 penses”, \$550,000;
- 19 Farm Credit Administration: “Salaries and expenses”,
- 20 \$40,000;

21 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- 22 Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$122,-
- 23 300, to be derived by transfer from “Technical and
- 24 scientific services”;

1 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

2 "General administration, Office of the Adminis-
3 trator", \$477,700;

4 "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facili-
5 ties", \$2,061,700 and, in addition, \$1,600,000
6 to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance
7 and operation of air-navigation facilities (Execu-
8 tive Order 9709)";

9 "Technical development", \$48,000;

10 "Enforcement of safety regulations", \$486,000;

11 "Airport Advisory Service", \$25,400;

12 "Maintenance and operation of aircraft", \$72,100;

13 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
14 Airport", \$79,500;

15 "Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses", \$158,-
16 600;

17 Coast and Geodetic Survey:

18 "Salaries and expenses, departmental", \$287,100;

19 "Salaries and expenses, field", \$223,600;

20 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

21 "Departmental salaries and expenses", \$506,000,
22 to be derived by transfer from "Field office
23 service";

Patent Office: "Salaries", \$165,000 and, in addition,
\$467,000 to be derived by transfer from appropriations as follows: "Photolithographing", \$200,000;
"Printing and binding", \$252,000; and "Miscellaneous expenses", \$15,000;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Operation and administration", \$68,000;
"Testing, inspection, and information service",
\$186,000;

"Research and development", \$121,000 and, in addition, \$100,000 to be derived from funds transferred to the National Bureau of Standards from the appropriation "Technical and scientific services";

"Standards for commerce", \$31,000;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$962,000 and, in addition, \$750,000 to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709)";

Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$16,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) .

1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2

3

4

5

The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized to transfer from appropriations available to the Department of Labor the following specified amounts to the appropriations indicated:

6

Office of the Secretary:

7

"Salaries", \$114,000;

8

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions,

9

Fair Labor Standards Act", \$1,000;

10

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair

11

Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Stand-

12

ards", \$25,000;

13

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor standards,

14

Division of Labor Standards", \$2,000;

15

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor",

16

\$126,000;

17

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-

18

ards", \$14,000;

19

"Commissioners of Conciliation", \$282,000;

20

Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

21

"Salaries", \$25,000;

22

"Apprentice Training Service", \$218,000;

23

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",

24

\$637,000;

United States Employment Service: "General administration", \$217,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries", \$577,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries", \$55,000;

Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$23,800;

Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries", \$11,900;

Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries", \$22,000;

Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$20,200;

Division of Personnel: "Salaries", \$28,100;

Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$53,950;

Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating force", \$85,900;

Fiscal Service:

Bureau of Accounts:

"Salaries and expenses", \$120,300;

"Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses", \$762,900;

"Salaries and expenses, foreign economic functions", \$42,550;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", \$1,894,000;

1 Office of the Treasurer of the United States:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$603,000;

3 "Salaries (reimbursable)", \$15,000;

4 Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,797,-
5 000;

6 Bureau of Internal Revenue: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$19,717,400;

8 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$140,000;

9 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and ex-
10 penses", \$939,400;

11 Secret Service Division:

12 "Salaries", \$12,750;

13 "Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes",
14 \$192,950;

15 "White House Police", \$45,500;

16 "Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
17 ings", \$47,200;

18 "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit
19 payments to White House Police and Secret
20 Service forces", \$7,350;

21 Bureau of the Mint:

22 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director",
23 \$18,250;

24 "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices",
25 \$160,300;

Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses",

\$152,700;

Coast Guard:

"Office of Commandant", \$237,600;

"Civilian employees, Coast Guard", \$326,400;

"Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast
Guard", \$54,000;

"Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection,
Coast Guard", \$179,000;

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 124, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

Federal Works Agency, \$216.70;

Department of the Interior, \$30,530.53;

Department of State, \$2,783.31;

Treasury Department, \$510.35;

1 In all, \$34,040.89; together with such additional sum
2 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
3 pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of
4 the claims.

5 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

6 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of a judgment, ren-
7 dered against the Government of the United States by a
8 United States district court under the provisions of an Act
9 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
10 in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for
11 the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United
12 States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions,
13 and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46
14 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certi-
15 fied to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Num-
16 bered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

17 (b) For the payment of final judgments, which have
18 been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
19 Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty
20 for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to
21 public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other
22 purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787),
23 and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in
24 House Document Numbered 127, under the following
25 agencies:

1 Navy Department, \$40,053.59;

2 Treasury Department, \$3,373.77;

3 War Department, \$11,210.88;

4 In all, \$54,638.24; together with an indefinite appro-
5 priation to pay interest as and where specified in the judg-
6 ments or as provided by law.

7 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered 23,432-C
8 and Civil 668, 291, and 1243 rendered by United States
9 district courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in
10 House Document Numbered 129, under the following
11 agencies:

12 Department of Agriculture, \$503.30;

13 Department of the Interior, \$15,010;

14 War Department, \$8,830.29;

15 In all, \$24,343.59; together with an indefinite appro-
16 priation to pay interest as and where specified in the judg-
17 ments or as provided by law.

18 (d) For the payment of final judgments rendered
19 against the Government of the United States by United
20 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of June
21 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46
22 U. S. C. 1242), and which were certified to the Eightieth
23 Congress in House Document Numbered 130, under the
24 United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Ad-
25 ministration, \$9,615.60; together with an indefinite appro-

1 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
2 provided by law:

3 (c) For the payment of final judgments rendered
4 against the Government of the United States by United
5 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of
6 March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of
7 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were cer-
8 tified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Num-
9 bered 132, under the following agencies:

10 United States Maritime Commission, \$2,250;

11 Department of the Interior, \$948.77;

12 Navy Department, \$3,627.78;

13 War Department, \$4,659.77;

14 In all, \$11,486.32; together with an indefinite appro-
15 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
16 provided by law.

17 (f) None of the judgments contained under this caption
18 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
19 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
20 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

21 (g) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
22 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
23 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
24 Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 131, under the following agencies, namely:

United States Maritime Commission, \$50,000;

Federal Security Agency, \$12,915.66;

Federal Works Agency: "Public Buildings Administration", \$34,029.23;

Department of Agriculture, \$284.17;

Department of Commerce, \$1,127.20;

Department of the Interior, \$164,500.45 (to pay the judgments numbered 44659, 44867, 45093, and 45910 as set forth in said House Document 131);

Department of Justice, \$1,563,522.87;

Navy Department, \$201,501.58;

Treasury Department, \$8,294.62;

War Department, \$66,462.39;

In all, \$2,102,638.17; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except

1 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
2 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 AUDITED CLAIMS

4 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due
5 by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the
6 balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
7 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
8 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
9 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
10 year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
11 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
12 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set
13 forth in House Document Numbered 120, Eightieth
14 Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$15,-
15 844,111.24, together with such additional sum due to in-
16 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
17 claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in
18 certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office,
19 to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$668.66,
20 payable from District of Columbia revenues and \$40,000.33,
21 payable from postal revenues; in all, \$15,884,780.23.

22 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
23 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An

1 Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
2 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
3 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", ap-
4 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
5 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
6 the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July
7 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in
8 House Document Numbered 125, \$135,529.60.

9 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
10 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
11 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
12 service of the United States mustered into service for the
13 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
14 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
15 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
16 Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
17 have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section
18 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the
19 War Department in House Document Numbered 125,
20 \$651.92.

21 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

22 Amounts made available to the Navy Department from
23 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the

1 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
2 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately
3 upon the approval of this Act:

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

6 "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947",
7 \$210,000.

8 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

9 "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
10 1947", \$2,147,500;

11 "Transportation of things, 1947", \$4,258,300;

12 "Naval procurement fund", \$4,817,350.

13 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
16 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
17 the United States or who is a member of an organization
18 of Government employces that asserts the right to strike
19 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
20 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
21 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
22 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
23 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
24 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
25 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
2 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
3 the Government of the United States, or that such person
4 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
5 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
6 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
7 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
8 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
11 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
12 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
13 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
14 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
15 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
16 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
17 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
18 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
19 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

20 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the First Defi-
21 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947".

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. TABER**

MARCH 28, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MARCH 28, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2849]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 59, 62, 65-66, 72, 74, 76, 82, 84, 90, 92, 95, 98-107, 117-118, 120-133, 147, 153, 170, and 176.

ANTIDEFICIENCY ACT

The committee has given considerable thought to the application of the Antideficiency Act (31 U. S. C. 665) to the operation of the Government and has inquired particularly as to how certain items included in the accompanying bill are justified under the provisions of such act. The Bureau of the Budget, acting under directive included in the report on the Second Deficiency Act, 1946, has furnished the committee with a statement of all appropriations for 1947 which are so apportioned as to indicate the necessity of deficiency or supplemental appropriations. The committee has reviewed this report from the Budget and, without going into detail as to the particular items involved, desires to make the general statement that the spirit of the Antideficiency Act has been ignored in many cases. The terms of the act are explicit and appear to require little, if any, interpretation. It requires that appropriations shall be so apportioned as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made and, further, that all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment.

If the statute means what it says, then any action on the part of a Federal official which requires expenditure of funds over the amount appropriated must be justified by a statement of emergency or unusual circumstance entirely without the control of the Federal official concerned.

The committee believes the law to be sufficiently broad to permit such fiscal adjustments as are necessary to meet emergencies and expects it to be strictly adhered to. "Emergencies" and "unusual circumstances" became commonplace during the war, and the Anti-deficiency Act was largely ignored. Now that the war is over the kind of emergency and unusual circumstance which would justify allotment and expenditure of funds on a deficiency basis will infrequently occur, and the committee will expect a clear statement of the nature of such "emergency" or "unusual circumstances" in support of each deficiency item hereafter submitted.

TORT CLAIMS

The committee has received numerous estimates for appropriations to pay tort claims under part 2 of the Tort Claims Act of 1946 (title IV of the Legislative Reorganization Act). Under part 2 of this act, the agencies of the Government are authorized to make settlements of claims involving less than \$1,000 each, but no appropriations have been available for payment of such settlements. The amounts are small, and in most cases it was proposed by the Budget Bureau that they be absorbed within existing funds. After inquiring into the matter, the committee believes that all such payments can be absorbed within presently available appropriations and has, therefore, included a provision for the fiscal year 1947 authorizing all agencies of the Government to make payments of these claims out of their current funds.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

A supplemental estimate of \$390,500 is approved in accordance with the committee's decision in connection with the appropriation bill for 1948 that this hospital is in dire need of modernization as well as additional personnel. Of the amount appropriated, \$150,000 is for new equipment, supplies, and materials.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The committee has denied the request for \$1,734,000 for grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. In its report on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, the committee made the following statement in connection with this appropriation for 1948:

It has been argued that this program is not subject to the Antideficiency Act and that the Administrator is required to make payments to the States in whatever amounts necessary to recompense the States for all services which come within the purview of the act.

The committee takes the view that the grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are not in the same category with grants under such acts as those providing for vocational education and old-age assistance. In those acts definite formulas are set up for distribution of Federal funds, whereas in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act there is no such formula and the matter is left entirely within the discretion of the Federal Security Administrator. Under

those circumstances the only sound position is that the appropriation constitutes a definite limitation on the amount which may be granted to the States, and the Administrator, in allotting this fund, is bound by the provisions of the Antideficiency Act, which requires that the funds shall be apportioned on such basis as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the year for which said appropriations are made.

The committee has reviewed an opinion by the general counsel of the Federal Security Agency, which states:

"It is our position that * * * the Federal Security Agency is under a mandate from Congress to make payments to States without regard to the provisions of the Antideficiency Act."

A careful study of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Administrator has authority to exercise discretion in determining amounts to be paid to the States; and the committee is of the opinion that where there is any discretion to be exercised by the Federal official in charge of a fund, that discretion must be exercised within the limits of available appropriations. No appropriation may be considered to be not subject to the Antideficiency Act unless the causative factors producing the requirements above and beyond the amount of the appropriation are entirely without the control of the Federal agency having jurisdiction of the expenditure.

The committee considers the handling of the appropriation in the 1947 fiscal year as a direct violation of the Antideficiency Act and therefore has denied the estimate.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, ETC.

The committee had no choice but to approve an item for \$135,000,000 for this purpose. Under the law the Federal Government is bound to match the funds of the States in accordance with a formula, and after the original appropriation for 1947 was made an amendment to the law increased the amount which the Federal Government is required to pay. Under those conditions there is no alternative to approving the full amount of the deficiency.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT-COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The estimate submitted was \$6,459,000, and the committee has included in the bill \$9,064,000. It is the only important instance in the bill where the committee has recommended an amount in excess of the budget. This decision has been reached after only the most careful consideration and is based on the determination by the committee that to increase expenditures for administration in this instance will save considerable amounts of money in the payment of benefits. It is necessary to maintain a careful check of those who receive unemployment compensation in order to eliminate those who desire to receive benefits in order to avoid the necessity of productive work. The original appropriation was inadequate to provide facilities for maintaining the proper checks on this program, and the budget estimate does not, in the committee's judgment, contemplate an adequate program.

Functions for this purpose are secured by the payment into the Treasury of three-tenths of 1 percent of the taxes collected for unemployment compensation, and the amount provided in this deficiency, when added to the original appropriation, is less than the amount being paid into this fund during the current fiscal year.

RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

The committee has denied this item, which contemplates placing in operation a new law passed last year and for which no funds have as yet been appropriated. The 1948 bill as passed by the House provides \$900,000 for this purpose for the next fiscal year, and the committee prefers to defer any payments under the act until the fiscal year 1948.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The committee has denied an item of \$20,000,000 for expenditure for additional temporary facilities for colleges and universities in connection with the veterans' education program. This program contemplates removing surplus temporary structures from existing locations and reerecting them on the campuses of colleges and universities, to be used for classroom and other such school purposes. In July 1946, \$100,000,000 was authorized, and of this amount \$75,000,000 was appropriated. In addition to the \$75,000,000, there is available \$5,000,000 from title II of the Community Facilities Act which under the law is available for this purpose. As of March 1, 9 months after the funds became available, only \$31,000,000 had been contracted, and of this amount only \$4,100,000 had actually been expended. The colleges now have their largest probable enrollment as a result of the veterans' educational program, and at the rate at which the original appropriation for buildings is being expended, the committee can see no logic in providing additional funds, as they could not be expended in time to meet the need for which intended.

Furthermore, the committee is appalled at the cost involved in most of the projects to date. They are on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, and the costs are out of all proportion to the value of the facilities furnished. This program has proceeded to a point where, in the judgment of the committee, it should be reviewed, with the idea of turning over such surplus buildings as may be available on a "where is" and "as is" basis to the colleges and universities, who would then pay the entire cost of relocation. The Federal Agency could exercise its priority rights to acquire title to the buildings and then transfer title to the educational institutions in accordance with the act.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved an item of \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses for maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The item is necessary largely because of failure of the original budget for 1947 to include estimates for all charges. During the war it was probably necessary for this item to be handled on a deficiency basis, but the committee sees no need for that approach in the future. The Bureau of the Budget should immediately restudy the pending 1948 estimate, with a view to making such revisions therein as may be necessary to provide for the whole cost in the original appropriation.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Supplemental estimates for the National Labor Relations Board in the amount of \$695,700 were submitted in anticipation of increased activity for the remainder of 1947 which was provided for on an annual basis in the budget for 1948. The estimates have been denied in line with the committee's action as approved by the House in disallowing the proposed increase for the fiscal year 1948.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The committee has allowed \$1,881,000 against \$2,204,000 proposed by the Railroad Retirement Board for implementing the Crosser Act passed in 1946. The reductions are based on present rate of expenditures. The estimates were prepared some time ago and later experience indicates that the Board will not be able to proceed as rapidly as was then anticipated and the amount recommended should prove adequate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Supplemental estimates totaling \$2,169,114,500 for the Veterans' Administration were submitted to Congress on January 30. The explanatory matter and justifications were submitted to the Committee on February 8, and the Committee was advised that funds under certain of the items were required by the early part of March. There was not time to make the detailed study which estimates of this magnitude require, so the Committee proposed, and the Congress approved, in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act appropriations sufficient to carry the various programs until April in order to be able to make a thorough study of the situation. Since that time the Committee has had an opportunity to make further study of these estimates and recommends final action thereon.

ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES

The deficiency appropriation requested was \$307,258,000 and of this amount \$165,000,000 was provided in the urgent deficiency bill. The remainder, \$142,258,000, is included in the accompanying bill. The committee has most reluctantly approved the full amount of this estimate. The original appropriations contemplated employment of 143,000 persons during the fiscal year but it was testified in the hearings (p. 674) that there were actually 224,852 persons employed on January 31, 1947. The committee is fully aware of the necessity for furnishing adequate personnel to carry out the various programs provided for in the veterans' benefits acts, but cannot condone the appointment of personnel nearly 60 percent in excess of that provided for in the annual appropriation act. The committee has inquired as thoroughly into the situation as time affords, and expects to direct its attention particularly to the situation in connection with the 1948 estimates. In the meantime, the Administrator should make every effort to eliminate all excess personnel. As an example for early attention, the committee calls attention to the fact that the number of persons engaged in public relations work has increased from 8 to 281 in 18 months so the committee has placed a limitation in the bill prohibiting the employment of more than 100 persons so

engaged. The increase to 281 cannot be justified. There are other branches of the service where the percentage increases have been almost as great, and the committee is earnestly desirous of eliminating from the pay rolls all whose services are not urgently required.

The committee has also made inquiry into the fees paid for out-patient medical treatments and is convinced that close supervision of this program will eliminate abuses which are costing the taxpayers large amounts without corresponding benefits to the veterans.

PENSIONS

The original appropriation for this purpose was \$1,905,000,000, and the supplemental estimate requested was \$441,665,000. The amount expended in July was \$128,000,000 and the monthly expenditures have risen since that time to in excess of \$161,000,000 in January and February. A recomputation of the estimate on the basis of these expenditure figures, as set forth on page 631 of the hearings, indicates an over-estimation of \$200,000,000 and the committee has made a reduction of that amount. The original appropriation included \$172,000,000 for expenditure in the fiscal year 1946, leaving \$1,733,000,000 available for 1947 and during the first 7 months of 1947, expenditures totaled \$1,068,000,000, leaving \$665,000,000 for the remaining 5 months of the fiscal year. Present indications are that during those 5 months, expenditures will approximate about \$180,000,000 per month or perhaps somewhat less than that. The amount carried in the bill, \$221,000,000, will provide a total of \$886,000,000 for the 5-month period which appears to be approximately the amount of actual requirements.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

The original appropriation for this purpose was \$3,491,387,000 and a deficiency appropriation of \$873,836,000 was requested. Of this amount, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$523,836,000 or a reduction of \$350,000,000 under the budget estimate.

This item includes funds for the education and training program, for which an increase of \$770,445,400 was requested; the loan guarantee program—a reduction of \$27,900,000 was suggested by the estimate; and readjustment allowances, for which an increase of \$131,300,000 was proposed. The expenditures in the education and training program for the first seven months of the fiscal year totaled \$1,272,000,000 or an average of \$181,000,000 per month. Allowing \$200,000,000 per month for the remainder of the year, which appears to be a generous amount according to the best information the committee can secure, indicates a total requirement for the year of \$2,272,000,000, or a deficiency of \$600,000,000, instead of \$770,000,000 as provided in the estimate.

For readjustment allowances, the expenditures for the first 7 months were \$955,958,000 or an average of \$136,000,000 per month. However, expenditures in this program are markedly reducing. A table on page 648 of the hearings, of payment of unemployment allowances, the largest item included in this category, indicates that expenditures were in excess of \$30,000,000 per week during the first 3 months of the year and dropped from that point down to less than

\$20,000,000 per week in November and December. A slight increase, explained by seasonal unemployment, developed in January but it is now apparent that the trend of general decrease established in the earlier months will carry through the remainder of the year. Total expenditures, as indicated on page 648 of the hearings, for the month of July, were \$168,000,000 and for January would be less than \$110,000,000. A projection of these figures demonstrates that instead of \$1,850,000,000 as contemplated by the estimate, \$1,505,000,000 will be an ample allowance. This accounts for a reduction of \$214,000,000 below the amount currently available, instead of an increase of \$131,000,000 as contemplated by the estimate. This reduction of \$214,000,000, combined with the reduction of \$27,900,000 proposed by the budget under the loan-guaranty program and the increase of \$600,000,000 for the education and training program outlined above would indicate that an additional appropriation of \$358,000,000 should prove adequate. However, these computations are very close, and in view of the necessity for having adequate funds on hand ready to meet immediately requirements of the types of programs paid for, the committee is allowing a total of \$523,000,000. This amount will meet all requirements now foreseen and provide an adequate cushion for emergencies.

The committee has experienced considerable difficulty in its consideration of the Veterans' Administration's estimates for this bill, and as is indicated by the foregoing paragraphs, some of the estimates were far from accurate. It is to be hoped that greater care will be taken by the Veterans' Administration in the future to see that the committee is furnished with realistic estimates, presented in concise, and readily understandable form.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Numerous small items have been considered and for the most part approved for the District of Columbia. These items generally were the result of pay increases pursuant to law and on that account were necessary. The committee is not satisfied that the 40-hour work-week should have been adopted for some agencies of the District government such as the coroner's office, the poundmaster's office, and certain other offices where round-the-clock service is required, but where actual work performed during hours on duty may be comparatively light and suggests that these matters should have further review looking toward the most economical operation of the facilities of the District government.

The items disallowed include \$1,855 of the estimate for repairs to a building in the municipal fish market (the amount remaining, \$1,695, will permit all necessary repairs according to estimates of cost developed in a survey of the matter by the committee) \$100,000 for laying of water mains (the item should be included in the regular budget rather than submitted as a deficiency), and \$18,400 for clothing at correctional institutions. (It appears that there has not been a proper effort made to secure surplus clothing known to be available.)

The committee has directed its particular attention to an estimate of \$184,200 for public assistance under the Public Welfare Department against which the committee has allowed \$155,200. It is obvious that a disproportionate amount of funds appropriated had been used for administrative expenses, a condition which the committee considers

deplorable and which can and must be corrected. The committee has reduced the amount by \$29,000, inasmuch as a recomputation of the estimate since its original submission indicates the case requirements will be lighter during the remainder of the year than was earlier the expectation.

In connection with last year's District of Columbia appropriation bill, the committee very strongly urged the District officials to expedite the transfer of residents of other States committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital back to the States of their residence. Inquiry in connection with the pending deficiency indicates some improvement in this situation, but the committee is not entirely satisfied that all possible efforts have been and are being expended. Further inquiry on this subject will be made in connection with the 1948 District of Columbia bill.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The usual appropriation for fighting forest fires which, under law, is handled on a deficiency basis is approved in the amount of \$3,944,000 and two items for the control of outbreaks of insect epidemics which threaten large areas of valuable forest lands in the Western States are recommended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, to be derived by transfer of funds, for carrying on export-control activities for the remainder of the fiscal year. A total of \$250,000 was requested, but a careful survey by the committee leads to the conclusion that the number of items to be controlled can be rather markedly reduced and \$175,000 will be adequate to maintain the necessary regulatory measures over those items which should continue under such regulations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The committee has considered estimates for the Navy Department as contained in House Document No. 66, amended by House Document No. 147, proposing transfers within existing naval appropriations of \$289,569,750. The budget estimates propose these transfers from seven appropriation titles, five of which are from 1947 fiscal year appropriations and two from continuing appropriations.

The committee has approved the transfer of \$278,136,600 of the amounts requested and has provided for the rescission of the balance of the amount recommended to be transferred, \$11,433,150, as follows:

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947-----	\$210, 000
Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947-----	2, 147, 500
Transportation of things, 1947-----	4, 258, 300
Naval procurement fund-----	4, 817, 350
Total rescission-----	11, 433, 150

Approximately \$225,000,000 of the sum transferred is necessary to meet pay increases authorized by Congress subsequent to the submission of the 1947 budget, \$190,000,000 being due to increase in military pay (Public Law 474, 79th Cong.) and \$35,000,000 due to civilian pay increases (Public Law 390, 79th Cong.). In many of the Navy appropriations the civilian salary increases have been absorbed,

but it has not been possible to absorb such amounts in several of the smaller appropriations.

In reducing the estimate for "Miscellaneous expenses," the committee has declined to allow funds for the payment of claims pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 inasmuch as claims can be settled out of current funds under authority of a general provision in the bill heretofore explained.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The committee has allowed various items in the Post Office Department. These items largely are made necessary by increases in pay through operation of law and by the payment for accrued annual leave. Large amounts of annual leave were accrued during the war years when it wasn't possible to secure substitutes, and much of this leave is now being liquidated at considerable cost to the Department. It appears that the law with respect to accumulation of annual leave, particularly by postmasters, is in such terms as to permit accumulation of leave over long periods of years without limit. The committee suggests that this law should be reviewed in order to work out an equitable leave system which would place proper limits on the amount of leave which might be accumulated.

The equipment shop has employed personnel, at an annual cost of \$63,000 in excess of that provided for in the original appropriation. A deficiency to that amount has been created and is included with other items in a total deficiency of \$376,200, against which the committee has approved \$300,000. The reduction includes the cost of the additional personal services, an item of expense which the committee feels should not have been incurred and which should be absorbed out of other items.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee has advanced from the budget from 1948, an item of \$20,000,000 for subscription by the Secretary of the Treasury to the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The budget proposed that this item be made immediately available as it was anticipated that probably some part thereof would be required during the current fiscal year. It now develops that crop loss claims to the amount of \$22,000,000 have been approved against which there is cash on hand of approximately \$2,000,000 out of which to make payments. There are additional funds to be collected in the amount of approximately \$6,000,000 and unprocessed loss claims in the amount of \$6,310,000. In order that the Government may meet its contractual liabilities it is necessary that the \$20,000,000 requested be made available at the earliest practicable date. Therefore, the committee has included the appropriation of \$20,000,000 in the accompanying bill.

The Crop Insurance Corporation has been a dismal failure financially and the committee understands that legislation on the subject is now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture. The Committee on Appropriations desires to express the hope that this legislation can be acted upon before further funds are requested.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The committee has considered budget estimates proposing total new appropriations of \$789,941,130.77 and transfers of \$334,263,000 within existing appropriations. The bill recommends the transfer of the recommended amounts and the appropriation of \$765,204,130.77, which is \$24,337,000 below the estimates.

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$465,000,000 for "Pay of the Army 1947," which is \$24,737,000 below the budget estimate. Transfers to this appropriation in the sum of \$328,763,000 are approved, together with a transfer of \$5,500,000 to "Medical and Hospital Department, Army." The proposed transfers are taken from the following appropriations in amounts not to exceed the sums stated below:

Air Corps, Army	\$135,000,000
Engineer Service, Army	91,544,000
Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army	17,719,000
National Guard	55,125,000
Organized Reserve	30,000,000
Welfare of enlisted men	4,875,000

Total transfers authorized	334,263,000
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The War Department had first proposed the transfer of \$60,000,000 from "National Guard," but the committee reduced this to \$55,125,000 inasmuch as some question was raised as to whether the National Guard program would be curtailed as a result. On the showing made, the committee feels that ample funds are left for the National Guard to meet its obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year.

These sums are made necessary on two accounts. The increase in military pay, as provided by law, enacted after the passage of the regular appropriations of 1947, required an additional amount of \$423,644,000. The original appropriations contemplated that the Army would be composed of 1,550,000 enlisted men on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on June 30, 1947, or an average strength of 1,279,000. The actual strength of the Army on July 1, 1947, was approximately 1,890,000, and it is now estimated that the average strength for the year will be 1,419,000. This overstrength required additional appropriations of \$400,356,000. The strength of the Army in all probability will be reduced to the original budget figure of 1,070,000 by June 30. The overstrength, at the beginning of the year, may not have been entirely the fault of the Army, but the situation is now sufficiently stabilized so that the committee must insist that, hereafter, budgetary restrictions be closely adhered to.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The committee has given the most careful consideration to an estimate of \$300,000,000 for additional expenses of "Government and relief in occupied areas" and has heard testimony by officers of the War Department, the Secretary of War, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and the Honorable Herbert Hoover, who, at the request of the President, personally made a trip to Germany to survey conditions there and to make recommendations with respect to

food requirements in Germany and Austria and supervised the work of a group who made a similar survey of conditions in Japan. There is also pending before the committee an estimate of \$725,000,000 for these purposes for the fiscal year 1948. The amount of \$300,000,000, included in the accompanying bill, will provide all necessary supplies required until September or October. The committee is willing, of course, to make reasonable provision of funds for feeding the peoples of the vanquished countries but is also anxious to see every step, consonant with the interests of the United States and its Allies and the establishment of the peace of the world, toward placing these nations on a self-sufficient basis so far as food and other human requirements are concerned, accomplished at the earliest practicable date.

The recommendations of Mr. Hoover and the group who visited Germany, Austria, and Japan indicate a reduction of \$56,000,000 in the amounts originally contemplated for Japan and Korea and an increase of \$28,000,000 in the amounts contemplated for Germany and Austria. This adjustment might justify a decrease of \$28,000,000 in the estimate, but owing to the necessity of keeping the flow of supplies constant during the remainder of this fiscal year, and of the early months of the fiscal year 1948, the committee has chosen to appropriate the full amount of \$300,000,000 at this time and will review the entire situation before taking action on the proposed appropriation of \$725,000,000 for 1948. By the time that estimate is considered, further information will be available, and it may then be possible to forecast accurately the extent of time such assistance out of the United States Treasury will be required.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The committee recommends appropriations and transfers of funds for increased pay costs in the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, Commerce, and Treasury, and the Federal Security Agency. The committee considered estimates for these purposes of \$65,517,030 and proposes appropriations of \$35,219,100, a reduction of \$30,297,930. Most of the reduction is accounted for in the transfer of funds from other appropriations where balances are available. The committee recommended and the House has passed Joint Resolution 159 providing for these costs for certain other agencies, and the committee has pending similar estimates for the remaining agencies of the Government. Time has not yet afforded opportunity to complete study of these other estimates and recommendations with respect thereto will be made as early as possible.

JUDGMENTS

House Document 131, submitting a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, included judgments in favor of Goodwin B. Watson, \$101.78; William E. Dodd, Jr., \$59.83; and Robert Morss Lovett, \$1,996.40. These judgments resulted from action in the courts to recover compensation for periods of service after November 15, 1943, the effective date of an act of Congress forbidding the employment of such persons unless appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee has denied the requested appropriation to pay the judgments.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
176	Salaries of Members and Delegates, 1947-----	\$548, 750. 00	\$548, 750. 00	-----
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
	Furniture-----	-----	35, 000. 00	+\$35, 000. 00
	Stationery-----	131, 400. 00	131, 400. 00	-----
176	Total, House of Representatives-----	680, 150. 00	715, 150. 00	+35, 000. 00
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS			
82	House Office Buildings, 1947-----	12, 600. 00	12, 600. 00	-----
	Total, legislative branch-----	692, 750. 00	727, 750. 00	+35, 000. 00

THE JUDICIARY			
COURT OF CLAIMS			
72	Repairs and improvements, 1947-----	12, 500. 00	12, 500. 00
TERRITORIAL COURTS			
72	Hawaii, 1947-----	1, 188. 00	1, 188. 00
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE			
72	Salaries, court reporters, 1947-----	27, 800. 00	15, 000. 00
	Total, the Judiciary-----	41, 488. 00	28, 688. 00
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET			
102	Printing and binding, 1947-----	38, 000. 00	38, 000. 00
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION			
99	Administrative expenses-----	(²)	(²)
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	38, 000. 00	38, 000. 00

¹ To remain available until June 30, 1948.² Authorization to expend not to exceed \$269,500 during fiscal year 1947 for general administrative expenses.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION			
101	Certification services, 1947-----	\$40, 000. 00	\$40, 000. 00	-----
	FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL			
101	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	390, 500. 00	390, 500. 00	-----
	OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION			
101	Payments to States, 1947-----	1, 734, 000. 00	-----	----- -\$1, 734, 000. 00
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
101	Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent chil- dren, and aid to the blind, 1947-----	135, 000, 000. 00	135, 000, 000. 00	-----
101	Grants to States for unemployment compensation administra- tion, 1947-----	6, 459, 000. 00	9, 064, 000. 00	+2, 605, 000. 00

101	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen-----	1, 000, 000. 00	-----	-----	-1, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Social Security Administration-----	142, 459, 000. 00	-----	144, 064, 000. 00	+1, 605, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	144, 623, 500. 00	-----	144, 494, 500. 00	-129, 000. 00
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
	BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES				
153	Veterans' educational facilities, 1947-----	20, 000, 000. 00	-----	-----	-20, 000, 000. 00
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION				
106	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, 1947-----	2, 700, 000. 00	-----	2, 700, 000. 00	-----
106 170	} Equipment, National Archives Building-----	80, 000. 00	-----	80, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Public Buildings Administration-----	2, 780, 000. 00	-----	2, 780, 000. 00	-----
	PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
123	Damage claims-----	742, 814. 77	-----	742, 814. 77	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	23, 522, 814. 77	-----	3, 522, 814. 77	-20, 000, 000. 00
	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
95	Salaries and expenses-----	(³)	-----	(³)	-----

³ Increase of travel limitation to \$175,000.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
	• NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
74	Salaries, 1947-----	\$450, 000. 00	-----	— \$450, 000. 00
74	Miscellaneous expenses, 1947-----	161, 000. 00	-----	— 161, 000. 00
74	Penalty-mail costs, 1947-----	1, 000. 00	-----	— 1, 000. 00
74	Printing and binding, 1947-----	83, 700. 00	-----	— 83, 700. 00
	Total, National Labor Relations Board-----	695, 700. 00	-----	— 695, 700. 00
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
	NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD			
62	Printing and binding, 1947-----	21, 500. 00	\$21, 500. 00	-----
	PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY			
84	Administrative expenses, 1947-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-----

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

90	Salaries, 1947-----	1, 722, 000. 00	1, 522, 000. 00	-200, 000. 00
90	Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), 1947-----	421, 000. 00	321, 000. 00	-100, 000. 00
90	Printing and binding, 1947-----	23, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-13, 000. 00
90	Penalty-mail costs, 1947-----	38, 000. 00	28, 000. 00	-10, 000. 00
	Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	2, 204, 000. 00	1, 881, 000. 00	-323, 000. 00
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
76	Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1947-----	⁵ 142, 258, 000. 00	⁵ 142, 258, 000. 00	-----
76	Printing and binding, 1947-----	6, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	-1, 000, 000. 00
76	Pensions, 1947-----	441, 665, 000. 00	241, 665, 000. 00	-200, 000, 000. 00
76	Readjustment benefits, 1947-----	873, 836, 000. 00	523, 836, 000. 00	-350, 000, 000. 00
76	Military and naval insurance, 1947-----	⁶ 3, 125, 500. 00	⁶ 3, 125, 500. 00	-----
76	National service life insurance, 1947-----	535, 710, 000. 00	535, 710, 000. 00	-----
76	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund-----	⁷ 300, 000. 00	⁷ 300, 000. 00	-----
76	Claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 1947-----	20, 000. 00	-----	-20, 000. 00
	Total, Veterans' Administration-----	2, 002, 914, 500. 00	1, 451, 894, 500. 00	-551, 020, 000. 00
	Total, independent offices-----	2, 173, 982, 014. 77	1, 601, 814, 314. 77	-572, 167, 700. 00

⁴ Increase of \$196,000 in limitation on amount available for administrative expenses. Committee recommends \$175,000.⁵ \$165,000,000 in urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947.⁶ \$1,000,000 in urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947.⁷ \$200,000 in urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
107	Executive office, 1947-----	(³)	(³)	-----
	FISCAL SERVICE			
107	Collector's office, 1945-----	\$1,056.55	\$1,056.55	-----
107	Collector's office, 1946-----	1,405.91	1,405.91	-----
	Total, fiscal service-----	2,462.46	2,462.46	-----
	REGULATORY AGENCIES			
107	Coroner's office, 1947-----	3,300.00	3,300.00	-----
107	Department of Weights, Measures and Markets, 1947-----	3,550.00	1,695.00	—\$1,855.00
107	License bureau, 1947-----	900.00	1,565.00	+665
107	Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, 1947-----	600.00	600.00	-----
107	Office of Administrator of Rent Control, 1947-----	1,380.00	-----	—1,380.00

107	Poundmaster's office, 1947-----	2, 900. 00	2, 900. 00	-----
	Total, Regulatory Agencies-----	12, 630. 00	10, 060. 00	-2, 570. 00
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
107	General supervision and instruction, 1947-----	90, 175. 00	61, 480. 00	-28, 695. 00
107	Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds, 1947-----	53, 000. 00	53, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Public Schools-----	143, 175. 00	114, 480. 00	-28, 695. 00
	PUBLIC LIBRARY			
107	Operating expenses, 1947-----	24, 840. 00	14, 904. 00	-9, 936. 00
	RECREATION DEPARTMENT			
107	Operating expenses, 1947-----	63, 700. 00	38, 220. 00	-25, 480. 00
	FIRE DEPARTMENT			
107	Operating expenses, 1947-----	3, 800. 00	3, 800. 00	-----
	POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF			
107	Policemen's and firemen's relief, 1947-----	560, 000. 00	560, 000. 00	-----
	VETERANS' SERVICES			
107	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	14, 700. 00	12, 378. 00	-2, 322. 00
	COURTS			
107	Office of Register of Wills, 1947-----	3, 400. 00	3, 400. 00	-----

^s Authority for payment of salaries of members of the apprenticeship council.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
107	Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service, 1947-----	\$113, 960. 00	\$95, 560. 00	—\$18, 400. 00
PUBLIC WELFARE				
107	Public assistance and children's services, 1947-----	184, 200. 00	155, 200. 00	—29, 000. 00
107	Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 1947-----	2, 234, 000. 00	2, 234, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Public Welfare-----	2, 418, 200. 00	2, 389, 200. 00	—29, 000. 00
PUBLIC WORKS				
107	Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, 1947-----	7, 700. 00	7, 700. 00	-----
107	Surveyor's office, 1946-----	100. 00	100. 00	-----
107	Central garage, 1947-----	3, 200. 00	3, 200. 00	-----
107	Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund), 1947-----	9, 900. 00	9, 900. 00	-----

107	Operating expenses, Refuse Division, 1947-----	350,000.00	350,000.00	-----
107	Operating expenses, Sewer Division, 1947-----	40,100.00	40,100.00	-----
107	Capital outlay, Sewer Division, 1947-----	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
107	Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund), 1947-----	186,300.00	86,300.00	-100,000.00
107	Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water fund), 1947--	150,000.00	150,000.00	-----
	Total, Public works-----	777,300.00	677,300.00	-100,000.00
	WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT			
107	Operating expenses (payable from water fund), 1947-----	52,000.00	52,000.00	-----
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS			
107	National Capital Parks, 1947-----	55,000.00	55,000.00	-----
	SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS			
107	Payment of claims in excess of \$250-----	1,073.99	1,073.99	-----
	JUDGMENTS			
107	Payment of final judgments-----	2,632.30	2,632.30	-----
	AUDITED CLAIMS			
107	Payment of certified claims-----	3,314.33	3,314.33	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	4,252,188.08	4,035,120.08 + 665.00	-216,403.00
			4,035,785.08	

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	TUSsock MoTH CONTROL			
128	Operational expenses-----	\$ 395, 000. 00	\$ 395, 000. 00	
	FOREST SERVICE			
104	National forest protection and management-----	(10)	(10)	
128	Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests, 1947-----	380, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	—\$130, 000. 00
104	Fighting forest fires, 1947-----	3, 944, 000. 00	3, 944, 000. 00	
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	4, 719, 000. 00	4, 589, 000. 00	—130, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE		
117 } Export control, 1947-----	(11)	(11)
118 }		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		
103 Fire fighting, 1947-----	12 56, 000. 00	12 56, 000. 00
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS		
103 Suppressing forest and range fires, 1947-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
103 Vale project, Oregon, 1947-----	13 59, 800. 00	13 59, 800. 00
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES		
TERRITORY OF ALASKA		
103 Insane of Alaska, 1946-----	650. 00	650. 00
103 Insane of Alaska, 1947-----	80, 900. 00	80, 900. 00

⁹ To remain available until Dec. 31, 1947.

¹⁰ Transfer of \$410,000 from "Acquisition of lands for national forests under Week's Act."

¹¹ Transfer of \$250,000 from "Field office service," proposed and \$175,000 recommended in bill.

¹² And transfer of \$20,000 from "Salaries and expenses," Grazing Service, Interior Department, 1947.

¹³ To remain available until June 30, 1948.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—Continued			
	GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS			
103	Municipal government of Saint Croix, 1947-----	\$104, 000. 00	\$64, 000. 00	—\$40, 000. 00
	Total, government in the Territories-----	185, 550. 00	145, 550. 00	—40, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Interior-----	351, 350. 00	311, 350. 00	—40, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	DAMAGE CLAIM			
121	Damage claim-----	45. 60	45. 60	-----
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
133	Damage claims-----	20, 509. 56	20, 509. 56	-----

66 147	GENERAL PROVISIONS Miscellaneous transfers-----	(14)	(14)	-----
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (Out of the postal revenues)			
	Post Office Department, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES			
100	Salaries, Office of the Solicitor, 1947-----	40, 500. 00		--40, 500. 00
	FIELD SERVICE, Post Office Department			
	OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Compensation to postmasters, 1947-----	1, 518, 100. 00	1, 518, 100. 00	-----
100	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947-----	11, 124, 600. 00	11, 124, 600. 00	-----
100	Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947-----	46, 000. 00	46, 000. 00	-----
100	Carfare and bicycle allowance, 1947-----	375, 500. 00	375, 500. 00	-----
100	Rural delivery service, 1947-----	3, 832, 100. 00	3, 832, 100. 00	-----
	Total, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General--	16, 896, 300. 00	16, 896, 300. 00	-----
	OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----	(15)	(15)	-----
100	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1947-----	1, 216, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	--216, 000. 00

¹⁴ Estimate of \$289,569,750 to be transferred within appropriations presently available. Committee recommends \$278,136,600.

¹⁵ Not to exceed \$30,000 to be available for expenses of delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which amount to be available until Sept. 30, 1947. Committee recommends \$15,000.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, 1947-----	\$1, 769, 400. 00	\$1, 600, 000. 00	—\$169, 400. 00
	OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
100	Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1947-----	668, 400. 00	600, 000. 00	—68, 400. 00
100	Equipment shops, Washington, D. C., 1947-----	376, 200. 00	300, 000. 00	—76, 200. 00
	Total, Post Office Department-----	20, 966, 800. 00	20, 396, 300. 00	—570, 500. 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	Capital Stocks, Crop Insurance Corp-----	20, 000, 000. 00	20, 000, 000. 00	-----
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS			
	Salaries and expenses, 1947-----	850, 000. 00	850, 000. 00	-----
59	Total, Treasury Department-----	20, 850, 000. 00	20, 850, 000. 00	-----

WAR DEPARTMENT			
MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR			
122	Damage claims-----	154, 130. 77	154, 130. 77
FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY			
92	Pay of the Army, 1947-----	¹⁶ 489, 737, 000. 00	¹⁶ 465, 000, 000. 00
SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT			
92	Salaries, War Department-----	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)
GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS			
65	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	300, 000, 000. 00	300, 000, 000. 00
CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
CEMETERIAL EXPENSES			
98	Cemeterial expenses (act of May 16, 1946)-----	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)
UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME			
105	Maintenance and operation, 1947-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Total, War Department-----			
		789, 941, 130. 77	765, 204, 130. 77
117	Increased pay costs-----	65, 517, 030. 00	¹⁹ 35, 219, 100. 00
Total, Title I-----			
		3, 081, 372, 306. 78	2, 453, 234, 973. 78
			- 628, 137, 333. 00

¹⁶ And not to exceed \$328,763,000 to be transferred to "Finance Service, Army" and \$5,500,000 to "Medical and Hospital Department, Army," from various War Department appropriations.

¹⁷ Increase of limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of Government, other than for Field Service employees from \$48,309,800 to \$51,009,800 proposed. Committee recommends \$51,000,000.

¹⁸ Increase of limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of Government from \$1,350,000 to \$2,214,000 proposed. Committee recommends \$1,600,000.

¹⁹ Together with transfers among appropriations.

Union Calendar No. 90

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

[Report No. 200]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1947

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

5 For an additional amount for compensation of Members
6 of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories,
7 and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year,
8 1947, \$548,750.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

10 For furniture, carpets, and equipment, fiscal year 1947
11 and to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$35,000, to
12 be expended in procuring surplus property in accordance
13 with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and
14 hereafter the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in
15 expending this and other appropriations under his control
16 shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in
17 the executive branch of the Government under such Act.

18 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
19 of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
20 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of
21 the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until
22 June 30, 1948.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
4 year 1947, for "House Office Building", including the objects
5 specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Approp-
6 priation Act, 1947, \$12,600.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount,
10 fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements", for re-
11 placement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the
12 supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

13 TERRITORIAL COURTS

14 Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
15 for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii", \$1,188.

16 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

17 Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters", \$15,000.

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

21 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$38,000.

1 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2 PHILLIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

3 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
4 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Admin-
5 istrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
6 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to
7 him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers
8 and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with
9 the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
10 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for
12 the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses
13 of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including
14 the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum;
15 printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor ve-
16 hicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for
17 cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
18 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside
19 the United States of persons without regard to the civil
20 service and classification laws, including temporary services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of
23 Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
24 izations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided*
25 *further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien

1 Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the
2 administration of property in the Philippine Islands for
3 the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on
4 administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property,
5 Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount
6 of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property
7 transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

10 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

11 Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1947, for "Certification services", \$40,000.

13 FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,500: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount
17 available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is here-
18 by increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946,
19 payments to the appropriations of Howard University for
20 the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
21 University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation
22 "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Ap-
23 propriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and pro-
24 fessional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby author-
25 ized.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
3 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for old-age assistance,
5 aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$135,000,-
6 000.

7 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
8 istration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
9 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminis-
10 tration", \$9,064,000.

11 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
14 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an addi-
15 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses,
16 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
17 adjacent area", \$2,700,000.

18 Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional
19 equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000.

20 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
22 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
23 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
24 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
25 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair

1 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 2 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
 3 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully
 4 set forth in House Document Numbered 123, Eightieth Con-
 5 gress, \$742,814.77.

6 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

7 Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount
 8 available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and
 9 expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics",
 10 fixed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
 11 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000.

12 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

13 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 15 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$21,500.

16 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

17 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company
 19 for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby
 20 increased by \$175,000.

21 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

22 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
 23 for "Salaries", \$1,522,000.

24 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an

1 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous ex-
2 penses (other than salaries)", \$321,000.

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
4 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$10,000.

5 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the
7 cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board,
8 \$28,000.

9 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

10 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
11 ices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Ad-
12 ministration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services",
13 \$142,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the
14 purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal news-
15 papers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to
16 repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hos-
17 pitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
18 Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation
19 on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Inde-
20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to
21 \$13,019,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
22 priation shall be used to pay in excess of 100 persons en-
23 gaged in public relations work.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
25 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000,000.

1 Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
2 for "Pensions", \$241,665,000, to remain available until
3 expended.

4 Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits", \$523,836,000, to re-
6 main available until expended.

7 Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount,
8 fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance", \$3,-
9 125,500, to remain available until expended.

10 National service life insurance: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insur-
12 ance", \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended.

13 Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase
14 the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March
15 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation
16 Act, 1943, \$300,000.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office"
20 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall
21 be available for the payment of salaries of members of the
22 apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of
23 Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

1 FISCAL SERVICE

2 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
3 1945, for the "Collector's office", \$1,056.55.

4 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
5 1946, for the "Collector's office", \$1,405.91.

6 REGULATORY AGENCIES

7 Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
8 1947, for "Coroner's office", \$3,300.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For
10 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department
11 of Weights, Measures, and Markets", \$1,695.

12 License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1947, for "License bureau", \$1,565.

14 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and
16 Industrial Safety Board", \$600.

17 Poundmaster's office: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Poundmaster's office", \$2,900.

19 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

20 General supervision and instruction: For an additional
21 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and
22 instruction", \$61,480.

23 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
24 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and
25 maintenance of buildings and grounds", \$53,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$14,904.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$38,220.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the Fire Department, \$3,800.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's relief, \$560,000.

VETERANS' SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for salaries and expenses for services to veterans and war workers, including housing services, \$12,378.

COURTS

Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills", \$3,400.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service", \$95,560.

1 PUBLIC WELFARE

2 Public assistance and children's services: For an addi-
3 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and
4 children's services", \$155,200.

5 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital",
7 \$2,234,000.

8 PUBLIC WORKS

9 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
10 Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
11 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
12 Buildings", \$7,700.

13 Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
14 1946, for "Surveyor's office", \$100.

15 Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year
16 1947, for "Central garage", \$3,200.

17 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from high-
18 way fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
19 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$9,900.

20 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional
21 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse
22 Division", \$350,000.

23 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer
25 Division", \$40,100.

1 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
 2 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Divi-
 3 sion", \$30,000.

4 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water
 5 fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 6 "Operating expenses, Water Division", \$86,300.

7 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
 8 fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 9 "Capital outlay, Water Division", \$150,000.

10 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

11 Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For an
 12 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses,
 13 Washington Aqueduct", \$52,000.

14 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

15 National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal
 16 year 1947, for "National Capital Parks", \$55,000.

17 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

18 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
 19 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
 20 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
 21 \$1,073.99.

22 JUDGMENTS

23 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the
 24 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-

bered 107, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$2,632.30.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1944, \$11.24;

Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1944, \$640.78;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1944, \$3.46;

Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1944, \$1,813;

Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway fund), \$441.15;

Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from water fund), \$18.23;

1 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
2 Columbia, 1944, \$75;

3 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1943, \$134.64;

5 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Colum-
6 bia, 1943, \$3.43;

7 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District
8 of Columbia, 1943, \$8.08;

9 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and
10 1943, \$17.10;

11 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942, \$2.12;

13 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
14 Columbia, 1942, \$146.10;

15 In all, \$3,314.33.

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
18 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
19 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
20 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 TUSsock Moth Control

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agri-
24 culture to carry out operations, independently or in coopera-
25 tion with State agencies, associations, organizations, or indi-

viduals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, \$395,000,
to remain available until December 31, 1947: *Provided*,
That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay the
cost of property injured or destroyed.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: The sum
of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation
“Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Weeks
Act” to the appropriation “National forest protection and
management”.

Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests: For
control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threat-
ening the national forests in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and
Montana, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000, to remain available
until December 31, 1947.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
ing forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year
1947, for “Export control”, \$175,000, to be transferred from
the appropriation “Field office service”.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Fire fighting", \$56,000; and \$20,000 of the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses", Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range fires", \$50,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclamation Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that

1 District to the United States for operation and maintenance
2 for the calendar year 1947.

3 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

4 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

5 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1946, for "Insane of Alaska", \$650.

7 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
8 1947, for "Insane of Alaska", \$80,900.

9 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

10 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint
12 Croix", \$64,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 DAMAGE CLAIM

15 Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages
16 to privately owned property adjusted and determined by
17 the Attorney General of the United States under the pro-
18 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjust-
19 ment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the
20 activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved
21 March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth
22 in House Document Numbered 121, Eightieth Congress,
23 \$45.60.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 133, Eightieth Congress, \$20,509.56.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

There are hereby transferred between appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as follows:

From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to—

"Naval War College, 1947", \$23,000;

"Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947",
\$77,000;

"Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947",
\$75,000;

- 1 “Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947”,
- 2 \$175,000;
- 3 “Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947”,
- 4 \$150,000;
- 5 “Instruction, Navy, 1947”, \$300,000;
- 6 “Pay, Naval Academy, 1947”, \$208,000;
- 7 “Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947”, \$200,000,
- 8 In all from “Naval Reserve Officers’ Training Corps,
- 9 1947”, \$1,208,000.
- 10 From “Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947,” to “Pay,
- 11 Marine Corps, 1947”, \$2,500,000.
- 12 From “Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
- 13 1947”, to—
- 14 “Pay, Naval Academy, 1947”, \$42,000;
- 15 “Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947”, \$200,000;
- 16 “Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947”,
- 17 \$20,000;
- 18 “Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine
- 19 Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947”, \$50,000;
- 20 “Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Ma-
- 21 rine Corps, 1947”, \$70,000;
- 22 “Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947”,
- 23 \$600,000;
- 24 “Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947”,
- 25 \$3,200;

1 “Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards,
2 1947”, \$2,500;

3 “Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy,
4 1947”, \$50,000;

5 “Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy De-
6 partment, 1947”, \$4,400;

7 “Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications,
8 1947”, \$100,000;

9 “Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947”, \$150,000;

10 “Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947”, \$275,000;

11 “Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947”, \$45,500;

12 “Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947”, \$250,000;

13 “Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,
14 \$700,000;

15 “Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947”,
16 \$150,000;

17 In all from “Transportation and recruiting of naval
18 personnel, 1947”, \$2,712,600.

19 From “Transportation of things, 1947”, to—

20 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,
21 \$9,000,000;

22 “Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947”, \$233,000;

23 “Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947”,
24 \$1,900,000;

1 "Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947",
2 \$240,000;

3 In all from "Transportation of things, 1947",
4 \$11,373,000.

5 From "Aviation, Navy, 1947", to—

6 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947",
7 \$20,000,000;

8 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$5,000,000;

9 In all from "Aviation, Navy, 1947", \$25,000,000.

10 From "Naval procurement fund", to—

11 "Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947", \$250,000;

12 "Pay and allowances of naval personnel, 1947",
13 \$103,000,000;

14 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$29,531,000;

15 "Medical Department, Navy, 1947", \$3,862,000;

16 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$27,500,000;

17 "Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947", \$200,000;

18 In all from "Naval procurement fund", \$164,343,000.

19 From "Clothing and small stores fund," to "Pay and allow-
20 ances of naval personnel, 1947", \$71,000,000.

21 BUREAU OF SHIPS

22 . Not to exceed \$300,000 of the appropriation, "Mainte-
23 nance, Bureau of Ships, 1947", shall be available for the

1 purchase of mechanical tabulating equipment for use in
2 the Navy Department.

3 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

4 PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

5 During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to
6 rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Sec-
7 retary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of
8 the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates
9 fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947,
10 to the contrary notwithstanding.

11 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

13 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
14 COLUMBIA

15 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
16 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

17 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Compensation to postmasters, \$1,518,100.

20 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$11,124,600.

21 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$46,000.

22 Carfare and bicycle allowance, \$375,500.

23 Rural Delivery Service, \$3,832,100.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$15,000
3 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal
4 year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
5 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
6 master General to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal
7 Postal Union, which amount shall be available until Sep-
8 tember 30, 1947.

9 Foreign air-mail transportation, \$1,000,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
12 paper, \$1,600,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
15 \$600,000.

16 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia,
17 \$300,000.

18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK, FEDERAL CROP

21 INSURANCE CORPORATION

22 Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance
23 Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
24 subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop

1 Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the
2 Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), fiscal year
3 1947, \$20,000,000.

4 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
6 year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs",
7 \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
9 from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000".

10 WAR DEPARTMENT

11 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

13 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
14 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
15 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
16 under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide
17 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
18 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by mili-
19 tary personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident
20 to activities of the War Department or of the Army",
21 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth
22 in House Document Numbered 122, Eightieth Congress,
23 \$154,130.77.

1 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

2 FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

3 Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year
4 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$465,000,000.

5 SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

6 The limitation in the last paragraph under the head
7 "Salaries, War Department", in the Military Appropriation
8 Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for per-
9 sonal services at the seat of government, other than for field
10 service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800"
11 to \$51,000,000": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
12 apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid
13 from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available
14 for the Military Establishment.

15 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

16 Government and relief in occupied areas: For an addi-
17 tional amount for "Government and relief in occupied
18 areas", fiscal year 1947, \$300,000,000: *Provided*, That it
19 is the sense of the Congress that the governments, military
20 and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions
21 of this Act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to
22 be signed by their governments when established (if not
23 already established) for reimbursement to the United States

1 for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
 2 \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall
 3 be available for providing the necessary water transportation
 4 and transportation facilities including surplus ships which
 5 may be made available.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of
 8 the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, transfers may be made
 9 of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance
 10 Service, Army", and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the
 11 appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army",
 12 from appropriations as follows:

13 "Air Corps, Army", not to exceed \$135,000,000;
 14 "Engineer Service, Army", not to exceed \$91,544,000;
 15 "Ordinance service and supplies, Army", not to exceed
 16 \$17,719,000;
 17 "National Guard", not to exceed \$55,125,000;
 18 "Organized Reserves", not to exceed \$30,000,000;
 19 "Welfare of enlisted men", not to exceed \$4,875,000.

20 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

21 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

22 The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses
 23 (Act of May 16, 1946)", in the Third Urgent Deficiency

1 Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be
2 expended for personal services at the seat of government is
3 hereby increased from “\$1,350,000” to “\$1,600,000”: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
5 of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from
6 this appropriation.

7 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

8 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount,
9 fiscal year 1947, for maintenance and operation, United
10 States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home
11 permanent fund, \$50.000.

12 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, PART 2 OF FEDERAL TORT

13 CLAIMS ACT

14 The appropriations for salaries and expenses or for
15 miscellaneous, contingent, or general expenses of each De-
16 partment and agency and funds provided for administrative
17 expenses of corporations for the fiscal year 1947 shall be
18 available for the payment (by each such Department, agency,
19 or corporation) of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
20 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, unless the payment of
21 such claims is otherwise specifically provided for.

22 INCREASED PAY COSTS

23 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
24 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the

1 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946
 2 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ;
 3 July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public
 4 Laws 567, 568, and 577) : and August 1, 1946 (Public
 5 Law 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable
 6 to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government
 7 officers and employees, as follows:

8 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 “Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance”
 10 (increase of \$3,285,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
 11 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund which may
 12 be used for salaries) .

13 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
 14 the Federal Security Agency sums as follows:

15 From:

16 Public Health Service:

17 “Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth”,
 18 \$400,000;

19 “Training for nurses”, \$3,500,000;

20 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
 21 \$1,000,000;

22 Social Security Administration:

23 “Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare”,
 24 \$106,000;

1 “Grants to states for child welfare services”,
2 \$495,930.

3 To:

4 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: “Salaries and ex-
5 penses”, \$153,000;

6 Columbia Institution for the Deaf: “Salaries and ex-
7 penses”, \$26,000;

8 Food and Drug Administration:

9 “Enforcement operations”, \$409,700;

10 “Certification services”, \$37,000;

11 “General administration”, \$16,500;

12 Freedmen's Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”, \$119,-
13 400;

14 Howard University: “Salaries”, \$181,600;

15 Office of Education: “Salaries and expenses”, \$116,500;

16 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

17 “For payments to States”, \$12,000;

18 “General administrative expenses”, \$35,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, services for blind function”,
20 \$3,500;

21 Public Health Service:

22 “Venereal diseases”, \$258,400;

23 “Tuberculosis”, \$99,000;

24 “Communicable diseases”, \$425,900;

1 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$1,789,500;

2 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$237,500;

3 “National Institute of Health, operating expenses”,

4 \$279,400;

5 “National Cancer Institute, operating expenses”,

6 \$98,900;

7 “Salaries and miscellaneous expenses”, \$220,100;

8 “Office of International Health Relations”, \$3,830;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of

10 Surgeon General”, \$82,100;

11 Social Security Administration:

12 “Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance”, \$134,000;

13 “Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security”,

14 \$95,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”,

16 \$35,800;

17 “Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security

18 Administration”, \$466,700;

19 Office of the Administrator:

20 “Salaries, Office of the Administrator”, \$23,500;

21 “Salaries, Division of Personnel Management”,

22 \$17,600;

23 “Salaries, Division of Service Operations”, \$39,000;

24 “Salaries, Office of the General Counsel”, \$85,500;

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 Agricultural Research Administration:

3 Bureau of Animal Industry:

4 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and
5 serum” (increase in sum made available from
6 appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the
7 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May
8 12, 1933, from “\$37,300” to “\$42,500”) ;

9 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: “Administrative ex-
10 penses” (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation upon the
11 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
12 administrative expenses) ;

13 Production Credit Corporations: “Administrative expenses”
14 (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation upon the amount
15 of the corporate funds which may be used for adminis-
16 trative expenses) ;

17 The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
18 transfer from appropriations available to the Department
19 of Agriculture not to exceed the following specified amounts
20 to the appropriations indicated:

21 Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”,
22 \$210,000 ;

23 Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”,
24 \$265,000 ;

25 Office of Information: “Salaries and expenses”, \$70,000 ;

1 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and
2 expenses", \$66,000;

3 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

4 "Economic investigations", \$250,000;

5 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$240,000;

6 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
7 expenses", \$78,000;

8 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
9 extension work", \$46,000;

10 Agricultural Research Administration:

11 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$43,000;

13 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
14 \$110,000;

15 Office of Experiment Stations:

16 "Administration of grants and coordination of
17 research with States", \$21,000;

18 "Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico",
19 \$7,000;

20 Bureau of Animal Industry:

21 "Animal Husbandry", \$86,500;

22 "Diseases of animals", \$64,500;

23 "Fur-resources investigations", \$14,000;

24 "Inspection and quarantine", \$134,000;

25 "Meat inspection", \$1,240,000;

1 “Virus Serum Toxin Act”, \$40,000;

2 Bureau of Dairy Industry: “Salaries and expenses”,
3 \$102,800;

4 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engi-
5 neering:

6 “Field Crops”, \$235,000;

7 “Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”, \$175,000;

8 “Forest diseases”, \$36,100;

9 “Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation”, \$145,000;

10 “Agricultural engineering”, \$53,000;

11 “National Arboretum”, \$9,900;

12 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

13 “Insect investigations”, \$273,000;

14 “Insect and plant disease control”, \$285,000;

15 “Foreign plant quarantines”, \$190,000;

16 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

17 “Agricultural chemical investigations”, \$50,000;

18 “Naval-stores investigations”, \$16,000;

19 “Regional research laboratories”, \$470,000;

20 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$90,000;

22 Forest Service:

23 Salaries and expenses:

24 “General administrative expenses”, \$72,000;

- 1 “National forest protection and management”,
- 2 \$2,300,000;
- 3 “Forest and range management investigations”,
- 4 \$250,000;
- 5 “Forest products”, \$160,000; .
- 6 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation”, \$38,000;
- 7 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating expenses”,
- 8 \$450,000;
- 9 Soil Conservation Service:
- 10 “Soil conservation research”, \$145,000;
- 11 “Soil conservation operations”, \$4,000,000;
- 12 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal lands”,
- 13 \$106,000;
- 14 Marketing services:
- 15 “Market news service”, \$130,000;
- 16 “Market inspection of farm products”, \$60,000;
- 17 “Marketing farm products”, \$260,000;
- 18 “Tobacco Acts”, \$125,000;
- 19 “Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
- 20 and Standard Container Acts”, \$25,000;
- 21 “Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures
- 22 Acts”, \$125,000;
- 23 “United States Grain Standards Act”, \$115,000;
- 24 “United States Warehouse Act”, \$56,000;

- 1 “Federal Seed Act”, \$15,500;
- 2 “Packers and Stockyards Acts”, \$55,200;
- 3 “Naval Stores Act”, \$4,300;
- 4 “Insecticide Act”, \$31,000;
- 5 “Commodity Exchange Act”, \$26,000;
- 6 “Freight rates for farm products”, \$15,000;
- 7 “Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation”, \$2,500,000;
- 8 Farm tenancy: “Salaries and expenses”, \$325,000;
- 9 Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and ex-
- 10 penses”, \$550,000;
- 11 Farm Credit Administration: “Salaries and expenses”.
- 12 \$40,000;

13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- 14 Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$122,-
- 15 300, to be derived by transfer from “Technical and
- 16 scientific services”;
- 17 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:
- 18 “General administration, Office of the Adminis-
- 19 trator”, \$477,700;
- 20 “Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facili-
- 21 ties”, \$2,061,700 and, in addition, \$1,600,000
- 22 to be derived by transfer from “Maintenance
- 23 and operation of air-navigation facilities (Execu-
- 24 tive Order 9709)”;
- 25 “Technical development”, \$48,000;

1 “Enforcement of safety regulations”, \$486,000;

2 “Airport Advisory Service”, \$25,400;

3 “Maintenance and operation of aircraft”, \$72,100;

4 “Maintenance and operation, Washington National
5 Airport”, \$79,500;

6 “Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses”, \$158,-
7 600;

8 Coast and Geodetic Survey:

9 “Salaries and expenses, departmental”, \$287,100;

10 “Salaries and expenses, field”, \$223,600;

11 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

12 “Departmental salaries and expenses”, \$506,000,
13 to be derived by transfer from “Field office
14 service”;

15 Patent Office: “Salaries”, \$165,000 and, in addition,
16 \$467,000 to be derived by transfer from appropria-
17 tions as follows: “Photolithographing”, \$200,000;
18 “Printing and binding”, \$252,000; and “Miscel-
19 laneous expenses”, \$15,000;

20 National Bureau of Standards:

21 “Operation and administration”, \$68,000;

22 “Testing, inspection, and information service”,
23 \$186,000;

24 “Research and development”, \$121,000 and, in
25 addition, \$100,000 to be derived from funds

1 transferred to the National Bureau of Standards
 2 from the appropriation "Technical and scientific
 3 services";

4 "Standards for commerce", \$31,000;

5 Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$962,000
 6 and, in addition, \$750,000 to be derived by transfer
 7 from "Maintenance and operation of meteorological
 8 facilities (Executive Order 9709)";

9 Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative ex-
 10 penses" (increase of \$16,000 in the limitation upon
 11 the amount of the corporate funds which may be
 12 used for administrative expenses) .

13 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

14 The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized to transfer
 15 from appropriations available to the Department of Labor
 16 not to exceed the following specified amounts to the
 17 appropriations indicated:

18 Office of the Secretary:

19 "Salaries", \$114,000;

20 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions,
 21 Fair Labor Standards Act", \$1,000;

22 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
 23 Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Stand-
 24 ards", \$25,000;

25 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor standards,

1 Division of Labor Standards", \$2,000;

2 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor",

3 \$126,000;

4 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-

5 ards", \$14,000;

6 "Commissioners of Conciliation", \$282,000;

7 Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

8 "Salaries", \$25,000;

9 "Apprentice Training Service", \$218,000;

10 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",

11 \$637,000;

12 United States Employment Service: "General adminis-

13 tration", \$217,000;

14 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,000;

15 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries", \$577,000;

16 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

17 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries", \$55,000;

18 Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$23,800;

19 Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries", \$11,900;

20 Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries", \$22,000;

21 Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$20,200;

22 Division of Personnel: "Salaries", \$28,100;

23 Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$53,950;

24 Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating

25 force", \$85,900;

1 Fiscal Service:

2 Bureau of Accounts:

3 “Salaries and expenses”, \$120,300;

4 “Division of Disbursement, salaries and ex-
5 penses”, \$762,900;

6 “Salaries and expenses, foreign economic func-
7 tions”, \$42,550;

8 Bureau of the Public Debt: “Administering the
9 public debt”, \$1,894,000;

10 Office of the Treasurer of the United States:

11 “Salaries and expenses”, \$603,000;

12 “Salaries (reimbursable)”, \$15,000;

13 Bureau of Customs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,797,-
14 000;

15 Bureau of Internal Revenue: “Salaries and expenses”,
16 \$19,717,400;

17 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$140,000;

18 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: “Salaries and ex-
19 penses”, \$939,400;

20 Secret Service Division:

21 “Salaries”, \$12,750;

22 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes”,
23 \$192,950;

24 “White House Police”, \$45,500;

1 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
2 ings”, \$47,200;

3 “Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit
4 payments to White House Police and Secret
5 Service forces”, \$7,350;

6 Bureau of the Mint:

7 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director”,
8 \$18,250;

9 “Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices”,
10 \$160,300;

11 Procurement Division: “Salaries and expenses”,
12 \$152,700;

13 Coast Guard:

14 “Office of Commandant”, \$237,600;

15 “Civilian employees, Coast Guard”, \$326,400;

16 “Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast
17 Guard”, \$54,000;

18 “Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection,
19 Coast Guard”, \$179,000;

20 The restrictions contained within appropriations or
21 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the
22 fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be ex-
23 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving
24 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred

1 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived
2 with respect to the foregoing items, under the heading
3 "Increased pay costs", to the extent necessary to meet
4 increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6,
5 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386) ;
6 May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July 5, 1946 (Public
7 Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and
8 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other
9 legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year
10 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of
11 the Government.

12 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 13 CLAIMS

14 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

15 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
16 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
17 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
18 pendent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An
19 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
20 against the Government of the United States in the sum not
21 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
22 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
23 Document Numbered 124, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

24 Federal Works Agency, \$216.70;

25 Department of the Interior, \$30,530.53;

Department of State, \$2,783.31;

Treasury Department, \$510.35;

In all, \$34,040.89; together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the claims.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

(b) For the payment of final judgments, which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in

1 House Document Numbered 127, under the following
2 agencies:

3 Navy Department, \$40,053.59;

4 Treasury Department, \$3,373.77;

5 War Department, \$11,210.88;

6 In all, \$54,638.24; together with an indefinite appro-
7 priation to pay interest as and where specified in the judg-
8 ments or as provided by law.

9 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered 23,432-G
10 and Civil 668, 291, and 1243 rendered by United States
11 district courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in
12 House Document Numbered 129, under the following
13 agencies:

14 Department of Agriculture, \$503.30;

15 Department of the Interior, \$15,010;

16 War Department, \$8,830.29;

17 In all, \$24,343.59; together with an indefinite appro-
18 priation to pay interest as and where specified in the judg-
19 ments or as provided by law.

20 (d) For the payment of final judgments rendered
21 against the Government of the United States by United
22 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of June
23 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46
24 U. S. C. 1242), and which were certified to the Eightieth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 130, under the
2 United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Ad-
3 ministration, \$9,615.60; together with an indefinite appro-
4 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
5 provided by law:

6 (c) For the payment of final judgments rendered
7 against the Government of the United States by United
8 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of
9 March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of
10 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were cer-
11 tified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Num-
12 bered 132, under the following agencies:

13 United States Maritime Commission, \$2,250;

14 Department of the Interior, \$948.77;

15 Navy Department, \$3,627.78;

16 War Department, \$4,659.77;

17 In all, \$11,486.32; together with an indefinite appro-
18 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
19 provided by law.

20 (f) None of the judgments contained under this caption
21 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
22 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
23 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

24 (g) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-

1 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
2 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
3 Act.

4 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

5 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
6 the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress
7 in House Document Numbered 131, under the following
8 agencies, namely:

- 9 United States Maritime Commission, \$50,000;
10 Federal Security Agency, \$12,915.66;
11 Federal Works Agency: "Public Buildings Adminis-
12 tration", \$34,029.23;
13 Department of Agriculture, \$284.17;
14 Department of Commerce, \$1,127.20;
15 Department of the Interior, \$164,500.45 (to pay the
16 judgments numbered 44659, 44867, 45093, and
17 45910 as set forth in said House Document 131);
18 Department of Justice, \$1,563,522.87;
19 Navy Department, \$201,501.58;
20 Treasury Department, \$8,294.62;
21 War Department, \$66,462.39;
22 In all, \$2,102,638.17; together with such amount as
23 may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in
24 the judgments.
25 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption

1 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
2 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
3 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

4 AUDITED CLAIMS

5 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due
6 by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the
7 balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
8 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
9 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
10 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
11 year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
12 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
13 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set
14 forth in House Document Numbered 120, Eightieth
15 Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$15,-
16 844,111.24, together with such additional sum due to in-
17 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
18 claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in
19 certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office,
20 to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$668.66,
21 payable from District of Columbia revenues and \$40,000.33,
22 payable from postal revenues; in all, \$15,884,780.23.

23 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
24 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
25 Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain

1 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
2 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands”, ap-
3 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
4 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
5 the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July
6 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in
7 House Document Numbered 125, \$135,529.60.

8 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
9 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
10 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
11 service of the United States mustered into service for the
12 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
13 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
14 peace, April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public
15 Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
16 have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section
17 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the
18 War Department in House Document Numbered 125,
19 \$651.92.

20 **TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS**

21 Amounts made available to the Navy Department from
22 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
23 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
24 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately
25 upon the approval of this Act:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Naval Personnel:

“Naval Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, 1947”,

\$210,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

“Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,

1947”, \$2,147,500;

“Transportation of things, 1947”, \$4,258,300;

“Naval procurement fund”, \$4,817,350.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person

1 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
2 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
3 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
4 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
5 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
6 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
7 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
8 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
10 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
11 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
12 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
13 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
14 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
15 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
16 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the First Defi-
18 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

[Report No. 200]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

MARCH 28, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 1, 1947
For actions of March 31, 1947
80th-1st, No. 60

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....3,33	Housing.....29	Research.....6,16
Commodity Credit Corp.... 8	Insect control..... 3	Rubber.....34
Crop insurance.....3,15	Lands, reclamation.....22	School-lunch program....23
Daylight saving time..... 4	Livestock and meat..... 7	Selective service.....35
Education.....12,27,28	Monopolies..... 9	Sugar.....1,24
Electrification,rural.... 3	Personnel.....6,19	Textiles.....17
Expenditures.....13	Postal service.....18	Trade, foreign.....25,30
Fertilizers.....26	Potatoes.....14	Transportation.....36
Food production.....25	Poultry..... 5	Un-American activities..31
Foreign affairs.....10,28,32	Remount service.....16	War powers.....1,2
Forests and forestry.....21	Reports.....11	Wildlife.....20,21

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on, and President approved, measure to continue sugar controls and transfer them to USDA. Both Houses agreed to conference report on, and President approved, bill to continue certain war powers other than on sugar and rubber. House debated deficiency appropriation bill. Reps. Taber and Rich criticized crop-insurance program. Both Houses received USDA proposal to extend poultry-improvement program. Rep. Rich introduced bill to prohibit crop insurance. Rep. Case (S.Dak.) introduced bill transferring Remount Service from War to USDA. Rep. Shafer submitted resolution for potato-surplus investigation.

HOUSE

1. SUGAR CONTROLS. Both houses agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 146, to continue authority for sugar controls until Oct. 31, 1947, and transfer the function to this Department (pp. 2980-5, 2952-3). The President signed this measure.
2. WAR POWERS. Both houses agreed to the conference report on S. 931, to continue certain powers under the Second War Powers Act except those regarding sugar and rubber, which are covered by other legislation (pp. 2993-3003, 3018-9, 2946-8). The President approved this bill.
3. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 2849 (for provisions see Digest 59)(pp. 2990-2, 3003-15). Reps. Taber, N. Y., and Rich, Pa., criticized the crop-insurance program (pp. 2991, 3012-5). Rep. Plunley, Vt., commended and inserted a rural-electrification study by the Vermont Public Service Commission (pp. 3006-8). Rep. Goff, Idaho, commended the item for Tussock moth control (pp. 3011-2). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., spoke in favor of economy and objected to "violations" of the anti-deficiency law (pp. 3008-9). Rep. Cannon, Mo., spoke in favor of economy but said "there are conditions when decreased spending may ultimately involve additional expenditures" (p. 3003). It is expected that debate on this bill will continue today (p. D79).
4. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. The D. C. Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2568, authorizing the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in D. C. during 1947 (H. Rept. 207)(p. 3019).
5. POULTRY. Both houses received from this Department proposed legislation to

amend the Organic Act of 1944 to authorize the Department to cooperate with D. C., Territories, and possessions (as well as with the States) in the administration of regulations for improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. To House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (pp. 3019, 2933.)

6. PERSONNEL; RESEARCH. Received from the Navy Department proposed legislation to authorize department heads to grant employees leaves of absence for research and study. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3019.)
7. CATTLE PRODUCTION. Rep. Miller, Nebr., commended the cattle-production record of various Nebr. counties (p. 2987).
8. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. In addition to the provision mentioned in Digest 59, item 3, H. Doc. 186 includes a recommendation by the President for a decrease of \$188,548,730.36 in the amount by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discharge the indebtedness of CCC (this recommendation is in view of the appraisal report).

SENATE

9. MONOPOLIES. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., inserted articles by Thomas L. Stokes and Richard L. Strout on the building up of monopolies through the acquisition of assets rather than stocks (pp. 2936-7).
10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, discussed the proposed aid to Greece and Turkey, urging caution and a complete investigation of the facts before the step is taken (pp. 2956-64).
Sens. Lodge (Mass.) and Vandenberg (Mich.) presented and discussed amendments they intend to propose to the bill providing for relief to Greece and Turkey (pp. 2938-9).
11. R.F.C. REPORT. Received the RFC report for Nov., 1946 (p. 2933).
12. EDUCATION. Sen. George, Ga., inserted a Ga. Legislature resolution favoring appropriations to aid the States in vocational education (p. 2934).
13. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Ken, Mo., inserted M.E. Ford's letter urging that "all Government subsidies, bonuses, and grants-in-aid...be discontinued" (p. 2935).

BILLS INTRODUCED

4. POTATO SURPLUS. H.Res. 166, by Rep. Shafer, Mich., authorizing and directing the Committee on Agriculture to undertake an investigation with respect to the potato surplus. To Rules Committee. (p. 3020.)
5. CROP INSURANCE. H.R. 2864, by Rep. Rich, Pa., to provide that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall not enter into insurance contracts to insure producers of agricultural commodities against any loss in yields. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3019.)
6. REMOUNT SERVICE. H.R. 2868, by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 3019.)
7. TEXTILES. H.R. 2860, by Rep. Hartley, N.J., to provide protection for designs for textile fabrics. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3019.)

WHY IS THE NAVY WITHHOLDING INFORMATION FROM CONGRESS?

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, in my capacity as a member of the Public Lands Committee and at the request of the chairman of that committee, I recently inspected two of the non-self-governing possession of the United States in the company of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Krug, and two of my colleagues the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] and the gentleman from Hawaii, Delegate FARRINGTON.

On that trip, I learned many things about the hundreds of square miles of public lands of the United States in the far Pacific, about their local inhabitants, and about their government.

The Secretary of the Navy pursuant to Executive orders of the President is charged with the responsibility of administering the civil affairs of the people of Guam and Samoa. In his capacity as governor of an island population of American nationals it is his responsibility to keep the President and Congress informed of the wishes of the people he governs and to protect to the fullest the civil liberties and basic freedoms of these non-self-governing peoples. Among the rights of all Americans is the right to petition the Congress of the United States.

In Guam, which is ruled by a United States naval governor under the supervision of, and directly responsible to, the Secretary of the Navy, James F. Forrestal, I was told by certain of the people of the island—not by the naval governor—that they had petitioned the Congress of the United States for full citizenship and the enactment of an organic act for the government of their island.

Gentlemen, I have in my possession a copy of that petition, Joint Resolution 1, of the Eighth Guam Congress, which was unanimously adopted by that body of elected representatives of the people of Guam on January 4, 1947, and forwarded to the United States naval governor of Guam for forwarding, through channels of naval authority, to the Eightieth Congress of the United States. That petition has not to my knowledge been presented to this Congress to this date. Knowledge of that petition has been deliberately withheld from the Congress by the Navy Department—James F. Forrestal, presiding.

In American Samoa, the United States naval governor, who is also under the supervision of and directly responsible to Mr. Forrestal, told our party that the local inhabitants of American Samoa had not requested a change in their form of government. Gentlemen, at this moment, I have in my possession a true copy of an enactment of the 1945 General Fono of all the leading chiefs of American Samoa in which they proposed to the Congress of the United States a form of organic act for government of American Samoa.

Gentlemen, that request—that petition—from the duly elected chiefs of 16,000 loyal Americans has not to my knowledge been presented to this Congress to this date. Nor has the Congress

been informed by Mr. Forrestal of the wishes of the people for local self-government. Knowledge of that request has also been deliberately withheld from the Congress of the United States by the Navy Department, James F. Forrestal, presiding.

Why have not these petitions been transmitted to Congress? They have been presented to the naval governors who are directly responsible to Mr. Forrestal and yet have never been transmitted to the Congress.

Mr. Forrestal, pursuant to Executive orders of the President, is responsible for the 40,000 civilians, including many resident Americans on Guam and Samoa.

The civil liberties and basic freedoms of these Americans should be as important to the administration as is the democracy of the Greeks and the Turks. I concur in the belief that the Reds must be eliminated from our Government but while the present administration is hunting Reds in its efforts to preserve democracy, it is stifling democracy in our own non-self-governing Territories by deliberately denying these people access to the Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio (at the request of Mr. JONES of Ohio) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Deputy Administrator C. H. Nance, of the Veterans' Administration, Bedford Hospital, Addition for Women Patients at Bedford, Mass., and a statement by Dr. Burrier, administrator of the hospital.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make on the First Deficiency Appropriations bill in committee and to include certain statutory provisions and tables and excerpts from committee hearings.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in each a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Oregon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE HAND OF ESAU AND THE VOICE OF JOHNSTON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, several days ago Mr. Eric Johnston, a representative of the motion-picture industry, came before the Committee on Un-American Activities and read a lengthy statement, which has been referred to as "The Hand of Esau and the Voice of Johnston."

If Mr. Johnston does not know of the Communist infiltration into Hollywood,

he should study the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities as well as the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We have definite information that for years the script writers and movie actors in Hollywood contributed as much as \$3,000 a week to the Communist Party—a subversive organization which is dedicated to the overthrow of this Government.

Large numbers of moving pictures that come out of Hollywood carry the Communist line.

We are called upon to challenge the spread of communism throughout the world because of its threat to the civilization of mankind. Yet we have them in Hollywood spreading their poisonous propaganda through the moving pictures. We have them on the radio sending their poisonous propaganda into every home. We have them in our educational institutions putting in extra time poisoning the minds of the youth of the land who are being educated at public expense.

If we are going to challenge the spread of communism throughout the world, let us begin at home and put a stop to the use of our public institutions and our public methods of communication by this dangerous element—these enemies within our gates.

As I told Mr. Johnston, unless the people in control of the moving-picture industry are willing to clean house and fumigate, then Congress will have to do it for them.

We are not going to permit American civilization to be destroyed in this way.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances; in one to include an editorial from today's Washington Times-Herald on the housing situation; in the second instance to include an editorial from the New York Times of today on Edgar L. Warren and the Conciliation Service, as well as a newspaper article from the Washington Evening Star; in the third instance to include a newspaper article by Sidney Fields, from the Daily Mirror, and an editorial from the Washington Evening Star of March 26; and in the fourth instance to include a newspaper article in today's Washington Daily News by Thomas L. Stokes.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement issued jointly by the governors of six New England States in support of the Truman policy.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the central Illinois mine disaster and include three editorials.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and in each case to include a newspaper article.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Rochester Diocesan Holy Name Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Lowell Sun.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a correction in an extension of remarks in the Appendix of March 28, changing the name from "Francis Blanchfield" to "Florence A. Blanchfield."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On roll call No. 28 on Thursday last I am recorded as not having answered. I was present and answered to the call of my name.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, April 10, after the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore granted, I may address the House for 15 minutes in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joseph Pulitzer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, after any other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BENDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2840) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate shall continue for 3 hours, the time to be controlled by and equally divided between the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does that mean the entire day will be devoted to general debate on this bill?

Mr. TABER. I would hardly expect the entire day would be devoted to that, because, as I understand, there is a conference report expected from the Senate on the War Powers Act, and I understand it will be the purpose of the leadership to have that disposed of. Perhaps we may even rise during the progress of the debate in order to do that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement about the conference report. It is absolutely necessary that this conference report be agreed to before midnight. Therefore, the Chair would like the Committee to rise when that conference report comes from the Senate so that it may be acted upon immediately instead of waiting until late in the evening.

Mr. CANNON. Then it is possible that general debate may extend into tomorrow?

Mr. TABER. It might a little, but I think that I should say for the benefit of the membership that it will not be my purpose to try to read the bill tonight.

Mr. CANNON. The bill, then, positively will not be read today?

Mr. TABER. That will be my understanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 2849, first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947, with Mr. DONDERO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we have here a deficiency bill involving \$2,471,000,000. The estimates have been reduced below the budget by \$628,000,000. I am going to spend a little time at this point in describing what items are in this bill and discussing in a general way without too much detail what is included in the bill. I shall not cover the minor items, simply the major ones. The report goes into the full question in detail.

A good many of the items covered by this bill are for pay increases that have been allowed, and other items are for things that have come up as a result of contingencies that could not be foreseen. Some of them are for such things as new activities that have been created.

There is here a grant to States of \$135,000,000 for old-age assistance; \$9,064,000 for grants to states to administer the Unemployment Insurance Com-

pensation Act; \$2,780,000 for the Public Buildings Administration.

The bill contains provision to meet some damage claims.

There is included \$1,881,000 for the new obligations of the Railroad Retirement Act resulting from the situation that was presented by the Crosser bill last summer.

There is \$1,451,000,000 to take care of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TABER. Yes; but I am not going into any detail on this item until I get a little further along. I am simply going down through the items hurriedly to give an over-all picture.

There are a number of items for the District of Columbia totaling \$4,035,000. The chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, by the way, persuaded us to add \$665 on one item above the budget.

There is a small item for the government of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands. There is over-all \$20,000,000 for the Post Office Department, \$20,000,000, which was covered by a budget estimate for crop insurance, \$465,000,000 for pay of the Army, and \$300,000,000 for relief in occupied areas which goes to the Army. There is also an item of about \$278,000,000 for pay of the Navy. That is represented by transfers.

The Veterans' Administration item represents a cut of \$200,000,000 on account of Army pensions. Taking the figures that General Bradley presented to us and upon his own testimony and concessions, we were able to cut that figure \$200,000,000. The estimate had been made up some time before, and I do not believe they had taken into consideration certain facts which had arisen in the trend of those items. There is a very liberal figure in there, and that is conceded.

There is a cut of a million dollars for printing and binding, but that is small and is based entirely on what seemed to be their needs. There is no cut in the hospital service or the administrative service, although General Bradley has recognized that the number of employees has gone up too fast and he has told us he intends to reduce the number of civilian employees outside of the hospital picture by about 5,000 by the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. What accounts for most of the reduction in that appropriation?

Mr. TABER. They are all based on ordinary mathematics, taking the public expenditures for the months to come and multiplying them by the number of months yet to go in the appropriation.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I was not concerned so much with the method employed in making the reduction but as to what services the reductions were taken from?

Mr. TABER. Well, the estimates that we found with more money than they actually need.

The first one was the item for pensions, and we found that they are agreeing to General Bradley's own statement, allowing a very considerable margin to go by. They had \$200,000,000 more in the estimate than they could possibly use in the balance of the fiscal year.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Does this figure represent the figure submitted by General Bradley, or did he concur in this reduction?

Mr. TABER. After he had been examined for awhile and we analyzed the figures, he admitted that we could make this cut.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. And can this cut be made and keep up the vital services of the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. TABER. This cut relates only to one item in the service. The item for administration of hospitals and the item for the Veterans' Administration itself was not cut, although frankly I felt that on the basis of the expenditures that had been made and that were in sight, there probably was \$25,000,000 margin in the picture.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Do I understand correctly that the total reduction in the appropriations under the deficiency bill is \$628,139,491?

Mr. TABER. I think that is correct.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Out of that amount the total reduction in the Veterans' Administration is \$551,020,000?

Mr. TABER. That is right, but the reduction in the Veterans' Administration was based on what the needs of the Administration would be without attempting in any way to curtail the emoluments or the pensions or the educational facilities or the unemployment insurance that the veterans are entitled to.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. In other words, they are on estimates committed on pensions and readjustment benefits. Possibly later on they will have to be made up anyway, will they not?

Mr. TABER. If there is a shortage they will have to be made up, but I would not think there would be a shortage, because we have been very liberal in our figures.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. But we are committed under the law to meet these benefits.

Mr. TABER. Oh, that would be an obligation of the Government and we would have to pay them, but it would not behoove us to appropriate more funds than the progress of operations under the Veterans' Administration indicated would be required. It is all right to allow a reasonable margin, but it would not be proper for us to provide a large amount in addition to what the requirements would probably be, and that is the type of consideration that this appropriation bill has had.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Did I understand the gentleman to say that we have a \$25,000,000 margin?

Mr. TABER. In my own opinion they have a \$25,000,000 margin over what we can figure their possible requirements. In the first item, that is, the item for salaries and expenses and the pension item, I figure they have just about a \$20,000,000 margin which I would regard as sufficient, because that is quite a stabilized item which can be figured much more closely than this rehabilitation picture that follows a little later on. I have forgotten whether it is the next item or not.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is as to those pensions that have already been established, is it not?

Mr. TABER. No; it is for the pensions that have already been established and which may be established and allowed in the period between now and the 30th of June. You see, we are not attempting in this bill to go beyond the 30th of June in our operations, because the regular bill for the Veterans' Administration will come in, maybe the 1st of May or about that time and will be taken up at that time, to provide funds for the next fiscal year.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. I started to say something about the crop-insurance item of \$20,000,000. The budget estimate came up for that, and it has been included. The reason it was included is this: Claims have been allowed which they had no funds to meet of over \$20,000,000. There is no question but that there is an obligation on the part of the Government to meet that \$20,000,000 of claims. It was generally felt that as long as we had to take it and the Government owed the money we might just as well do it now. In my opinion, the whole operation has been very unfortunate. It shows a terrific loss from the beginning. I do not believe that if it were loaded with premiums sufficient to make it balance, anybody would take the insurance. I think it has been one of those things which the Government could get rid of.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I am glad the gentleman brought up the question of crop insurance. I have tried to make a study of it since 2 years ago, when we were asked for \$40,000,000 additional capital. This will make \$90,000,000 of capital all told paid in for this crop insurance, besides the \$37,000,000 of expense money they have had, besides making \$8,000,000 on wheat, and besides all the premiums that were paid in. They have lost practically everything. That does not finish up the job of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. I think it is one of the worst-managed pieces of business the Government ever got into. It never will be anything but a continuous loss if we keep it up.

Mr. TABER. I am very much inclined to believe the gentleman is correct.

Mr. PEDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. PEDEN. Is it the gentleman's statement that he is against crop insurance as a policy?

Mr. TABER. I am. I do not think it can be done successfully, and I think that has been pretty well demonstrated.

Mr. PEDEN. If we could say that crop insurance has been poorly managed, which perhaps in some instances has made it operate at a loss, would the gentleman still say that if management could be had that would provide it in an equitable and just manner, as a principle crop insurance is a good thing?

Mr. TABER. I doubt if it is a practical thing. My own judgment after quite careful study is that it is not a practical proposition nor one that can ever work out.

We have had certain items up with reference to the Army and Navy pay. Those items have been computed by members of the committee, some on one side of the aisle and some on the other, and are reductions that have been made. These items have been based on what the thing figured out to on the basis of the number of men they have had and the number they expect to have the rest of this fiscal year.

We are carrying here an item of \$300,000,000 for relief in occupied areas for the Army. This means in Germany, Japan, Korea, and Austria. There we have this situation. There is a saving in sight in the Korean and Japanese end of the picture of approximately \$56,000,000, and if we are going to get Germany in a position where she can very largely take care of her own food problem, another \$28,000,000. For that reason, we felt it was wise to carry the whole \$300,000,000 estimate so that there might be enough in the pipe lines to take care of our picture down through the first of October and through the crop year. Later on, as the regular committee gets to meet that problem, they will be able to take these figures into consideration. There are many distressing problems over there. Some of them are natural and some artificial. For instance, under the restrictions of the Potsdam Agreement it is impossible for the Germans to catch more than 100,000 tons of fish whereas their prewar catch was 700,000 tons. We are making up the deficiency. I do not know whether that is the right thing to do or not, but it does not seem so to me.

Those restrictions should be loosened up so that Germany can catch the fish that she needs and not be dependent entirely on charity.

There were many distressing things that came to our attention during the hearings upon that particular subject.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If the powers that be in these foreign countries that we are looking after and for which we are supposed to be the guardian angels would permit them to do their own work so that they could earn some of their own living and would not have to expect the United States to buy the things that are necessary for them to sustain life, how much lighter would be the burden on our taxpayers. I think the gentleman from New York is absolutely right. Those in authority should permit them to earn their own living rather than expect us to support them and keep them.

Mr. TABER. At the present time, according to the testimony we had, UNRRA was getting ready to send \$50,000,000 of stuff to Yugoslavia, \$50,000,000 to Poland, \$22,000,000 to the Ukraine, \$11,000,000 to White Russia, and \$20,000,000 to Russian occupied zones in Austria. I suppose the UNRRA is an international organization, but most of the food and most of the money comes from us. Export licenses are required for every single item that is put out.

Frankly, it has seemed to me that before we grant export licenses for that sort of thing we should say to Mr. Stalin and say it plainly that we expect free elections to be held in Poland and that we expect free elections to be held in Yugoslavia; we expect Russia to abide by the agreements that she made to avoid propaganda here in the United States; that we expect her to quit inciting border hostilities along the northern part of Greece before we contribute any more of our food or our supplies to the Russian-controlled territories. I do not make this as a criticism of the State Department but as a suggestion of a way that would seem to me to lead toward the peace of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would the gentleman rather answer the questions that I have regarding the so-called cuts in the Veterans' Administration or have the gentleman from Massachusetts answer them?

Mr. TABER. It does not make any difference. The gentleman from Massachusetts will be here in a few minutes and I know he will be glad to answer them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman prefer that he answer them?

Mr. TABER. It does not make any difference.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand there was a reduction of \$1,000,000 for printing and binding. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That probably could be justified, could it?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I think so, according to the past expenditure, so far.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This is only a deficiency bill, anyway.

Mr. TABER. That is all, to carry them through to the end of the year.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Apparently there was a cut of \$200,000,000 in pensions. Of course, even if you cut pensions today, those payments are authorized by law and you would have to put it in the 1948 appropriation bill if you took it out of the deficiency bill. Am I correct in that?

Mr. TABER. Oh, we would have to pay it if there was a deficiency, but there will be no deficiency, and General Bradley himself admitted that in the hearings.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. On the readjustment benefits, I understand there is a cut of \$350,000,000. That is also true of that item, is it not? That is authorized by law and the Congress, of course, would have to pay those benefits.

Mr. TABER. The Congress would have to pay them, but on the other hand we figured to allow them a \$170,000,000 margin in that connection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. On the Federal Court claims, my understanding is a \$20,000 cut is provided for in some other way. Is that true?

Mr. TABER. All those tort claims in all departments, we have decided should be treated alike and that they should be paid out of existing funds, rather than to set up a fund in advance for the departments to handle. They have not got to the point where they have any. They do not know what it will be or anything about it. That is an item that is a matter of management all the way through the whole Government, rather than the policy as to the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. So that is really not a cut?

Mr. TABER. It is wiped out because we felt that handing them a bloc of money for something they did not know anything about and had no past experience with, was not good business, and we felt that way with every department.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I come to another matter that does trouble me very much. Apparently you call for the release of a hundred people in the Public Relations Division.

Mr. TABER. Yes. That is probably one of the things that is making more trouble for the Veterans' Administration than anything else. They have built up their force from 8 to 284. We felt that that Propaganda Division should be reduced; that that was one case where a very major mistake had been made.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is my understanding that if the money is not available for these people they will be dismissed without any way of getting their terminal leave or other money that is due them?

Mr. TABER. I do not understand that at all, and I do not think anyone else believes that would result.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Did the gentleman have hearings on the work of the Public Relations Division of the Bureau?

Mr. TABER. Yes; we did.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Does the gentleman think there might be any danger in the reduction of these estimates for benefits and pensions of veterans that might influence the Veterans' Administration to be tighter in their rulings or freeze up in their consideration of the continuation of benefits?

Mr. TABER. Not in the slightest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are two or three other items I would like to cover very briefly. If you will turn in the report to "Judgments and authorized claims," there are three that involves \$2,158.01 for three people named Watson, Lovett, and Dodd. These people were on the pay roll of the United States Government, two of them in the Federal Communications Commission and one of them in the Virgin Islands. It appeared from testimony that was presented to committees at the time, after very careful hearings, that these people did not owe their first loyalty to the United States. The Congress, by an overwhelming vote, refused to provide any funds for the payment of their salaries.

To my mind, these judgments have such an odor that I could not possibly conscientiously bring in here a bill to appropriate funds to pay them. They have been left out.

I think that is all I have to say at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2849), first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement of a former colleague of ours from New York, Mr. Fish.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 931) entitled "An act to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act."

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. DONNELL and Mr. MAGNUSON as additional conferees on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 146) entitled "Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar and for other purposes."

of tin and other strategic materials, and I commend the Committee on the Judiciary, and especially the chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], for their good work on this legislation to end the war powers at an early date.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire may extend their remarks in the RECORD just before the vote was taken on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2849), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2849, with Mr. DONDERO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I heartily approve the economies effected by this bill. They are in keeping with and in continuation of, the program of economy which we followed in the last Congress in which we reduced practically every estimate submitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Of course, when the war ended many governmental agencies had to be discontinued. They could not be dispensed with the day hostilities ceased. We had been 5 years developing them. They comprised widely distributed organizations, controlled billions of dollars worth of assets, employed hundreds of thousands and could not be concluded overnight. They had to be liquidated, and sometimes the cost of liquidation, for the time being, was more expensive than their continuation and maintenance would have been.

But just as rapidly as we reached the point where they could be eliminated, we curtailed their activities, reduced their appropriations, and prepared as expeditiously as possible for final and complete liquidation.

Most of such agencies have now reached that stage, and the program of retrenchment and liquidation which we are following here is precisely the program initiated in the last Congress.

But it does not follow, necessarily, that a cut in appropriations, a reduction in estimates, is either a saving or an economy. In fact, there are conditions when decreased spending may ultimately involve additional expenditures.

Unfortunately, there are some instances of that character in this bill, instances in which apparent retrenchments eventually would result, not merely in failure to economize, but in some cases in an all-over increase in actual expenses of operation and liquidation.

While most of the estimates incorporated in this bill were largely matters of routine, merely deficiencies which must be taken care of at the end of the fiscal year, there were some interesting highlights both in the hearings and the bill itself.

Undoubtedly the most notable witness who appeared before the committee was President Hoover, who came before us on the item in which an appropriation of \$300,000,000 was recommended for government and relief in occupied areas. I do not think I have been more impressed with the demeanor of a witness and with the knowledge of detail and comprehension of the issues involved exhibited by President Hoover. He was wholly impartial. He confined himself entirely to the merits of the proposition before the committee, and made one of the most effective presentations I think I have ever heard. I was particularly impressed not only with his convincing and conclusive statement in support of the appropriation of \$300,000,000, and supplementary appropriations when they should become necessary, but also with his warm approval, and his unequivocal endorsement of the efficiency with which the funds for this purpose have been administered, and are now being administered, in the foreign countries which he visited.

There have been charges of waste, maladministration, and unwarranted diversion in the recent distribution of supplies and disbursements from this fund. President Hoover reiterated his approval of the handling of these supplies and funds and said that after a personal inspection he did not believe they could be better administered under the circumstances. I commend to all who may be interested in the efficient distribution of American supplies in these famine-stricken areas, the careful reading of ex-President Hoover's very illuminating testimony before the committee as reported in these hearings.

In that connection may I also express my appreciation of the endorsement by the chairman, the able and distinguished

gentleman from New York, of the wise and effective administration of our international affairs by the Department of State. As he well said, we must make it plain to Stalin, and I might add, to all other European and Asiatic heads of state, that we insist on free elections in Poland and elsewhere and that we will resist further encroachment on Greece and Turkey and that we demand that the agreements heretofore entered into by them be adhered to meticulously.

America is the traditional friend of Poland and the Polish people. More than any other one man, ex-President Wilson was the determining factor in the rehabilitation and reestablishment of Poland following the First World War. And every American President since, including President Truman has championed a free people under a free government in a free Poland. President Truman, this month, in one of the most momentous pronouncements ever made in American history promulgating the "Truman Doctrine," announced to Stalin and the world our determination to support threatened nations against encroachment or infiltration of communism, either abroad or in our own country. I am glad to join with the chairman in approval of that policy.

President Hoover warmly endorsed the provision of American funds to be used in providing food for European children. He spoke especially of the permanent handicap, both physical and mental, resulting from a subnormal diet in childhood. And the Committee on Appropriations unanimously approved his recommendation and his concern for European childhood by recommending in this bill the appropriation of every dollar requested for the purpose.

President Hoover's diagnosis of the deleterious effects of a defective diet in adolescent years is amply corroborated by the Army reports on the large percentage of American youth who were found to be disqualified for Army service by disabilities resulting from deficient diet in childhood. While we are providing for a normal and healthy generation of European people through adequate diet would it be amiss if we at the same time and in the same bill provided for normal and healthy American men and women in the next generation? While we are voting food for European children why cannot we vote food for American children?

It is difficult to believe that this committee and this House would vote for food for the children of other lands and neglect to vote food for our own children. But that is the proposition before us in this bill. Although schools in every State in the Nation are closing their school-lunch programs this month due to failure of the Congress to provide a deficiency appropriation to sustain the program, there is no provision in this bill for the continuation of school lunches. There is a provision here of \$300,000,000 for food for foreign children but none for American children. It is true that no estimate has been received for the item—due to the hostility against the program announced on this floor. But in view of the earnest representations made to us individually and

collectively from every part of the country of the importance of continuing this program, a program which we led the American people to believe we expected to continue, it is much to be regretted that this bill does not contain an appropriation of at least \$15,000,000 to take care of the deficit in the school-lunch program.

I am certain the Members of the House have been appalled by the numerous instances in which it has been testified children come to school without breakfast, even those children who come from wealthy homes where through caprice the child has not eaten breakfast. There is an unbroken record of testimony to the effect that in every school in which this program has been followed—and it is now being extended to practically every part of the country—there has been an immediate improvement in physical health and mental alertness. Hungry children are handicapped in scholarship as well as in normal physical development.

I trust the House will be willing to add a small sum for continuation of the school-lunch program for the remainder of the fiscal year. To fail to provide for it in this bill—late as it is in the school year—will to that extent estop us from consideration of such a provision in the annual supply bill coming up next month.

Another very interesting witness who appeared before us was General Bradley. General Bradley was one of our outstanding commanders in the war, a man with an unsurpassed military record. He contributed in his particular field, as largely perhaps as any other one man to the winning of the war. His administration of the Veterans' Administration has been remarkably efficient in spite of many obstacles.

Of course, it is inevitable that the executive head of this vast agency should find himself the object of criticism from many quarters. It would be impossible to administer it to the satisfaction of everybody. There is criticism by some part of the membership of the Congress that he has spent too much. There is criticism on the part of some of the beneficiaries, on the other hand, that he has not spent enough. But no man could have steered a course so successfully between charges of waste and charges of neglected need; between the requirements which were urged on the one side and economies which were demanded on the other, as has General Bradley. Of course, all of us know General Bradley succeeded to this position very reluctantly. He did not want it. It was forced upon him. He finally took it with the understanding that he would hold it only 2 years. I was distressed to hear him say that so arduous have been the duties of the position and so great has been the pressure for unwarranted concessions, and so unfair the criticism, that he desires to be released at the first opportunity.

In this connection, I was impressed with an article that I read this morning by Marquis Childs, a commentator in one of the local papers. It was written in amusing vein. He said the situation had reached the point where no Government

servant dared approach Congress these days except at the risk of his life, and that it was the prevailing custom to break a leg off the nearest committee table and beat the offender over the head on the apparent theory that all government is an iniquitous evil. Of course, that was a jocular fantasy, but it illustrates an idea which has gotten abroad through the country, an unfortunate idea unjustified by the situation, that we do not treat witnesses who come before us with courtesy. I am glad to deny that and say that all we seek of witnesses who come before us are facts. It is not a personal matter. All we want to know is what they can tell us on the merits of the proposition being considered by the committee. It is to be regretted that so unfortunate an impression has been disseminated—even in jest.

But we have been entirely too rigid in our efforts to achieve reasonable economy in the writing of the provisions in this bill providing for the Veterans' Administration. Speaking generally, we should realize at the beginning that the Veterans Administration is a rapidly growing and expanding activity. We were told when the Second World War obligations were first provided for that the activities of the Veterans' Administration would not reach their peak until about 1975 or 1980; that from this time on until that far distant peak of activity every year there would be more cases entitled to hospitalization and that every year there would be requirements for larger pensions, allocations, and benefits to which veterans and their dependents are entitled under the law. So we cannot always judge absolutely with arithmetical certainty just what the needs are. Under the circumstances, with so vital an issue involved, we should always see that no veteran suffers unnecessarily and that his convalescence is not retarded and that everything is done for him that his situation requires. That is one thing on which I think we are all agreed. That is the minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Insufficient provision has been made there to meet minimum requirements, in my opinion. There is the provision for school and training benefits, one of the most notable provisions of the GI bill. That is a responsibility which rests upon us with a seriousness that is equaled by few other responsibilities borne by the Congress and the Government. I do not think sufficient has been provided for it in this bill.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The training of veterans in agricultural lines has been very popular in the section of the State which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. CANNON. It is popular because it is justified both by the program and by its effect upon the country.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It is a wonderful program, and the veterans are eager and anxious to take advantage of it, but we

find that funds are being curtailed to the point where these programs cannot be carried on any longer. Are we going to say here, under the slogan of economy, that we are not going to give these boys, who want to learn agriculture, who want to take advantage of these programs, an opportunity to avail themselves of a law which this Congress has passed? Is that what we mean by denying this appropriation in this deficiency bill?

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the statement is made in the hearings that by arithmetical computation ample funds have been provided. But they do not comport with the testimony which we have from other authoritative sources. Those most familiar with the situation say it is insufficient.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I have letters from men who are trying to carry out this program, and they tell me that they do not have the teaching force, they do not have the equipment, they do not have the facilities for taking care of the great number of applications that are pouring in. In other words, those veterans want to take this training. They say they cannot give it to them because there are not adequate funds available. If we had an adequate appropriation in this deficiency bill, that work would go on. That is what they tell me. I want to ask the gentleman if that is true.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly we should make provision sufficient to take care of the situation, under any circumstances, no matter how rapidly it may expand, rather than to be caught with insufficient funds and any veteran fail to receive what he is entitled to have under the law.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. When I say "some veterans," it is a great group of veterans in my section that are being denied this training, and I want to say there is quite a bit of resentment on the part of those veterans who want to take this training and make a better contribution to our economy. Now, did you go into that? Did you have testimony from over the country showing the need for this program?

Mr. CANNON. We had testimony from the Department, and all the testimony from the Department was to the effect that they needed the entire estimate for the readjustment fund.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. On what ground was this opposed in this deficiency bill? I would like to know.

Mr. CANNON. Of course, there is a great demand on the part of the country and the Congress for economy, and the danger is, as the gentleman has indicated, that in our zeal for economy we pare the cheese so close as to interfere with the adequate administration of the Veterans' Bureau and its obligations to the veteran.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Would you say it is economy to shut off medicine for a sick man or some man who was trying to recuperate? Do you call that economy?

Mr. CANNON. There is the possibility that such deep cuts instead of proving to be economies may involve additional expense and, incidentally, delay

provision for the beneficiaries. Veterans are entitled to benefits under the law. If there is not sufficient money here it must be provided through deficiency appropriations. If such deficiencies develop after the 1948 funds become available, advancement will be made from the 1948 funds and a deficiency bill will be brought in later. If the deficiency develops before the 1948 funds are available a deficiency bill will have to be put through immediately. In either event nothing will have been gained by cutting the estimate in this bill.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. One other observation, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think the gentleman will recall here in this Congress during the days when these boys were giving their all for our country and for our defense that we said that these boys coming back were going to have whatever they needed, that we were not going to deny them anything. Is this the answer to these boys who come back asking for an opportunity to go to school and learn to be farmers?

Mr. CANNON. I trust the bill before it leaves the House, or at least before it is reported out of conference, will provide amply for the veterans and their dependents.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, who has proven herself an unfailing friend of the veteran. I trust she still maintains that attitude on this appropriation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman anticipate offering an amendment?

Mr. CANNON. I hope an amendment can be offered which will be agreeable to both sides of the House making certain that no veteran suffers.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. My understanding is that there is no decrease in the matter of salaries with the exception of the public-relations service. Is that true?

Mr. CANNON. That is true.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And the cuts for the pensions of \$200,000,000 and readjustment benefits \$350,000,000 were put in because it was thought they were not needed at this moment. Is not that true?

Mr. CANNON. As I explained, the mathematical computations of the committee seem to indicate provision of ample funds, but evidence before the committee was to the contrary.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I believe there would be no difficulty in getting an amendment correcting it if that be true.

Mr. CANNON. I trust we may have from the distinguished lady from Massachusetts the support which she has always contributed to all worthy veterans' legislation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand that General Bradley has stated that he might get along with a

million dollars less on binding and printing. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON. We propose no change in that item.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand, but the gentleman knows that we must insist on the amount for compensation, pensions, and readjustment allowances.

Mr. CANNON. There are of course numbers of items throughout the bill—not merely in this particular section of the bill—in which I approve the amount reported out by the committee. Only on those which seem unquestionably inadequate would I propose any change.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Five hundred and fifty million dollars, then, is the sum of the two items on pensions and readjustment allowances.

Mr. CANNON. I had in mind the readjustment allowances. For example, there is one provision under this item which should be increased and which should have general endorsement. That is the revolving fund from which a veteran can borrow money in an emergency or to tide him over some particular need. A veteran may come in and borrow \$100 from the fund. All of us realize that there are times when loans should be available in such emergencies. There is not a chance for the Government to lose a penny on this program because when we lend a veteran \$100 from the fund we take \$10 a month from the amounts due him from the Government until the fund is fully reimbursed. So far as I know, there have been no losses.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That has not been cut, I understand. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON. The amount requested was not provided.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes. I think the gentleman might be interested in knowing that the Committee on Veterans Affairs has approved a bill with an authorization for a larger amount for a revolving fund. There are too many disabled veterans unable to get their loans.

Mr. CANNON. I am glad to hear that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They were not able to get a loan because of lack of funds.

Mr. CANNON. The gentlewoman always anticipates any legitimate need of the veterans.

There is another item which does not come directly under the Veterans' Bureau but which immediately concerns administration of the GI bill of rights. It has to do with the Bureau of Community Facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, no one objected more strenuously than I did in the last Congress to the exorbitant cost in connection with the activities of this bureau. You understand that this is a fund for the moving of buildings no longer needed at various camps and other locations to college and university campuses to be used for classrooms and other school purposes. The cost of moving, as I said,

is extraordinary and I hope a more experienced administration can reduce the cost; but the fact remains that the need for this appropriation is also extraordinary. Every college and university in the country is closing its doors to further enrollment because it no longer has facilities to take care of the veterans coming in under the GI bill of rights for training and education. There is not a school in the country, so far as I know, that is not sadly in need of these facilities for carrying out the provisions of the bill having to do with the training and education of its ex-servicemen. It may be that we are paying an extraordinary price, but the emergency is also extraordinary. Unless these boys can be cared for this year, their hopes in many instances, if not in most instances, will be dashed because unless the boy starts now he will be so late as to lose the full benefit of the law.

There is another failure in the bill to provide required funds necessary to pay the accrued salaries of Messrs. Lovett, Wilson, and Dodd as required under a decision of the Supreme Court. No one was more critical of these three men than I was. I appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of the very able and distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] to investigate the charges against them and after a complete and exhaustive investigation the undisputed evidence was that these men should be dismissed, and as they were not dismissed, the Congress declined to appropriate salaries for their services. However, unfortunately for our conception of the situation, the Supreme Court decided that they were entitled to their salaries.

There have been countries in which the decision of the ballot and the opinions of the courts, if not acceptable, precipitated a revolution. When they did not win an election they resorted to arms. When they did not like the decision of the court, they resorted to violence. But not so here in America. Here in the United States we are a law-abiding people. If we lose an election, we go along with the majority. That is the glory of our form of government. If the Supreme Court decides against us, as unpalatable as it may be, we bow in obedience to the decision of the greatest court on earth.

Now, I do not think these men should have been continued in their positions. I do not think they are entitled to salaries, but I cannot countenance a revolution against a decision of the Supreme Court. To do so is to flout the Constitution—an attempt to undermine the very foundations of the Government itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three additional minutes.

This decision is rendered all the more significant in view of the decision of the House to deny an appropriation for the Warren salary. The refusal is an attempt to legislate out of office an employee of the executive branch of the Government by the refusal of money. No one has asserted more frequently or more

emphatically on this floor the right of the Committee on Appropriations to deny appropriations, any appropriation, the right of the committee to refuse to appropriate for any purpose under any circumstances, but there is an implied limitation upon that right in the Constitution itself. To permit such action in effect annuls the separation of powers which the framers of the Constitution deemed essential to the maintenance of American freedom. The Constitution establishes three branches of the Government, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Each has its appointed field, and neither shall encroach upon the prerogatives of the other. For us to legislate men out of office, if carried to its ultimate conclusion, could violate not only the decision of the Supreme Court; by denying salaries we could abolish the Supreme Court itself. If you can do that in a small office, an inconsequential position, you can do it in any office, not excepting the office of the President of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that before this bill leaves the House, we will be able to modify it sufficiently to take care of those imperative needs, the restriction of which would involve not economy but in the end additional expense and loss to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN VERMONT

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, the Public Service Commission of Vermont has rendered several distinct and valuable services to the farm population of Vermont during the past 2 years. Not only have electric rate reductions during that 2-year period far exceeded those of any comparable period in the history of the commission, but in its Rural Electrification Survey and Program for the Electrification of Rural Vermont it has been instrumental in bringing electricity to thousands of Vermont farms for the first time.

This study has received high praise from many. The worth of this program was assessed by ex-Gov. Mortimer Proctor in his retiring message in January when he said:

No more valuable service to the people of rural Vermont has ever been rendered by the public service commission that that to be found in this feature of its activities and the manner in which it has followed through with its program of rural electrification.

Moreover, in its publication, *Electricity on a Vermont 25-Cow Farm*, the Vermont commission made available to farm users of electricity in Vermont a charted source of blueprint which shows not only the relative cost of, but how the individual farmer can profit from the planned use of what the commission describes as his most valuable, most economical, most profitable hired man, electricity.

The following statement by Fletcher Plumley, chairman of the Vermont Public Service Commission, describes the rural

electrification study. It is followed by excerpts from the Commission's report on the use of electricity on the farm:

A REPORT ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN VERMONT
(By Fletcher Plumley, chairman, public service commission)

In 1945, a State-wide survey of rural electrification was completed by the Vermont Public Service Commission. The information gathered was the basis upon which the commission supplied the retail distributors of electricity in Vermont with a detailed and well-charted postwar rural line building program. Today only 2 years later, the private utilities, the municipals and cooperatives, having taken full advantage of this material and having followed the suggestions made by us, over 90 percent of all Vermont farms have electricity available to them; when our survey started, on the other hand, less than 75 percent of all farms had electricity available. We consider this progress.

Mr. Chairman, the high lights of this survey follow:

In the first place, the field data was gathered by having an engineer of the public service commission staff perambulate some 14,300 miles of Vermont highways and byways.

The then-existing electric lines with their approximate locations were plotted on individual town maps (scaled 2 inches to the mile). Each building outside of cities, villages or small settlements was given a number, the owner or tenant was identified and the building was classified either as a farm,¹ a farm tenement, a rural residence, a school, a summer home, or "other."

Our field data also showed whether the individual establishment was electrified and, if not, whether electricity was available to it. (Electricity was considered "available" if an existing line was within one-quarter of a mile of the buildings thereof.) Where the farm buildings were electrified, notation was so made; also indicated was the company, municipality or cooperative by whom service was being supplied. If not electrified, the logical course of electricity was noted.

Lines were thereupon drawn on the field maps as the field survey progressed, showing a possible location and source for new electric lines. The source of electric service was designated by a code number on a working data sheet for each building not electrified.

The basis data thereafter was compiled, analyzed, summarized and eventually shown in detail. (Biennial Report for 1945, pp. 32 to 45, inclusive.)

From this data and these maps it was possible for us then to show in detail, county by county and town by town:

1. The county or town.
2. The total number of farms therein.
3. The total number and percentage of farms electrified, those with electricity available, and those to which electricity was not available.
4. The total number and percentage of farms that we of the PSC believed should either have electric service or have it available.
5. The approximate miles of line that would be necessary for area coverage.
6. The total number of prospective users on these miles of line for each town, each county, and the State as a whole.

This is the first complete survey of this nature that has been made. It has already proved of inestimable value. We believe no such undertaking in Vermont has been done

¹ Our definition of a farm closely parallels the U. S. Census definition. Thus, considerable latitude is used. For our purposes, the complete electrification of rural Vermont was the goal; this meant and means availability of electricity to all establishments including those where even a small "farming operation" is being performed.

for less cost by so few with such beneficial results to so many. In the days of PWA, CWA, or whatever the short-lived Federal agency may have been called, many attempts were started for surveys with this objective in view. Several were begun in Vermont; they have reposed for many years somewhere in the graveyard of similar projects which died aborning—but which, with no concrete results attained, far exceeded the cost incurred by the PSC for this survey of ours, which has been of such great use and value.

Our data, when first compiled, disclosed that of the 21,872 farms in Vermont, some 14,970, or 68.8 percent, were electrified as of December 1944. In addition, 1,370 farms, or 6.3 percent of the total number of farms, were found to be located beside or within one-quarter of a mile of existing lines, the limit within which we considered electric service as being available when, as, and if the farmer might desire it.

On the basis of the complete data then assembled, our Commission came to the conclusion that as soon as manpower and material restrictions imposed by the war were removed there should be prompt electrification of an additional 4,000 farms in the State. We then believed that we would then see 93 percent of Vermont farms either electrified or with electricity available. That was the goal we set in December 1944. Moreover, not only would 4,000 additional farms be served, but, at the same time, approximately 1,500 rural residences, summer homes, camps, and schools would have electric service made available to them. To do this, it was estimated, would require the construction of 1,762 miles of rural electric line, at a cost of over \$2,000,000, to those called upon to build the lines.

It should be emphasized at this point, perhaps, that the Commission does not actually build a half-mile of line, allocate the money, or supervise its construction. This is all done by the electric systems, when and where they please. We, of the Commission, can point the way, suggest what should be done, and urge that it should be done; from there on it is largely² up to the individual utilities.

As far as we know, at this stage, few of the then existing 45 electric systems in Vermont either had definite postwar plans or had given such serious thought to rural electrification that a concise, constructive, or planned program of progress was projected.

We believed that if this picture we had drawn could be adequately presented to the utilities in the State, pointing out at the same time the benefits which would accrue to them and to the people of the State, they would be as anxious as we were to reach the objective set.

Representatives of each corporate and municipal electric system were thereupon asked to come to Montpelier in a group and, later, individually, to meet with us and to discuss the possible programs we believed their utility could and should follow.

There had been prepared for each, not only the detail for their existing system and all probable extensions, total farms, and total prospective users but also the miles of line necessary for the construction of each individual extension in each town served by them and for their system as a whole. In other words, we had a detailed postwar rural electrification building program for each of them. This mass of data, mapped and analyzed, we placed in the hands of the utilities, the municipalities, the cooperatives, without charge to them and as a public service.

As a follow-up to these conferences and discussions, each utility was supplied with

² Secs. 6452, 6453, 6454, and 6455 of the public laws of Vermont outline the procedure to be followed before the PSC by one who desires electric service but has been denied an extension, by those to whom he has applied.

a form on which to report their plans to us, and, also, a suggested form to follow in reporting to us each extension as and when built and energized.

This latter form is still being used to report progress to us; it shows the town, the system, the individual farm owner's name, the PSC map number of his farm, the line mileage involved, the date energized, the classification or symbol change, if any (i. e., whether they would classify the property as a summer home, a rural residence, or what), and a freehand sketch showing the approximate location of the new line.

Our first summation period came in December of 1945, and even though a late start had been made in the spring of that year, we were able to report to the public that 422 miles of new electric line had been built and energized.

The second summation now shows that between January 1, 1945, and November 1, 1946, some 1,026 miles of new electric line were built and energized and that 385 additional miles under construction are expected to be energized by the end of December 1946. This results in a total of 1,411 miles in the last 2 years, 80 percent of the mileage we proposed in January 1945. Also, these 1,411 miles of new line mean substantial investments in rural electrification have been made by the utilities concerned.

In 1945 we said some 4,000 additional farms should have electric service; we also said—and I quote from our last biennial report—"When this is done, we will see 93 percent of Vermont farms electrified or with electricity available."

Today electricity already is available to 90 percent of all the farms in Vermont—not 90 percent of the best farms in the State, but 90 percent of all establishments which by any stretch of an enthusiast's imagination might be called farms.

Furthermore, we of the commission now expect, with the utilities of the State cooperating to the extent they have during the past 2 years, that by the end of the 1947 construction season 96 percent or 97 percent of all Vermont farms will have electricity available to them.

Vermont's record in rural electrification progress during the past 2 years has been outstanding. Area coverage is not just something to talk about here in Vermont; it has become an actuality.

Mr. Chairman, the publication of the commission, to which reference was earlier made, entitled "Electricity on a Vermont Farm," is a source of information which should be in the hands of all farmers served by electricity, so I include it as a further extension of my remarks:

ELECTRICITY ON A 25-COW FARM IN VERMONT (A publication of the Vermont Public Service Commission)

Electricity has now been made available to over 90 percent of Vermont farms. By the end of 1947 this percentage will have moved ever closer to complete coverage.

The Public Service Commission of Vermont is gratified to have played an important part in this undertaking so meaningful to Vermont and Vermonsters.

We are aware, however, that in too many instances electricity-on-the-farm has been allowed to remain a sleeping giant whose strength has not been used even to partial advantage.

In this pamphlet, material is included which attempts to point the way: to suggest that this "sleeping giant" is your most valuable, most economical, most profitable "hired man" if you would but use him.

This past fall, the public service commission asked each utility in Vermont to furnish it with information concerning the monthly bills of and the electrical farm ma-

chinery used by three or four of its "top" farm customers. We found that there are farm operations in Vermont using as much as 34,000 kilowatt-hours per year, that there are many using over 10,000 kilowatt-hours per year, and that the uses to which electric power is being put are legion.

These uses as yet, are above average, to be sure. It was to bring some average figures to public notice that we asked Ralph Bugbee, farm director for Central Vermont Public Service Corporation (the utility having the largest number of farm customers in Vermont), to submit to us, for use in our biennial report, the results of his study of electricity on the farm. The following letter was sent to us by Mr. Bugbee.

We believe this is a challenging, informative and suggestive study that should have attention and wide distribution. We hereby incorporate it in this separate pamphlet so that the information it contains may more readily become the subject of discussion and, perhaps, the basis for individual study and action.

FLETCHER PLUMLEY, *Chairman.*
CHARLES C. MORSE.
WM. F. SINCLAIR.

There is no purchased service available to the farmer which lends itself in so many ways to the efficiency of the farm and the farm home as does electricity. Electricity is also the only purchased service which has declined in price during these past years when everything else has been increasing.

An electric utility is a mass-production business on which there is a very small profit per unit. In such a business both the customer and the utility should benefit if both play their part. When the farmer increases his use of electricity, he increases the gross profit of the utility. The utility in turn passes back part of its increased earnings in reduced costs of electricity and makes investment in improved equipment and service from which the customer benefits. As proof that this policy is working, I wish to point out that in 11 years from 1935 through 1946 the average kilowatt-hour use per farm on the system of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation has increased from an average of about 1,000 kilowatt-hours to over 2,300—230 percent. During this period the company has put into effect four rate reductions and has improved its plant and equipment to a marked degree. In addition to the 4 general rate reduction, the low rates of the company have been made available to about 2,900 customers acquired by the purchase of other electric companies. The average cost of a kilowatt-hour to the farmer served by this company is at least 30 percent less than it was 10 years ago.

We have heard it said that the farm-electric bill is steadily going up. It is, but the ratio between cost per unit and what the farmer gets for his total bill is interesting. For instance in this company a farmer who uses 100 kilowatt-hours per month pays an average of 4.38 cents per kilowatt-hour, if he uses 250 they cost him 3.03 cents, and if he increases his use to 500 they drop to 2.51 cents. Looking at it another way his total cost has increased two and eight-tenths times but for that increase he has received five times as much electricity.

The Central Vermont Public Service Corp. believes that it is not unreasonable to expect that within a few years the average farm on its system will be using at least 6,000 kilowatt-hours per year. To accomplish this the company has a farm department of five trained men to consult with its farm customers and give them sound advice upon electrical applications. When the farmer knows how to use electricity, he soon realizes it is profitable and applies it to more and more of his farm operations with

benefit to both the farmer and the utility. The company too will presently be serving considerably more than 90 percent of all the possible customers in its territory. It will have over 3,000 miles of rural lines or enough to reach from New York to San Francisco.

In support of our very real belief that liberal electrical installations on the farm are economically sound and financially profitable, the following statistics are presented for an average dairy farm of 25 cows and a small flock of hens. Figures of this type can always be questioned but there are on file many actual case histories, lists of equipment, and check meter tests which are even more convincing.

It is true that a reasonably complete list of electrical equipment for the farm and the home represents considerable money, but this cost compares favorably with other items of equipment that cost nearly as much for one item alone and whose use is limited to a very small part of the year. Electrical equipment is unquestionably more free from operation troubles and has a much longer productive life.

With the trend of labor away from the farm, a probable reduction in the financial return from farm products, and with an increase in the cost of all services—except electric—which farmers have to buy, there is a tremendous opportunity for Vermont utilities to render a real service to the State by making electricity available to all areas and especially by showing their customers, both farm or urban, how to make the very best use of it.

Yearly average current consumption of electrical equipment and equipment depreciation on an average Vermont 25-cow dairy farm with a poultry flock of 500 hens

	Kilowatt-hours per year	Equipment cost (dollars)	Life (years)	Deprecia- tion	
				Percent	Dollars
FARM USE					
Lights.....	240	50	20	5	2.50
Milking machine (2 kilo- watt-hours per cow per month).....	600	250	10	10	25.00
Milk cooler (25 kilowatt- hours per can per month for 7 months cooling both night and morning, average 6 cans per day)....	1,050	330	10	10	33.00
Dairy water heater (8 gal- lons twice a day).....	1,800	65	10	10	6.50
Barn ventilator (check meter tests 7 months)....	630	150	10	10	15.00
Clippers.....	25	22	10	10	2.20
Small utility motor $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower, to do the fol- lowing work: Concrete mixer, separator, churn, emery wheel, grindstone, drill press, portable ele- vator, ice-cream freezer, lathe, sprayer.....	60	20	20	5	1.00
Large power motor 5 to 7½ horsepower, to do the fol- lowing work: Wood saw, bench saw, feed grinder, silo filling, hay hoist.....	600	200	20	5	10.00
Soil cable (2-sash hoisted, 75 kilowatt-hours per sash per season of 2 months)....	300	15	10	10	1.50
Water-pipe protection (120 feet of cable and control, operating one-fourth of time, 800 watts, 5 months).....	1,000	15	10	10	1.50
Radio (100 watts, 2 hours per day).....	73	25	5	20	5.00
Water pump (pump only) (25 gallons per day for 25 cows, 12 horses, 12 young stock, etc.; 1,000 gallons for 1 kilowatt-hour).....	360	125	20	5	6.25
Brooder (2 broods of 300 chicks, $\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt-hour per chick).....	300	35	10	10	3.50
Total for farm.....	7,038	1,302			112.95

Yearly average current consumption of electrical equipment and equipment depreciation on an average Vermont 25-cow dairy farm with a poultry flock of 500 hens—Continued

	Kilowatt-hours per year	Equipment cost (dollars)	Life (years)	Deprecia- tion	
				Percent	Dollars
HOME USE					
Lights (fixtures only).....	240	100.00	20	5	5.00
Washer (wringer type).....	48	100.00	20	5	5.00
Refrigerator (8-foot).....	360	175.00	10	10	17.50
Range (8,000 customers, average 100 kilowatt- hours per month, farmers use slightly more).....	1,500	150.00	20	5	7.50
Toaster (good one).....	48	17.50	10	10	1.75
Percolator.....	48	5.00	10	10	.50
Vacuum cleaner.....	12	50.00	20	5	2.50
Mixer beater.....	48	30.00	10	10	3.00
Radio (100 watts, 6 hours per day).....	219	50.00	5	20	10.00
Waffle iron.....	48	5.00	10	10	.50
Heating pad.....	12	4.00	5	20	.80
Flat iron.....	72	10.00	10	10	1.00
Ironer.....	144	100.00	10	10	10.00
Water pump (barn system supplies house, 25 gallons per person per day).....	36	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total for home.....	2,568	796.50	-----	-----	65.05
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Total kilowatt hours for both farm and home...					9,606
Average kilowatt hours per month.....					800
Average monthly kilowatt-hour cost.....					\$18.58
<hr/>					
Total kilowatt-hour cost for year.....					\$222.96
Total depreciation for year.....					178.00
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Total cost for year.....					400.96

Now let us see if this yearly average expense of \$400.96 can be justified from an efficiency and economy point of view. Many small farmers say that electrical equipment, especially milkers, coolers, and water pumps alone make it possible to eliminate one hired man. At present wage scales the cash-wage payment alone exclusive of the usual prerequisites is more than twice the yearly bill. Each farmer can best analyze his particular operation by making a study of what it would cost him to do by some other method the work electricity is doing for him taking into consideration not only the dollar cost of operation but the convenience, safety, and versatile nature of the service.

We believe the following figures are conservative:

Yearly savings made possible by use of certain electrical equipment

Lights, 7 months half hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	\$52.50
Milker 12 months 1 hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	182.50
Cooler 7 months 1 hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	182.50
Water heater 12 months one-quarter hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	45.62
Utility Motor 12 months one-half hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	52.50
Soil Cable 5 months one-half hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	18.75
Brooder 1 hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	10.25
Water pump 12 months 1 hour per day at 50 cents per hour.....	182.50
Ventilator—saving in health of cattle, depreciation of building, saving in moldy hay, veterinarian, etc. Estimated at least.....	50.00
Power motor—saving in labor, time, gas, and oil, wear and tear on machinery at least.....	50.00
Home—put your own figure on the value of this service to your wife and family and to the better home you can have.....	(?)
Total savings.....	827.12

To effect this saving of \$827.12 per year, it costs \$400.96 for electric current and depreciation. This leaves \$426.16 as a return on the investment of \$2,098.50 in electrical equipment. This is better than 20 percent.

We have purposely omitted the investment in a wiring system because it is such a varying figure. Three hundred dollars should put in one of the best, and when properly done it is good for a lifetime. An adequate and properly installed wiring system is essential for proper and economical operation of equipment, and is without question the safest source of light, heat, and power.

In addition to the items of electrical equipment mentioned above which are commonly accepted today on the reasonably well-equipped farm, there are others that are rapidly coming into use and which will eliminate still further much of the hardest farm labor. Some of these are the barn-hay finisher, farm and home food freezers, barn cleaners, home water heaters, dishwashers, electrically controlled central heating systems, and many small items to take the drudgery out of life.

We repeat that the liberal use of electricity under the trained supervision of utility personnel and extension service can and will make farm life in Vermont even more attractive than it is today.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

PROPAGANDA AGAINST ECONOMY

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the bill carries appropriations aggregating more than \$2,400,000,000. It represents a reduction in budget estimates of more than \$628,000,000.

It is to be hoped that those who are determined to oppose all reductions in Federal expenditure will in this instance obtain the facts before resorting to unjustified discharge of personnel and indulging in false propaganda such as we have recently witnessed.

The well-known practice of applying cuts to personnel in the lower brackets, as distinguished from those in the upper brackets, and to activities which are obviously important and popular as distinguished from those which are unimportant or unessential is contrary to the national interest and must cease.

It is perfectly evident that an organized campaign is being conducted against every effort to bring economy into the Federal Government in spite of the clear mandate from the people last November.

Of course, the bureaucrats with vested interests in their jobs are opposed to economy. Of course, the New Dealers who cling to the philosophy of "spend and spend, tax and tax" are opposed to economy. Of course, the Communists and fellow travelers who would destroy free enterprise in this country are opposed to economy.

No doubt they will all work together by propaganda, or otherwise, to continue the spending policies of recent years which have brought this country face to face with the most menacing financial picture in its history.

The most flagrant example of the point of view of those sponsoring this organized propaganda campaign is afforded by their recent action in respect to the House appropriation for the customs service in the next fiscal year.

This service asked for an increase of \$6,500,000 over their appropriation for

the present fiscal year. The House approved an increase of \$3,165,000 over their appropriation for the present fiscal year. Yet, because the full increase requested was not granted for the fiscal year 1948, the head of the Customs Service actually went so far as to send dismissal notices, effective immediately in the fiscal year 1947, to some two thousand border and port patrol agents while fantastic stories were circulated to the effect that our borders and ports were, as a result of congressional action, wide open to smugglers.

This is just an example of the propaganda campaign emanating from the administration by which those in the Congress who seek to carry out the will of the people are confronted at this time.

I am confident that the American people will ultimately recognize the sources of this campaign. I am confident that they will ultimately appraise the campaign at its proper value. I am confident that they will continue to insist on the elimination of all waste and extravagance in the Federal Government.

A topheavy bureaucracy does not help the veteran, the wage earner, the farmer, or the people generally. All waste and inefficiency in Government simply increases the bill that all must pay.

The problem of putting our financial house in order is the most important domestic problem in America today. Failure to take the steps essential to this end can easily result in national calamity and untold suffering for all.

ANTIDEFICIENCY LAW

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word in reference to the so-called anti-deficiency law.

I call attention to the fact that your committee has been confronted by repeated violations of the spirit if not the letter of this law. There are in this deficiency bill some six or seven examples where in my judgment the spirit if not the letter of the law has been violated.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert at this point in the RECORD the provisions of the law appearing in title 31 of the United States Code.

TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE

No executive department or other Government establishment of the United States shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law. Nor shall any department or any officer of the Government accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. All appropriations made for contingent expenses or other general purposes, except appropriations made in fulfillment of contract obligations expressly authorized by law, or for objects required or authorized by law without reference to the amounts annually appropriated therefor, shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appro-

priations are made; and all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment, but this provision shall not apply to the contingent appropriations of the Senate or House of Representatives; and in case said apportionments are waived or modified as herein provided, the same shall be waived or modified in writing by the head of such executive department or other Government establishment having control of the expenditure, and the reasons therefor shall be fully set forth in each particular case and communicated to Congress in connection with estimates for any additional appropriations required on account thereof. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and may also be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than one month. (R. S. 3679; March 3, 1905, ch. 1484, sec. 4, 33 Stat. 1257; February 27, 1906, ch. 510, sec. 3, 34 Stat. 48.)

We are all familiar with its provisions in a general way, I think. We know that it provides, among other things, that no department shall employ personnel service in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property.

We know also that it provides that all appropriations shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made.

We know also that the penalty for violation of the act is summary removal from office together with fine or imprisonment.

Yet, Mr. Chairman, in spite of the provisions of this act, your committee has been confronted again and again by agency after agency, often with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, but without one word to the Congress, by the actual employment of additional personnel, compelling the Congress either to approve additional funds for the fiscal year in question or to discontinue essential activities.

This practice, Mr. Chairman, must be ended.

One example in this bill is perhaps sufficient. I refer to the Veterans' Administration.

In 1940 there were some 38,000 people on the rolls of the Veterans' Administration. When General Bradley took over in the summer of 1945 there were some 64,000 people on the rolls. A year ago when this House approved the 1947 appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, it was approved on the basis of 143,588 persons on the rolls. In February of this year, General Bradley came before our committee and told us that he had no less than 204,654 people on the rolls. As a matter of fact, after examination it turned out to be not 204,654, but 224,852 people, and that did not include various employees who are not carried on the regular pay roll, which brought the over-all figure up to about 232,000 persons on the rolls.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, we were confronted in February with an increase of 80,000 persons on the rolls of the Veterans' Administration at a probable annual cost of something like \$240,000,000 without one word having been said to the Congress prior to the employment of any one of them.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to pick out any one agency. We all appreciate the tremendous problem that General Bradley has had. We all want to see a 100 percent job done for all our veterans. As a matter of fact, your committee has allowed, with a minor exception, the entire request for personnel for the balance of the year, subject to reconsideration in connection with 1948 funds.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, if the Congress is to exercise control over appropriations, it is manifest that the anti-deficiency law must be complied with.

Regardless of the merits or demerits, in this particular instance, of the increase in personnel, it is clear that a 60 percent increase in personnel without one word to the Congress cannot be justified.

REDUCTIONS IN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS

Now, as far as appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are concerned, we have already made available \$6,356,000,000. In this bill a further appropriation to the extent of \$2,003,000,000 was requested.

I may say that that request has been allowed in full except for two substantial reductions, the result of recalculation on the basis of recent rates of spending, largely concurred in by General Bradley; and two or three minor items of reduction, including a reduction in the number of those engaged in public relations work.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Am I correct in understanding that this money is not given now for the pensions and readjustments, but will be given in a later bill? In other words, it is just a matter of bookkeeping whether you do it now or later, because if the money is due the veterans by law, of course we will pay them.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Of course, when pensions are due, they will be paid in full. Of course, when readjustment allowances are due, they will be paid in full. The reductions here have been made because on the basis of the figures presented by the Veterans' Administration, more money was asked for than is required at this time.

For example, take the matter of pensions. The figures furnished your committee show that in the first 7 months of the year about \$1,068,000,000 was actually expended. The rate of expenditure in December was \$168,000,000; in January \$171,000,000.

Your committee allowed \$180,000,000 for each of the last 5 months of the year, and, in addition, a sum of \$172,000,000, which was expended in the fiscal year 1946.

Adding those three figures together gives a total of about \$2,140,000,000 needed as compared with about \$2,346,000,000 requested, giving an indicated cut of \$200,000,000, in which General

Bradley appears to concur, as the lady from Massachusetts will note if she will refer to page 631 of the hearings before the committee.

Now let us look for a moment at the figures furnished in reference to readjustment allowances. This item breaks down into three subdivisions.

First, there is the request for loan-guarantee work, which General Bradley and the Bureau of the Budget indicated could be reduced by \$27,900,000. Your committee followed this recommendation.

Second, there is the request for education and training; and, third, the request for readjustment allowances.

For the first 7 months the Veterans' Administration figures that there was spent for education and training \$1,272,000,000, an average of \$181,000,000 a month. Your committee allowed \$200,000,000 for each of the last 5 months, or a total of \$1,000,000,000. Adding that to the amount spent in the first 7 months gives a total of \$2,272,000,000 needed as compared with \$2,441,000,000 asked, indicating a possible reduction of \$170,000,000 in respect to education and training.

Figures furnished by the Veterans' Administration for readjustment allowances indicate that \$995,000,000 was spent in the first 7 months. Adding \$550,000,000 to that figure which allows \$110,000,000 for each of the last 5 months, an amount well in excess of the January expenditure, gives a total of \$1,505,000,000 needed as against \$1,850,000,000 requested, indicating a possible cut of \$345,000,000, in which General Bradley appears to concur, as the lady from Massachusetts will see by referring to page 638 of the committee hearings.

As a matter of fact, the committee did not cut the combined item the indicated \$515,000,000—\$170,000,000 plus \$345,000,000. It reduced the combined figure by \$350,000,000, leaving what appears to be a cushion of \$165,000,000 over and above that which is required.

I repeat that with the exception of these two reductions made on the basis of Veterans' Administration figures indicating that the money requested is not needed at this time, and two or three other minor reductions the Veterans' Administration has been allowed every cent that it has requested.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield again briefly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman feel that General Bradley made an error in asking for the amount? It would seem so because he apparently agrees that it is not needed. I am very much troubled about it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. From the figures presented by the Veterans' Administration it appears that someone overestimated present needs. The committee has made reductions to offset that overestimation on the basis of the Veterans' Administration's own figures.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And it is satisfactory to the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have referred the lady from Massachusetts to two citations in the committee hearings which seem to indicate that General Bradley is largely in accord with the reductions.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take too much time, and I shall condense as much as I can the remainder of what I intended to say.

RELIEF IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

The chairman has referred to the item for relief in occupied areas amounting to \$300,000,000 on top of the \$425,000,000 already appropriated.

The reasons given for the supple-

Supplemental estimate, fiscal year 1947, Government relief in occupied areas

[By project and area]

Subject No.	Purpose of project	Austria, United States zone, cost	Germany, United States zone, cost	Japan, cost	Korea, United States zone, cost	Italy, cost	Total
110	Purchase of grain, food, and kindred products.....	\$13,662,857	\$46,607,013	\$111,975,563	\$41,074,000		\$213,319,433
130	Purchase of petroleum and petroleum products.....	960,050	4,173,350	8,823,765	2,291,566	\$50,224	16,298,955
140	Purchase of textiles.....	1,097,534	3,953,715				5,051,249
160	Purchase of other supplies and equipment.....	718,789	4,695,711		10,000,000		15,414,500
421	Commercial ocean transportation.....	2,117,445	6,982,512	18,780,969	13,727,486	24,273	41,632,685
423	Transportation of civilian supplies (rail).....		1,465,838	4,616,551	1,550,789		7,633,178
430	Incidental operating expenses.....			650,000			650,000
	Total.....	18,556,675	67,878,139	144,846,848	68,643,841	74,497	300,000,000

You will notice that about \$67,000,000 is to go to Germany, \$18,000,000 to Austria, \$144,000,000 to Japan, \$68,000,000 to Korea, and a small amount to Italy.

If we add the sums already provided for these countries under the \$425,000,000 appropriation we shall find that Germany will receive all told about \$216,000,000, Austria \$22,000,000, Italy \$16,000,000, Japan \$330,000,000, and Korea \$138,000,000.

I call attention to the fact that the amount involved for ocean transportation is extremely high. It amounts to almost \$15 a metric ton.

Former President Hoover has suggested that perhaps \$90,000,000 might be saved in the next fiscal year if some of our Liberty ships were used for carrying the relief commodities.

As the chairman has pointed out, it appears that a reduction of \$38,000,000 might be made in this over-all item. The committee has preferred, however, to make the whole amount available on the understanding that the pipe line will carry on until September or October on that basis, and afford the committee a further opportunity for detailed consideration of the request for 1948 in connection with the War Department appropriation bill.

FOREIGN FINANCING SINCE WAR

Mr. Chairman, for my part I think it is manifest that much of the financing in other countries that we are being called upon to do, is essential if from no other point of view than that of national self-interest.

mental request are: First, increase in food costs; second, displaced persons to the number of 620,000 in Germany and Austria; third, the taking over of the Ryukyu Islands from the Navy; fourth, the termination of UNRRA work in Austria on December 31, last; and fifth, an extra appropriation for Korea for economic rehabilitation.

The general objective is the increase in the calories per day to be made available in these countries, help to be provided until these countries are on a self-sufficient basis.

Under leave to extend my remarks I insert at this point in the RECORD a table giving a break-down of the requested \$300,000,000, first by country and second by commodity:

The difficulty that I find in the matter is the difficulty of knowing where to draw the line.

I think that difficulty has been tremendously increased by the fact that the administration has never put all the cards on the table nor given the Congress a complete, over-all program. It has been fed to us piece by piece and it has been our problem to try to put the picture puzzle together.

I have tried in this instance to obtain something of an over-all picture as to the period since the ending of the war. You will find the results of that attempt included on pages 897 to 910 of the committee hearings.

Briefly, the information furnished seems to indicate that since the ending of the war in one form or another we have made available over \$14,000,000,000 and that we have given further authorizations of over \$7,000,000,000 or a grand total of over \$21,000,000,000.

Under leave to extend my remarks I insert at this point in the RECORD a brief table which summarizes the information that Assistant Secretary Clayton furnished the committee in this connection:

UNO and certain other international organizations.....	\$29,289,349
International Bank (total obligations, \$3,175,000,000).....	635,000,000
International fund.....	2,750,000,000
UNRRA.....	2,700,000,000
Occupied territories.....	802,034,187
Liberation territories.....	969,892,106
Lend-lease credits since VJ-day).....	1,402,000,000
Lend-lease aid post VJ-day (China and Italy).....	761,000,000

Surplus property credits.....	\$1,148,000,000
Loan to United Kingdom (total obligations, \$3,750,000,000).....	600,000,000
Grants to Philippine Islands (\$20,000,000 loans also authorized).....	620,000,000
Export-Import Banks (loans disbursed).....	1,592,207,176

Total.....	14,009,422,818
Further authorizations:	
International Bank.....	2,540,000,000
Loan to United Kingdom.....	3,150,000,000
Loan to the Philippine Islands.....	20,000,000
Export-Import Bank.....	1,339,000,000
Total.....	21,058,422,818

May I point out in closing that it appears from the RECORD that approximately \$3,700,000,000 have been made available for UNRRA and that of that Uncle Sam has contributed about \$2,700,000,000.

There is available for expenditure in the calendar year 1947 some \$600,000,000 and of this same \$305,000,000 contributed by this country is planned for expenditure after the 1st of July next—in other words, in the fiscal year 1948.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, included in this \$600,000,000 for distribution in the calendar year 1947 is over \$243,000,000 for China, over \$34,000,000 for Austria, over \$21,000,000 for Greece and over \$194,000,000 for seven Russian satellite countries.

I mention this in closing Mr. Chairman because it seems to me that unless General Marshall is able to obtain results at Moscow a very definite question presents itself as to whether these supplies should be allowed to go forward to the satellite countries to which I have referred.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, in the report of the Committee on Appropriations on this bill, you will notice on page 11, at the bottom of the page, these words:

JUDGMENTS

House Document 131, submitting a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, included judgments in favor of Goodwin B. Watson, \$101.78; William E. Dodd, Jr., \$59.83; and Robert Morss Lovett, \$1,996.40. These judgments resulted from action in the courts to recover compensation for periods of service after November 15, 1943, the effective date of an act of Congress forbidding the employment of such persons unless appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee has denied the requested appropriation to pay the judgments.

The decision of the Court of Claims, speaking through the Chief Justice, concludes with these words:

In view of the conclusions arrived at it is immaterial whether section 304 of the

Urgency Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1943 or any part thereof is unconstitutional or not. We do not decide that question. The plaintiffs are entitled to recover in either event.

Then it goes on to say that Robert Morss Lovett is entitled to recover \$1,996.40, the same amount certified by the Budget, the Treasury, and the President; Goodwin B. Watson is entitled to recover \$101.78; and William E. Dodd, Jr., is entitled to recover \$59.83:

The judgments will be entered accordingly. It is so ordered.

That is the conclusion of the Court of Claims. The Supreme Court decision concludes as follows:

When our Constitution and Bill of Rights were written, our ancestors had ample reason to know that legislative trials and punishments were too dangerous to liberty to exist in a nation of freemen they envisioned, and so they proscribed bills of attainder. Section 304 is one. Much as we regret to declare an act of Congress violates the Constitution, we have no alternative here.

Section 304, therefore, does not stand as an obstacle to payment of compensation to Lovett, Watson, and Dodd. The judgment in their favor is affirmed.

I have no desire to quarrel with anyone who disagrees with the position I feel compelled to take in this matter, but I have always had the belief, yea, more than the belief, the conviction, that the purpose of the Appropriations Committee, its chief function, was to implement the will of Congress and to perform the duty lawfully assigned to it by Congress as interpreted by the courts. When, therefore, Congress enacts a piece of legislation and the Supreme Court affirms judgments of the Court of Claims to the effect that whether that enactment is constitutional or not, the money decreed by those judgments must be paid. I maintain no Member, nor committee, nor body of Congress has any right to defy the law so declared. Especially is that true in the Lovett, Dodd, and Watson cases, wherein the Supreme Court not only affirmed the judgments of the court of claims, but also went further and declared that the enactment by Congress which sought to prevent payment of their salaries was a bill of attainder, and hence utterly null and void because unconstitutional. So, in those cases it is too clear for doubt that it is the manifest duty of all who would observe the law of the land to bow to that mandate.

Unless, then, we hold ourselves above the law, we must provide the funds needed to satisfy these judgments.

I am not here to try to lecture anybody. I am not here blaming anybody. I am simply rising for a point of information which I desire fervently. I listened to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee in his statement today that he could not conscientiously vote to pay these judgments. I honor him as I do few men in this House for his integrity and for his high character in every respect, but I submit that his statement does not satisfy me as an answer, and I would love to ask the gentleman to point out what he relies on to justify his position.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it has been the practice of this Congress in the past when unconscionable judgments were rendered by courts to refuse to pay them. There are precedents of that character. This is an unconscionable judgment. These three men beyond dispute did not owe their first loyalty to the Government of the United States. When the Court refused to pay attention to the law which the Congress wrote, and when it by virtue of an assumed power attempted to declare that provision of law unconstitutional, I felt that the operation had such an odor that I could not conscientiously be a party to bringing in an appropriation to meet it. Under the Constitution, the direct power to make appropriations, whether to satisfy judgments or otherwise, is exclusively in the Congress, and I feel that we have that responsibility.

Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman for amplifying his answer and I appreciate his answer. Of course, I agree with the gentleman that the power to appropriate is not only in Congress but particularly in this House, and, more especially, in the great committee of which the gentleman happens to be the honored and able chairman at this time. But his answer amounts to nothing more than that he so violently disagrees with the courts that have decided against his contention he will do what he pleases, without regard to the law as declared by the authorities to which that duty has been committed, and seeks to excuse his conduct because it has been done before.

Of course, the legislative branch of our Government has the power of the purse. But that great power, as every other power in a government of law, not of men, may only be exercised within the law and in accord with the law.

Does not your theory lead to the destruction of our form of government, which the Constitution prescribes should be administered by three coordinate branches, free and independent of each other?

(Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. Goff].

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Chairman, I think there are many among my colleagues of the House who have seen a far-stretching graveyard of a great forest, and who have realized the terrible loss to mankind. Irreplaceable destruction has been caused by forest fires. But today we have in the Pacific Northwest another, and not less potent, killer of trees—the tussock moth. This insect has ravaged thousands of acres of valuable timber in the primitive and beautiful mountains of northern Idaho.

Just east of the heavily wheat and pea productive Palouse farming section, stretching across from eastern Washington, I take you to the edge of the immense evergreen forests of the Idaho Panhandle. Here in this border area, between farm and forest, during the summer of 1945, it was noticed that some destructive agent was attacking scattered areas of fir trees. Then it was re-

called that in 1944 a few trees had turned brown and died. There was no pronounced public uneasiness, although a few owners sprayed or cut down and burned dying farmhouse shade trees. But in the summer of 1946, the damage quickly spread to an alarming extent. Whole hillsides of heavy timber now turned yellow as though touched by a searing blast, and great patches appeared in State and Federal forests, reaching out into stands of merchantable timber. Public meetings were held. Experts from the Forest Insect Division of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Forest Service men assigned to the region, who had been checking on the outbreak, reported that the Douglas fir tussock moth was responsible for the damage.

The Tussock moth is a small insect which basically attacks Douglas fir and white fir, but feeds on other tree species associated with firs when food is scarce. The injury is done by the larva of the moth. The young caterpillars hatch in late May and feed on the foliage, killing the tree by defoliation. They are active and travel in search of food and the infestation is most widely spread by these tiny, newly hatched caterpillars. These are covered with hairs, spin little silken threads after coming out of the egg, and are blown by the wind to other trees for considerable distances. While the rate of increase is tremendous, there is fortunately but a single generation each year, and the damage is done only in the period of about 30 days before the caterpillar changes to a moth.

About 350,000 acres are now covered by the infestation in Latah, Benewah, and Clearwater counties. This includes Federal, State, county, and privately owned land. With the wartime development of new insecticides, particularly DDT, and the fact that small quantities are effective, spraying can be done by airplanes. Such a program has been tried out successfully on a much smaller scale against the gypsy moth in New York and Pennsylvania. Obviously, the aerial spraying must cover the whole area, and there is no way to stop it exactly along the boundary of the various owners. It is peculiarly a project for cooperative effort. The legislature of Idaho this last month appropriated \$210,000 for its share of the work. The private timber owners, including lumber companies, who form the Potlatch Timber Protective Association, have voted to assess themselves \$68,000 for their share. Private owners of small forest plots have agreed to put up 42½ cents per acre for the aerial spraying.

The Federal Government is particularly concerned in stamping out the infestation because the untouched area to the east, and in the path of the prevailing winds is heavily timbered national forest. There is an immediate prospect of the loss of millions of dollars of lumber values. This lumber cannot be spared at any time, and certainly not now, in the face of our acute building shortage.

But the commercial timber is only a part of the loss. Large areas of dead trees mean a greatly increased fire haz-

ard. Farm woodlots of smaller private owners will continue to die if the center of infestation is not cleaned out. As grave as all else is the threat to our watersheds and, not the least, the destruction of the scenic beauty of one of the loveliest parts of the primitive forests of Idaho.

That is why I urged upon the committee, and now urge upon you the necessity for this item in the deficiency bill.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to this bill as an economy move. I will say to the gentleman, on the record the bill hardly stands up as an economy measure. Of the \$628,139,491 the committee has cut from the budget estimate, \$551,020,000 is being taken from the Veterans' Administration—and that is the part of this bill I want to talk about now.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the action taken by the committee in reducing the current deficiency appropriation of the Veterans' Administration is sheer folly. This action does not contribute to economy. Rather, the action taken by the committee contributes only to the growing confusion facing our administrative agencies as a result of bungling of appropriations.

Hearings on the current Veterans' Administration deficiency appropriations were held for the first time on February 13, of this year. It has taken since February 13 to get this measure to the floor. I point this out because, due to the committee's action—if it is upheld—it will be necessary to act on another deficiency appropriation for the Veterans' Administration before this session of Congress adjourns.

The bill as reported by the committee reduces pensions in the amount of \$200,000,000. It also reduces by \$350,000,000 funds with which to take care of direct benefits under the GI bill of rights. These are not savings. This action by the committee will merely make it necessary that another deficiency appropriation be considered at a later date.

This action cannot be a saving because the purpose for which the original budget estimate was requested is provided for under existing law—and under law the Government is committed to make these expenditures to our war veterans.

At the present rate that this bill is progressing, it cannot conceivably become law before April 10. Therefore, in order that the GI benefits and the pensions of our veterans be paid for the remainder of the fiscal year, it will be necessary for the Veterans' Administration to request another deficiency appropriation on April 15 in order to obtain action on its request before the adjournment of this session of Congress.

It seems to me ridiculous that we are taking this action. Certainly we are not saving money. Certainly, we are not saving the time and efforts of the committee nor of the House. In my estimation the only thing that is accomplished by this bill is that it will provide

a false basis for claims of economy by the Republican Members of this House.

The money that is requested in the original budget submitted by the Veterans' Administration for these pensions and direct benefits must eventually be paid. In my opinion the House should promptly meet the full estimate for 1947 pensions and readjustment benefits in order that we may know exactly where we stand in matters affecting the national budget.

[Mr. CASE of South Dakota addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, on page 24 of this bill there is given to the Treasury Department for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation the sum of \$20,000,000. This makes a total of \$90,000,000 that has been given to this organization.

I have today introduced a bill providing that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall not enter into any insurance contracts to insure the protection of agricultural commodities against any loss in yield. In 1945 I fought those appropriations on the floor of the House. I had J. Carl Wright, Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, before me in my office a number of times. We discussed this. I also discussed it with Marvin Jones, and came to the conclusion that this is one of the biggest rat holes in the country for the expenditure of money and that this Corporation should be disbanded at once.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. This provision was put in the bill after considerable deliberation on the part of the committee, especially by the chairman and myself. In fact, the provision was inserted in the bill at my request. I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania will agree that while the possibilities of working out a practical insurance program for the future is a matter of debate, yet outstanding claims which have already matured should be honored?

Mr. RICH. Yes; and if the gentleman had followed me in 1945 when we tried to eliminate this, we would have saved this country from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The country would have been better off, the farmers and everybody else would have been better off. It is a Corporation that ought to be dispensed with and the quicker that is done the better for the country.

Federal crop insurance was first authorized by Congress in 1938 and has been a losing proposition from that day to this.

The Corporation was granted an authorized capital of \$100,000,000. Seventy million of this capital has been issued and all lost except about \$14,000,000. More than 2 years ago I discovered this Corporation was a constant sink-hole for not only the money appropriated for running expenses by Congress, but also for the \$70,000,000 capital

stock issued. Having opposed the legislation on the floor of the House, I felt that no legitimate business could exist under such conditions or management, and therefore, on March 5, 1945, I sent a letter to the then manager, J. Carl Wright, in part as follows:

MARCH 5, 1945.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION,

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

(Attention of Mr. J. Carl Wright, Manager.)

Now in order that I, as a Member of Congress, can expect—and I shall expect—a good business administration, not only of your Corporation but all Government corporations, I am asking for a report on the qualifications of yourself as well as the other members of your board of directors to handle insurance, and what experience you have had to qualify you for appointment to the position you occupy. Have you carried out the intent and purpose of the Congress in trying to conduct this Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on a basis that would be commensurate with sound business principles? Are your rates such for the year 1945 that, from your past experience, the insurance you put in force will pay the expenses of the operation of the Corporation; and if in normal years, would you break even, or have a balanced budget, or would you have losses? If so, how much would your losses be; or would there be a likelihood of a gain, and why?

You were given \$40,000,000 for this Corporation; and you lost, according to your reports, \$37,500,000 plus the seven million that you made on the increased price of grains. Today you only have left \$2,500,000, of the forty million that was given you to start operation. What recommendations have you made for changes in law, if any are necessary, to make your organization a successful insurance corporation?

Now I am not personally acquainted with you, or any of the other managers, and I do not wish to offend you. I am merely asking for a report that I can follow up to determine whether this Corporation is even trying to be successful, or whether there is a motive behind this to give hand-outs to the farmers in the guise of insurance. I believe it would be very wise for you to be absolutely frank and open and aboveboard in your reply, giving me all the facts. I am not inquiring of you anything that I would not inquire of any other corporation which I knew to be as unsuccessful as your Corporation has been since 1939.

For 19 days I waited for an answer to this letter, and on March 24, 1945, received a four-page letter, dated March 23, 1945.

In reference to my inquiry requesting a report on the qualifications and experience of the Manager and the Board of Directors who handle this insurance, I received the following quotation from said letter:

You have asked also for a report on the qualifications of myself and members of the Board of Directors. With regard to my own qualifications, I have been Manager only since September 1943. I would be pleased to come to your office at your convenience to answer this question in person.

The Board of Directors are men each of whom has been successful in his own field of work, and are as follows:

Mr. E. R. Duke, Chairman, Director of War Boards.

Mr. W. A. Jump, Director of Finance of the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration.

Mr. W. B. Boyd, Director of Price, War Food Administration.

The Board of Directors are appointed by the War Food Administrator. The Board appoints the Manager of the Corporation.

If there is other information you would desire as to myself or the operation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, I would be pleased to furnish it or come to your office at your convenience and discuss the same with you.

Sincerely yours,

J. CARL WRIGHT,
Manager.

From the foregoing it was readily seen neither the manager nor any member of the Board knew anything about insurance. Two of the directors were appointed from the War Food Administration and the Chairman from a directorship of the war boards.

Their only qualifications from this letter showed that they had no experience in insurance and thus no qualifications whatsoever to manage this Corporation. They were simply transferred or appointed from one political agency of the Government to another, regardless of their competency to handle or even to understand either crop or any other kind of insurance business.

No corporation on earth engaged in private business would even consider men to run or manage its affairs without more experience and competency than these men had, according to this letter. They appear to be totally unfitted for the top positions they have occupied. It would be just as reasonable to have a blacksmith perform an appendicitis operation as to have such men run a crop-insurance corporation.

Because this letter was so unsatisfactory and lacking in information, I sent another letter to the Honorable Marvin Jones, then War Food Administrator, on the 24th day of March 1945, which, in part, read as follows:

MARCH 24, 1945.

Hon. MARVIN JONES,
War Food Administrator,
Agriculture Administration Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I am much concerned in some of the objectives of government. When the first deficiency appropriation bill, asking for an appropriation of \$30,000,000 additional for the Federal crop-insurance program came before the House, March 2, I opposed the item mainly on the point that the crop-insurance program had been in effect 5 years, and during that time the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation lost \$37,500,000 of the original \$40,000,000 appropriated and had invested \$7,000,000 in wheat and made a profit, which they lost also. I came to the conclusion that this was a mighty poorly organized and managed business under the law to lose such a great amount of their capital in such a short time.

Now, I understand that the War Food Administrator appoints the Board of Directors of this Corporation and they are composed of the following: Mr. E. R. Duke, Mr. W. A. Jump, and Mr. W. B. Boyd.

The Board in turn appoint the Manager. I would like to know from you, Marvin, what experience these men have had in insurance; what experience have they had in making rates; why is it that this Corporation has been so very, very unsuccessful? Since it is your responsibility to appoint the Board of Directors, certainly you should look into the opera-

tion of this Corporation. I would like to know what are the qualifications of these Directors and the Manager, Mr. J. Carl Wright, that you entrust them with such a sum of money and it is dissipated in such a short time.

This just does not make sense to me as a businessman, Marvin. I am writing you this letter not with the idea of interfering with any successful organization, but of trying to help one that is not successful, and if the right men are not at the head, then it is up to you to change them. I know none of these men personally, but am going to keep my eye on this Corporation in the future for successful operation. If I can be of any assistance, you know you may command me.

This letter to the War Food Administrator was answered on the 7th day of April 1945, and is as follows:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, April 7, 1945.

Hon. ROBERT F. RICH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. RICH: I have your letter of March 24, which is in connection with the operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

I appreciate your interest in this matter and can well understand your concern regarding the financial position of the Corporation after 5 years' operations in insuring wheat and 2 years' in insuring cotton. The results have been disappointing to us, and we recognize that mistakes were made in the development and administration of the program. However, when the program was initiated there was no experience in this field upon which we could draw. Experience has now been acquired which should prove invaluable in future operations, and we hope to profit by this experience even though much of it is not on the credit side of the ledger.

Although indemnities exceeded premium collections by approximately \$37,500,000 during this period and the desirable objective of providing insurance without impairment of the capital stock of the Corporation was not realized, this amount as well as the premiums collected was paid to farmers who suffered crop losses from adverse weather and other hazards over which they had no control. Without this protection many of these farmers would have been forced into liquidation. From the standpoint of national welfare, it could, therefore, hardly be said that these funds represent a total loss.

When the amendment to the Crop Insurance Act became effective December 23, 1944, I immediately appointed a new board of directors of the Corporation. One of these men worked in the crop-insurance program for a number of years and was selected because of the constructive suggestions which he made for improvement in the program during that time and because I considered that his experience would be useful in avoiding errors in the future. The other two were selected because of their long experience in the administration of agricultural programs and because of their reputations for dependability and sound judgment. I am sure you will agree that the administration of an all-risk insurance program on crops involves thorough knowledge of farming methods, the nature of the crops insured, and the hazards which are encountered in producing various crops as well as certain insurance principles. It is an agricultural program which requires the application of sound insurance principles in its operations.

At the time the program was reinstated after the passage of the act of December 23, 1944, it was extremely difficult to obtain the services of able insurance executives although we recognized that it was necessary for the corporation to have available the best possible insurance counsel and advice. Accordingly, the board of directors, with my

concurrence, has entered into a contract with Ekern & Meyers, a Chicago firm which has an outstanding reputation in this field, to assist the management in developing the program along sound insurance lines. The senior member of this firm served as chairman of a consulting committee which in 1941 and 1942 made an analysis of the operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The committee published a report containing a number of specific recommendations for changes and most of the recommended changes have been incorporated in the present program. Mr. Ekern has been in Washington almost continuously during the past 2 months for the purpose of assisting the management in developing an insurance program on cotton, wheat, and flax on a Nation-wide basis, and for cotton and tobacco on an experimental basis.

In view of the late date on which the legislation was enacted, these programs had to be developed hurriedly in order to make them applicable to crops planted in 1945. We are endeavoring to do the very best job we can in the limited time available.

I have been most interested in having the crop-insurance program succeed and have personally met with the agricultural committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate and sought their counsel and advice. I feel that the objectives of the program are so desirable that no work should be spared, and every possible avenue which might offer a sound approach should be explored in an effort directed toward successful operation.

I shall maintain an active interest in the program; and if changes appear to be necessary either in the personnel of the Corporation or in program provisions within the framework set up by the law, you may be assured that such changes will be made.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN JONES,
Administrator.

This letter admits that premiums were exceeded by losses or indemnities by approximately \$37,500,000, and the 1945 crop was not included because it was not yet harvest time and losses could then neither be ascertained nor determined.

Furthermore, it was therein asserted that the Board of Directors, with the consent of the War Food Administrator, had entered into a contract with the firm of Ekern and Meyers, a Chicago concern, to assist the management in developing the program along sound insurance lines. What was paid this firm is not reported. But their employment seems to have ended. Why was it necessary to employ this firm at all? Why not appoint men skilled in insurance, instead of men who know nothing about the business? And above all, what good did these men do in furtherance of making crop insurance self-supporting? The record seems to disclose that the results brought about by these men to crop insurance amounted to very little, judging from results, and the Crop Insurance Corporation still continues to run at a loss.

In addition to the letters sent the departments, numerous interviews were had with those in authority but all ended in either an acknowledgment of failure in the past or a promise to make a better showing in the future.

Long and involved statements and reports were issued from time to time by the Department of Agriculture purport-

ing to show some reason for the continuance of crop insurance by the Government. However, a thorough examination of these reports invariably discloses that in the end the result was not only always disappointing but frequently unwarranted and indefensible, and a continuance of the project pointed to such loss to the Government which in a private corporation could only end in certain bankruptcy. But these losses that no private corporation can endure without disaster to both its usefulness and its stockholders, surely no Government can stand indefinitely. Sooner or later there must be an accounting and the longer such accounting is delayed the more serious it becomes and the more damage it does to the Government and the taxpayers who must support it.

Nevertheless, this letter of the War Food Administrator made promises and furnished a ray of hope to those of us who had seen the constant loss of the Crop Insurance Corporation. The Administrator's letter contained the following:

Experience has now been acquired which should prove invaluable in future operations, and we hope to profit by this experience even though much of it is not on the credit side of the ledger.

Again, we wanted to see what the "acquired experience" would bring about. One of the things brought about during that same year of 1945 was a worse deficit than had been suffered at any time before in the entire history of crop insurance. Another significant thing likewise brought about was the resignation of the War Food Administrator from his position as head of the agency or corporation for crop insurance and his appointment to another Government office or position.

Perhaps he saw the error in his prediction that "acquired experience" should prove invaluable in future operations, and abandoned crop insurance for a more congenial field of endeavor. In the meantime the American people, hoping for a balanced crop-insurance budget, must have felt the truth of the old proverb, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," as they saw the perpetually rising deficit.

The true financial condition of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has been not only difficult but impossible to obtain. However at long last, on March 25, 1947, a belated audit report to Congress on the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was placed on my desk for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by the Comptroller General of the United States. Why was this report delayed by 1 year and approximately 9 months after June 30, 1945? Where is the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946? What is actually the condition of this Corporation at present? These are pertinent questions and should be answered.

The confusion shown in this report is plainly evident. Beginning on page 4, I quote the following:

9. We are unable to give an opinion that the financial statements of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fairly present its financial position at June 30, 1945, and its results of operations for the year ended that date for the following reasons:

(a) The financial statements do not include the results of operations for the 1945 crop year.

(b) The reserve for losses on collections for premiums for the 1943 and prior crop years may be inadequate.

However, the financial statements and comments in the report set forth these matters as completely as possible.

10. It is suggested that the Congress give consideration to the feasibility of continuance of the crop insurance program, and if it is determined that the program is to be continued, it is recommended that every possible step be taken to make the program financially successful. In this connection the following recommendations are submitted:

(a) The Corporation's management should be set up under a larger Board of Directors, serving on a part-time basis and including men of experience in insurance matters as well as the Secretary of Agriculture and representatives of agriculture and the general public. It should not be dominated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) The active management of the Corporation's affairs should be in executive officers selected by the Board. In addition to a man versed in farming, the top officers should include an individual with a broad insurance background, another who is an expert in insurance-sales promotion, and a controller serving as chief accounting officer. (See p. 7.)

(c) Every effort should be devoted toward development of sound underwriting policies and practices, insurance-sales promotion, and improved financial and accounting practices.

(d) Insurance contracts should be written in monetary terms rather than in commodity terms; this involves certain difficulties. (See p. 16.)

(e) The Corporation should have a fiscal year ending December 31, after the close of the crop season. (See p. 39.)

(f) Accounting for operating expenses should be simplified. (See p. 25.)

(g) The cotton plan should be reduced to a trial basis until sufficient reliable information has been gained to warrant the resumption of Nation-wide participation. (See p. 20.)

(h) We believe consideration should be given to allowing the management freedom by law to exclude areas from insurance on individual crops, when it finds there is little demand or economic need for such insurance in those areas. This would permit a substantial savings in operating expenses.

Subsequent to completion of this audit, but prior to release of this report, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson made public a letter to the chairman of the Agriculture Committees of both Houses of Congress in which he enclosed a letter directed to the Manager of the Corporation. The letter voiced views and criticisms of and suggestions by the Secretary, based on two studies which had been made for him by representatives of the National Association of Insurance Agents and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. A subsequent press release pointed out the action already taken by the management to remedy some of the conditions to which attention was called and to withdraw certain of the criticisms. Many of our comments coincide with those contained in these reports which indicate a feeling within the Department of Agriculture of need for broad changes in the program.

From the foregoing it is seen that officers themselves do not know where they are going when they say "we are unable to give an opinion that the financial statements of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fairly present its financial position." This is certainly a remarkable statement from a Corporation report. It reminds one of Dooley's grass-

hopper "that had a hell of a lot of action, but damn little direction."

In paragraph 10 we also find the following:

10. It is suggested that the Congress give consideration to the feasibility of continuance of the crop-insurance program, and if it is determined that the program is to be continued, it is recommended that every possible step be taken to make the program financially successful.

Of course it would take real courage to come out into the open and admit failure, but this statement comes as near to it as possible when it is acknowledged that if it is determined that the program is to be continued, it is recommended, and so forth. We suggest a reading of this recommendation.

The following quotation from page 7 of the report also shows that possibly my letters hereinbefore mentioned to this Corporation management, suggesting men of insurance experience to run it, may have been of some effect, for on page 7 of the report:

It is suggested that the importance of the crop-insurance program and the difficulties of establishing a sound program, if it be continued, require the policy-making direction of a Board of Directors composed of men experienced in insurance matters as well as representatives of agriculture and the general public. We recommend that, if the program is to be continued, the law should be amended to provide for a larger Board of Directors, serving on a part-time basis and including men of experience in insurance matters as well as the Secretary of Agriculture and representatives of agriculture and the general public; it should not be dominated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Active management of the Corporation's affairs should be in executive officers elected by the Board, including a president, one or more vice presidents, and a controller. One of the top officers should be a man with a broad insurance background, especially from an actuarial standpoint, because of the necessity of establishing sound underwriting policies and practices. Another, well versed in sales promotion, should be charged with improving sales technique and actively directing the sales organization. The controller, as the chief accounting officer, should have full responsibility and authority in directing all accounting activities in order to obtain better accounting and financial policies than now prevail.

However, it is to be noted that this report contains many remarkable statements suggestive of a desire to continue the Corporation even with its unsavory financial record, but at the same time admitting the probability of its discontinuance by Congress, such statements being: "If the program be continued we recommend," or "suggest," and so forth.

Page 17 of this report shows the costs of the program to 1945 to be as follows:

Insurance losses.....	\$38, 126, 200
Operating expenses.....	32, 742, 082
Total loss.....	70, 868, 282

Table does not include losses on 1945 crop program estimated to be \$13,641,550 but not recorded in accounts at June 30, 1945.

In addition to losses resulting from the excess of indemnities over premiums, the insurance loss figure reflects \$382,669 of unallocated costs, the largest portion of which was a provision of \$375,000 for losses on uncollectible premiums at June 30, 1945.

The act charges the Board of Directors with fixing premiums at rates sufficient to cover claims for indemnities and to establish a

reasonable reserve against unforeseen losses. Premiums are not required to be sufficient to cover any portion of the operating expenses (see p. 24). To date, not only has no reserve been accumulated, but capital has been consumed to the extent of \$38,126,200, exclusive of losses estimated for the 1945 fiscal year. Without exception, premiums failed to meet indemnities on all crops in each of the first 5 years as shown in terms of quantities in table IV.

The loss for 1945, which is above estimated to be \$13,641,550, but is not included in the above calculation, amounts really, according to letter of Secretary Anderson released February 26, 1947, to the astounding sum of \$17,536,218.74. And the end is not yet. If 1945 losses amount to \$17,536,218.74 this sum added to the losses before 1945 which are admitted to be \$70,868,282, the total through 1945 equals \$88,404,500.74. And what about losses of the year 1946, which are admitted to be very high?

When all the reports come in, may we not expect to find that even the entire sum of the capital stock of this corporation, that has already been issued amounting to \$70,000,000 and poured by the United States Government into this sinkhole, is entirely exhausted? We are surely warranted in assuming it to be gone in the light of the action of the Secretary of Agriculture who has held up all payments on cotton indemnities until Congress makes further appropriations.

This Corporation has, on its record, been "weighed and found wanting" and is still wanting, wanting, wanting—more money to keep its total of 945 employees on the public pay roll, notwithstanding its constant failures and losses in operation.

It has been reported, and I believe reliably so, that in many instances policies were taken by this Corporation on crops that were only planted and then abandoned by the farmer because it would pay him better to realize on his insurance than to cultivate and take care of his crops. Thus the chinch bug, the potato bug, the grasshopper, and the boll weevil had not only field days, but whole field seasons, under this crop-insurance plan, and increased, multiplied, and replenished their kind so tremendously until in some sections of the country they are destined to be difficult if not impossible to destroy.

In truth, crop insurance is tending to injure the farmer instead of benefiting him. Personally I have seen some fields of uncut grain long after the harvest season was past—fields that would yield, in my opinion, an average crop. Upon inquiry I learned that the grain was left standing in the field for the crows and other birds because it would cost considerable to harvest it and the farmer believed he could realize more from his crop insurance than would be possible if he harvested it. I am informed that this is a rather frequent occurrence in the cotton fields, and a potent factor in the great losses suffered there.

Since the losses in crop insurance have invariably been so heavy since its beginning, the time is at hand when it should be discontinued without delay. I hope this Congress that should be—and I believe it is—desiring to take this coun-

try out of the red, will no longer appropriate any money for the continuance of crop insurance but repeal the act in its entirety. Let the insurance people who are qualified in business assume crop insurance, if it is to exist at all. Let us kill the bill. Let us help save America from bankruptcy.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, with further reference to the matter of crop insurance, I would like to say for the RECORD, in view of my conversation on the floor with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], that I approve the theory of crop insurance. I only regret that up to now it has not been possible for Congress and for the Corporation to devise a program that is workable from the standpoint of the country and from the standpoint of the producer, and I feel that the matter should be given further study by the Congress in the light of the experience which we have had.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 6.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BEALL (at the request of Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made before the Committee on Un-American Activities by Mrs. Julia W. Talmadge, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a manuscript. He has been informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$195.25, but he asks that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, and notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

SLOVAKIA

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, America and all liberty-loving nations should at this time concentrate against international situations which might bring about war in the future. I have, on several occasions, stated on the floor of Congress that the application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter is our greatest antidote for future peace. Self-government, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion is as essential for smaller countries as it is for the large nations. Our Nation, during World War II, spent billions of dollars and sacrificed in lives and casualties to preserve the above principles in order to insure liberty and future peace.

Since VJ-day, aggression and tyranny has again been launched in certain areas of Europe. The latest example of persecution, unfair trial, and threatened execution for political belief is that of Dr. Joseph Tiso, former President of the Interim Republic of Slovakia. Dr. Tiso has been acclaimed a hero in the eyes of nearly all the people of Slovakia and the prevailing majority of Americans of Slovak ancestry. My attention has been called to the fact that over 80 percent of the Slovak American fraternal organizations have forthrightly declared themselves to be of the opinion that Tiso was a hero in the defense of the best interests of the Slovak people. During his presidency, Slovakia thrived, progressed, and developed internally more than it had during any 5 years of the existence of the Czechoslovak Republic. The communistic control now over the country of Slovakia will execute Dr. Tiso, a political prisoner, unless our Government intervenes. This communistic control is inflicted upon the people of Slovakia in spite of the fact that the election of May 26, 1946, gave over 64 percent of the total vote cast against the present government. The press is likewise controlled, at least to the extent that the newspapers cannot publish what they think. This is evidenced in the fact that four American newspapers have been barred in Slovakia. The present communistic government will brook no freedom of political thought; though the people voted for Christian democracy, they received totalitarian communism.

The archbishop of Slovakia testified at the trial of Dr. Tiso. He is and has been a respected member not only of the hierarchy of Czechoslovakia, but of the official family of Czechoslovakia, including its President, Edward Benes. Appearing as a witness for Dr. Tiso, the archbishop testified that—

Tiso acted and worked in the interest of Slovakia and was never a traitor, and that his election as President of Slovakia was the will of 90 percent of the Slovaks at that time and was acclaimed by the bishops, priests, and ministers of both the Catholic and Protestant churches.

It is apparent that Czechoslovakia has been re-created with the aid of Moscow and that Moscow will undoubtedly de-

mand the extinction of Slovak national leaders of ability and high intellect. The ways of the Communists are devious and it behooves us to understand more of the Slovakia situation. In the meantime, the least that freedom loving nations can ask is that the so-called peoples courts in the Communist-dominated countries in eastern Europe, refrain from any further political executions or from liquidating political opposition by long-term imprisonment as in the case of Archbishop Stepanic. All of this adds up to the price we will have to pay to aid in the establishing of true democracy in the countries of eastern Europe to insure world peace.

In supporting President Truman's international program, we cannot be unmindful of what is happening throughout this region in Europe, comprising over 100,000 Christians who have nothing in common with communism. We have heard of political executions, imprisonment, and banishment of outstanding citizens in Poland, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and other small countries. Thousands of brave Polish soldiers who fought to stamp out fascism are now prohibited from returning to their native Poland by a communistic controlled government. Americans are asking the question "do we not have at least a moral obligation to voice our protest against such trials and executions?"

The judge who presided at the trial of Dr. Tiso, previous to the trial, vowed personal vengeance on Tiso and was provided this opportunity by being placed in charge of the case.

These facts, though not appearing in the American press releases, are not disputed. Almost unanimously, the people of Slovak descent in America, are rising in protest to the impending execution of Dr. Tiso. I ask the Members of Congress to join with me in protesting this unjust conviction by interceding with President Truman and Secretary Marshall to use their good offices to prevent this injustice.

We might well apply the words of the Honorable Judge Robert H. Jackson:

All experience teaches that there are certain things you cannot do under the guise of judicial trial. * * * You must put no man on trial before anything that is called a court, if you are not prepared to establish his personal guilt. * * * If you are determined to execute a man in any case, there is no occasion for trial. The world yields no respect to courts that are merely organized to convict.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. GAMBLE), for an indefinite time, on account of illness.

To Mr. KLEIN (at the request of Mr. O'TOOLE), for the week of March 31, 1947, on account of death in family.

To Mr. LOVE (at the request of Mr. AUCHINCLOSS), for 2 days, March 31 and April 1, on account of illness.

RESIGNATION FROM AND APPOINTMENT TO WASHINGTON-LINCOLN MEMORIAL-GETTYSBURG BOULEVARD COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

MARCH 26, 1947.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C..

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Because of my other duties and committee assignments, I am forced to resign as a member of the Washington-Lincoln Memorial-Gettysburg Boulevard Commission. Please consider my resignation effective as of this date.

I do want to thank you for paying me the honor of having me appointed a member of the Commission and I regret that I am unable to serve.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. FALLON.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 19, Seventy-fourth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the United States Commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial-Gettysburg Boulevard to fill the existing vacancy thereon the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL].

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

LOANS TO GREECE

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, since 1824 when the new Greek Government, having fought a war of independence, obtained its first foreign loan from the London banks, that nation had been in financial bondage. The bankers of England and Europe discovered long ago that they had easy pickings in Greece. Year after year, they would extend large loans at top interest rates, and would take first mortgages on the revenue of the Greek Government. By 1843, the accumulated debts amounted to 66,000,000 drachmas. But that was just a beginning. There were the loans of 1879, for example, of 60,000,000 francs at 6 percent interest; there was the loan of 1881 of 120,000,000 francs at 5 percent interest; there was the loan of 1884 of 170,000,000 francs at 5 percent interest; there was the loan of 1887 of 135,000,000 francs at 4 percent interest.

It was natural that the London bankers should exact heavy service charges. Each new loan generally would provide for a certain amount of repayment on the old debt. Various requirements would be made for purchases abroad. All kinds of curious and interesting deductions were levied which made the net proceeds of these loans to the Greek Government comparatively small. The international London bankers did not let the Greek Government pay back the principle. They pushed the Greek Government further and further into debt, and constantly increased the service charges.

Indeed between 1879 and 1897, the Greeks paid a total of 470,000,000 francs for service and interest on their national debt, an amount corresponding roughly to the total amount borrowed, yet were unable to reduce the size of the total debt. On the contrary, their public debt rose from 1869 to 1893 from 137,000,000 to 823,000,000 drachmas.

But in 1897, Mr. Speaker, the bankers of London were just getting under way

on bleeding Greece. There were two or three wars between 1890 and 1912 in the Balkans and the Near East in which Greece became involved. I would not suggest, of course, Mr. Speaker, that the bankers had anything to do with it. Subsequently, between 1912 and 1933, the foreign indebtedness of Greece rose from 840,000,000 gold francs to 1,650,000,000 gold francs in 1933. Somebody, Mr. Speaker, was making money, but it was not the Greek people.

Mr. Speaker, back in 1897 the London bankers apparently wanted to make sure that they would get their interest, so they arranged an International Finance Commission to control Greek Government finances in order to safeguard the interest payments on the foreign indebtedness of the Greek Government. This commission, by agreement with the Greek Government, received the income from government monopolies in salt, kerosene, matches, cigarette paper, stamp taxes, and the custom duties of the Port of Pireaus. At various times in 1926, and again in 1929, and again in 1933, new revenues were pledged in order to be sure that the interest on the foreign indebtedness was paid. The Treaty of Geneva, for example, established in 1927, added new revenues in order to take care of new loans. The International Finance Commission obtained the revenue from the alcohol tax throughout Greece. The custom duties of six new cities were added to the revenue. In fact, Mr. Speaker, after 1927, the only unpledged public revenue left to the Greek Government were direct taxes, miscellaneous excise taxes, and export duties. Believe it or not, this commission still today continues to exist.

Mr. Speaker, does the International Finance Commission still have legal status? Is the greater portion of all revenue of the Greek Government still pledged for the payment of taxes on the Greek foreign indebtedness?

In round American dollars, the Greek Government owes apparently over five hundred million to the international bankers. The interest and principle of 90 percent of all of these loans are payable at the Hambro International Bank of London.

Mr. Speaker, the American people would like to know whether the loan proposed under the Truman Greek deal will go to pay off the bankers of London or whether it will go to assist the Greek people. Mr. Speaker, we should like to know whether or not the proposed loans to be made by us to the Greek Government will become a first mortgage on the revenue of the Greek Government or whether the international bank of London gets theirs first.

Mr. Speaker, from 1821 until today the international banks of London have received anywhere from four to five times the amount in interest, service charges, and other deductions—five times the amount they have actually lent the Greek Government during that period.

With the help of a corrupt monarchy, the international bankers have bled the Greek people and the Greek nation for five times of what they have lent that country, and still today have by legal right the first lien, the first mortgage,

1004



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

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CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	1	Grain.....	6,13	School-lunch program..	1,14
Committees.....	2	Holiday.....	4	Small business.....	2
Cost of living.....	10	Lands, grant.....	3	Sugar and sirups.....	21
Crop insurance.....	1	Lands, grazing.....	16	Trade, foreign.....	17
Education.....	12	Livestock and meat.....	9	Transportation.....	6
Expenditures.....	19	Marketing.....	9	Un-American activities..	7
Farm program.....	18	Personnel.....	11	Veterans' benefits.....	3
Foreign affairs.....	20	Regional authority.....	15	War powers.....	21,22
Forests and forestry..	1, 8,16	Roads.....	8	Wool.....	5

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed deficiency appropriation bill; added school-lunch item.
Senate committee ordered reported a bill to provide wool price support.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 2849 (pp. 3063-84). Agreed, 128-110, to an amendment by Rep. Cannon, Mo., to provide \$6,000,000 additional for the school-lunch program (pp. 3069-76). Rep. Case, S. Dak., commended the forestry items (pp. 3077-8). Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized the crop-insurance program (p. 3078).
2. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. The following were appointed to the Small Business Committee: Reps. Ploeser (chairman), Stevenson, Howell, Hill, Richlman, Patman, Keogh, Jackson of Wash., and Kefauver (pp. 3089-90).
3. HOMESTEADS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 603, which extends the act granting credit for World War II military or naval service in connection with homestead entry to include service in the merchant marine and permits husband and wife who are both entitled to service credit to aggregate their periods of service for homestead-entry purposes (H. Rept. 212)(p. 3090).
4. HOLIDAY. Rep. Sasscer, Md., spoke in favor of H. R. 1981, to make Good Friday a legal holiday (p. 3060).

SENATE

5. WOOL. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported, with amendments, S. 814, to direct CCC to support wool in the calendar years 1947 and 1948, at 90% of the comparable price, or at the 1946 support price. The Daily Digest states: "The amendments proposed by the committee would provide for the disposition of the wool stock pile owned by the Government in an orderly manner

to prevent disruption of the domestic market; would remove the provision for the continuation of the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States; and delete the section making available \$130,000,000 of the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of the support of wool prices" (p. D81).

6. GRAIN; TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Young, N. Dak., urged that boxcars be made available to Northwestern railroads as the "one way that the market price of wheat can be leveled off" (p. 3026).
7. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Sen. Wiley, Wis., obtained permission to have J. Edgar Hoover's testimony before the Un-American Affairs Committee on the menace of communism printed as a Senate Document (S.Doc. 26) (pp. 3025-6).
8. FORESTS; ROADS. Received Alaska Legislature resolutions urging that funds be made available for the construction of roads in National Forests and forest areas in Alaska (p. 3024).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. MARKETING; LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. H.J.Res. 163, by Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, making provisions for the refund of the processing tax on hogs marketed for slaughter by the raisers and producers who in fact bore all or part of the burden of such tax. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3091.)
10. COST AND STANDARD OF LIVING. H. Res. 168, by Rep. Boggs, Del., creating a select committee to conduct a study and investigation with respect to the cost of living, strengthening our national economy, and preserving the free-enterprise system. To Rules Committee. (p. 3091.) Remarks of author (pp. A1490-1).
11. PERSONNEL. H.R. 2909, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment to certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service." To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3091.)
S. 1018, by Sen. Gurney, S. Dak (by request), to authorize the heads of executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government to grant employees leaves of absence for research and study. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3025.)
12. EDUCATION. S. 1011, by Sen. Cain, Wash. (for himself and others), to provide for the education of children on Federal reservations and other federally owned property not subject to State or local taxation. To Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 3025.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. GRAINS. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted National Assoc. of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades Inc. letters analyzing the present U.S. grain situation (pp. A1473-5).
14. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Blatnik, Minn., inserted a Washington Post editorial favoring continuation of this program (p. A1507).
15. REGIONAL AUTHORITY. Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted Bill Cunningham's Boston Herald article, "New England Needs a TVA--Dams in Other Sections Can Mean Poverty Here" (p. A1510).
16. FOREST AND GRAZING LANDS. Sen. Dworshak, Idaho, inserted Sen. McCarran's (Nev.)

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 167) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to protect the funds of his office by purchasing insurance, in the amount of \$50,000, providing protection against loss with respect to such funds. Until otherwise provided by law, premiums on such insurance shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers signed by the Sergeant at Arms and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On March 22, 1947:

H. R. 1968. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

On March 27, 1947:

H. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses incident to the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

On March 29, 1947:

H. J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense by maintaining an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry; and

H. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

On March 31, 1947:

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution authorizing the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to waive compliance with the navigation and vessel-inspection laws administered by the Coast Guard;

H. R. 1240. An act to provide for the suspension of navigation and vessel-inspection laws, as applied to vessels operated by the War Department, upon the termination of title V, Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 146. Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further

consideration of the bill H. R. 2489, with Mr. DONDERO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits," \$523,836,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 9, line 5, strike out the sum "\$523,836,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$873,836,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am restoring by this amendment, and the House will if it adopts the amendment, the \$350,000,000 cut which was made by the committee in connection with this matter. There was an item of \$624,000,000 which was expended to meet 1946 requirements, about which there was considerable confusion in the testimony and direct confusion in the main table that we considered on page 4 of the justification that General Bradley presented to us. We had General Bradley up after his representatives called our attention to it late yesterday. This question took place while the general was there:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You can see in this testimony that Mr. CASE refers to how apparently there was some trouble on the cut which we made, and there was apparently some misunderstanding, but that testimony certainly indicated that that cut was in order.

General BRADLEY. If I misled you there, I am sorry, because I was discussing the amount needed for the rest of the year. I also did not begin back and pick up this \$24,000,000 that we started short.

Now, that is the reason that cut was made. We were deceived by this page 4 of the justifications which we had before us when the General was before us and this did not show the \$624,000,000 expenditure, and although we made the most careful analysis that we could of the picture, we did not run into that testimony and these figures. I am sorry that the committee made that mistake, and I can see nothing else to do under the circumstances except to offer this amendment. I hope it will meet with the approval of the House.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman on his strategy. He was wise enough to sense the temper of the House and its determination to increase the appropriation to the amount requested by the Bureau. At this late date, in a deathbed repentance, it is proposed to restore the \$350,000,000 cut.

Something has been said about deception. If there was any deception it was self-deception, because this whole matter, including the expenditure of the \$624,908,509 in 1946, the first half of the fiscal year, is plainly set forth in the table on page 650 of the hearings. This table was before the committee at the time the bill was marked up—at the time it was determined to make this unwarranted cut in this important provision for the veterans. There could have been no mistake about it. It stood out like an elephant in a flower garden.

The table lists the total amount of money available for the year. The first question that naturally would have been asked—if they had not known already—would have been, "How much of it have you left at this time?" It is evident that the insistent fight made by the minority to restore this item, and the obvious support of the House on the floor yesterday during the debate on the amendment has not been without results.

To have passed the bill as it was submitted to the House yesterday without this \$350,000,000 would have been to deny the veterans benefits and advantages to which they are entitled under veteran's legislation enacted by the Congress by practically unanimous vote. I am glad the motion comes from that side, although we had the identical motion ready to offer from this side and the House was ready to pass it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it strikes me it is just a little unfortunate that the gentleman from Missouri was not present during a great deal of the hearings on this bill so that his committee might have had the benefit of his knowledge; also that the gentleman was not present at the time that this item in the bill was marked up. I am not criticizing the gentleman, for the gentleman's many duties may have called him elsewhere, and I can add that it was not my privilege to be present during a great deal of the testimony of General Bradley because the Committee on War Appropriations was meeting at the same time, and I was there much of the time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I hope the gentleman will let me proceed; then if I have time I shall be glad to yield. The hearings, of course, are available to everyone.

Let me call your attention to the following statements made during the testimony of General Bradley and appearing at page 638. The chairman asked General Bradley how much money had been spent month by month. They went over the various months, and the Chairman said:

The CHAIRMAN. In January a little under \$90,000,000; with \$15,000,000 it would be \$105,000,000. If you call it \$110,000,000, you would be getting to pretty near a stable average; would you not? It ought not to run over \$110,000,000.

General BRADLEY. Under present conditions that ought to be all right.

The CHAIRMAN. On that basis \$550,000,000 ought to take care of the last 5 months, which would make about \$1,505,000,000 for the year. This was 7 months. The first 6 months was \$955,000,000. So that \$550,000,000 would cover your requirements for the way the thing looks now.

Mr. MOORE. That would be that one particular phase.

Mr. Moore was the finance officer.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I am asking you about?

General BRADLEY. We think that will. You see the figures I gave you a minute ago on

which the estimates were based were made up last fall, and we anticipated about 1,250,000 average, and now we are getting only about 1,150,000.

In other words, last fall, when they made up their deficiency estimates, they estimated they would have a million and a quarter veterans getting the readjustment allowances. Now it is running about 1,150,000 as an average. So, taking the figures which General Bradley had given and running them back to him and asking him if \$550,000,000 would be sufficient for the balance of the year, the chairman was entitled to think, on General Bradley's replies, that the amount suggested would cover the requirements. That is, the \$1,505,000,000 on which the committee's figures were predicated.

In the same way, during the testimony on the estimates the chairman asked General Bradley about the funds required for Army and Navy pensions based upon the monthly expenditure experience. And in the same way General Bradley answered him on that, and said it looked like they could do with \$241,000,000 instead of \$441,000,000. In other words on Army and Navy pensions General Bradley said that a cut of \$200,000,000 could be made. He reiterated that this morning and the figures on that saving will not be changed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that both in the subcommittee and in the full committee Republicans and Democrats alike were unanimous on both these matters?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And is it not a further fact that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] at no time prior to the time the bill came on the floor indicated that the cuts as made were not properly made?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is a fact. The action of the committee so far as anyone knew was unanimous, and if the gentleman had some other information the committee did not get the benefit of it. In any event, the figures that were presented by the committee were on the basis of the testimony that I have cited, and General Bradley this morning expressed his regrets that his replies had unintentionally misled the committee.

In addition to that, it should be pointed out that the general table at page 4 of the estimates showing the amount of funds that had been appropriated for 1947, gave a larger amount than was needed to meet 12 months expenditures at the rate of actual expenditures. The explanation is that actually some of these funds which were listed as appropriated for 1947 were used in 1946 fiscal year.

In fact, \$624,000,000 was spent before June 30, 1946, which explains the misunderstanding that developed. There is even a definite possibility that the amount of the budget estimate being provided by the chairman's amendment will not meet the requirements. In that case, we hope that an additional deficiency estimate may be considered before the end of the fiscal year so we can get on an even keel and start the new fiscal year with a clean slate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from Missouri and my friend who has just spoken, I am glad that this matter has been taken care of in the way it will be in a few minutes; however, the action to be taken shows the constructive import of a minority party in this body. The Democratic Party, as I have said on several occasions, the role of our party, is as a constructive critic, a constructive proposer and a constructive opposer. In other words, the role of a minority party under constitutional government is one of constructiveness and the Democratic Party in the House yesterday under the leadership of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] as well as others, who spoke yesterday on this bill, lived up to the highest ideals of that role, in calling the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that a very serious mistake had been made in the sum of \$350,000,000, a matter of grave import to the veterans of this country. I congratulate the gentlemen on my side for their constructive leadership of yesterday which was brought about, I am sure, mainly as the result of the leadership of the minority party in taking the action that will be taken today and in the action taken by the leadership of the majority party, and I want to express to them my congratulations for recognizing the power, the force and the logic of the constructive criticism and the constructive suggestions made only yesterday by the leaders of the Democratic Party in connection with this bill, bringing back into the bill \$350,000,000, which means so much and will mean so much between now and June 30 to the veterans of our country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

GEN. OMAR BRADLEY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, of course, I am for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to restore this appropriation, but I rise at this time to deplore the unjust criticism that is being heaped on General Bradley.

I saw the same thing done to Gen. Hines 2 years ago. I served in this House as a member of the Committee on World War Veterans Legislation in the minority, for many years and 8 years while General Hines was head of the Veterans' Administration. I never knew a more conscientious public servant in my life than Frank Hines. Two years ago an investigation was stirred up and some writers poured into the RECORD statements that when run down were

found to be made by inmates of insane institutions.

It embarrassed the Administration and General Hines resigned and became Ambassador to Panama. Now, the same type of attacks are being made on General Bradley, one of the great heroes of the war through which we have just passed.

When General Bradley became head of the Veterans' Administration he came before our committee. I said, "Now, General, remember you have only been through a war up to this time. It may look like a sewing circle by the time you get through with this job."

I am not saying that everything that is done by the Veterans' Administration is perfect, but suppose you keep on until you drive General Bradley from that position, just whom will you put in his place? Why disturb an institution that is doing so much for the servicemen of this Nation by continuously nagging that great soldier, that great American, who is now head of the Veterans' Administration?

I just wanted to utter these few words of protest and say to you that General Bradley has one of the hardest jobs that ever fell to the lot of an individual any time, anywhere. It is one of the biggest jobs in the world, and the less criticism, unjust criticism, that is hurled at him, the better he will be enabled to discharge the duties of that exalted office.

For my part I say that General Bradley is doing a splendid job. Let's help him and not hinder him in the discharge of his duties as head of the Veterans' Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance," \$3,125,500, to remain available until expended.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would not burden the RECORD with a personal reference but for the fact that reference repeatedly has been made by the gentleman who has just spoken to my absence from the committee.

It is a matter of common knowledge in the committee that I was a member of two subcommittees meeting simultaneously, devoting part time to each committee, and in addition was a victim of the flu a considerable part of the time the two committees were in session. For that reason I was unable to attend the meeting of the committee when the bill was reported and certainly would not have agreed to the item had I been present. I was, however, present when the bill was marked up in the subcommittee and offered numerous suggestions, but not a single suggestion I made was given the slightest attention. So the statement made that it was unanimous is not sustained by the record.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, maybe the coolness

with which the gentleman was received was what gave him the flu.

Mr. CANNON. The warm friendship of all members of the subcommittee more than made up for the official chilliness accorded my humble suggestions.

But we must not get away from the one proposition, Mr. Chairman, that an attempt has been made here to deprive the veterans of \$350,000,000 without which we could not have carried out the provisions of the GI law. The proponents of the cut planned to cut that much money from the bill and drafted the bill with that in mind and wrote the report and brought it in here on the floor. Only our determined opposition to the cut here on the floor yesterday—and the obvious support accorded us from both sides of the aisle—brought about the change which they propose this morning. They marched up the hill. They saw the situation. And they promptly marched down again.

Now, the only alibi offered is that they did not know about this \$624,000,000 spent in the first half of the fiscal year. It was like a headlight on a locomotive at midnight. It could not have been overlooked. It is here in the table on page 650 of the hearings. They had this table before them in print when they marked up the bill. All of that has been said here—all the citations of colloquy with General Bradley cannot conceal the fact that they made this cut of \$350,000,000 with their eyes open. Any other version would be a sad reflection on the ability and alertness of the large number of experienced men at the majority end of the table who made a searching cross-examination of all witnesses who testified on behalf of the Veterans' Bureau. Any suggestion that they did not know that any part of the money for the fiscal year had been spent in the first half of the year constitutes one of the most transparent alibis ever offered on this floor.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I must offer condign criticism against the members of the Committee on Appropriations for the failure to include moneys for payment of judgments obtained in the Court of Claims and approved by the Supreme Court approximately \$2,000 for the salaries for past services rendered by Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., formerly members of the Communications Commission staff, and Robert Morss Lovett, former Government counsel of the Virgin Islands. The Supreme Court held that the action of the last Congress in depriving these men of their salaries was a bill of attainder. We now thumb our nose at the Supreme Court and still refuse those salaries to those three gentlemen, although that Court said our previous action was illegal. Thus we continue an illegality and refuse to admit our error.

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary for many years and as a student of the excesses growing out of the actions of the French Chamber of Deputies in passing bills of attainder during the reign of terror, I think the Committee on Appropriations was woefully in error when it previously deleted these

salaries, and this Congress was woefully in error in adopting the views of the Committee on Appropriations. Now the Committee on Appropriations repeats its sin by deleting the salary of one Warren of the Conciliation Service and by still refusing justice and earned salaries—now reduced to judgments against the United States—to Messrs. Dodd, Watson, and Lovett.

Let me read you briefly from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of United States against Lovett:

What is involved here is a congressional proscription of Lovett, Watson, and Dodd, prohibiting their ever holding a Government job. Were this case to be not justiciable, congressional action, aimed at three named individuals, which stigmatized their reputation and seriously impaired their chance to earn a living, could never be challenged in any court. Our Constitution did not contemplate such a result. To quote Alexander Hamilton, "A limited Constitution * * * [is] one which contains certain specified exceptions to the legislative authority; such, for instance, as that it shall pass no bills of attainder, no ex post facto laws, and the like. Limitations of this kind can be preserved in practice no other way than through the medium of the courts of justice; whose duty it must be to declare all acts contrary to the manifest tenor of the Constitution void. Without this, all the reservations of particular rights or privileges would amount to nothing."

We will again be flying in the face of the principle enunciated by Alexander Hamilton if we follow the lead of the Committee on Appropriations and agree to cut out the salary of this man Warren. To my mind, this action is small; it is petty. Not much money is involved, but a very bad practice is involved, as is a very bad precedent, a precedent that may well come back to plague us in the future. If we can cut off the salary of Warren, then we can cut off the salary of an Ambassador, a Federal judge, a Cabinet officer, the President himself. Such action destroys the separation of powers theory of our Government. Cutting out salary is tantamount to dismissal—an Executive act.

This is the first time I know of that an appropriations committee has recommended that a debt sanctified by a decision of the Supreme Court shall not be paid.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. In connection with that, may I say to the gentleman that in the case of Dalton against the United States in 1930 the Committee on Appropriations refused to pay a judgment of \$11,900. That came up several times, and an amendment was offered on the floor in several subsequent years, and it was refused.

Mr. CELLER. I am not familiar with that instance. I am not informed of the court that rendered the judgment. I probably should be. I probably am derelict in not recalling that incident. I do not recall whether the judgment was rendered by a State or Federal court. But I know it is repugnant to the Nation's conscience to repudiate a debt. A debt was incurred when these men rendered services and when Mr. Warren

rendered services. After the services were rendered and a debt has been incurred, by an ex post facto enactment you cut off that salary, you repudiate that debt.

Mr. TABER. I presume the gentleman is familiar with the provisions of the Constitution that no money shall be authorized to be paid out of the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. I am well aware, of course, that the powers of appropriation reside in the legislative branch, but in the exercise of those powers the legislature cannot poach on the preserves of the judicial or executive branches and the legislature cannot indulge in what I might say in common parlance is lynch law, to condemn a man or woman without trial and without confrontation of witnesses and without an opportunity to be heard to defend themselves. That is what we do in the case of Warren if we delete his salary. That is what we did in the case of the three gentlemen I mentioned—Messrs. Dodd, Lovett, and Godwin Watson. We simply said in effect, "You men are guilty," because somebody somewhere said that they were associated with certain subversive organizations, but they had no chance to defend themselves and confront their accuser before this body—the body that sought to judge them. We acted as prosecutor and judge and jury. We have no such procedure here to permit them to exculpate themselves, to defend themselves. We simply point a finger of guilt at them and we say, "You are guilty, and you must be taken off the payrolls."

I want to say I do not harbor any sympathies for these men, if they are subversive. I may not agree with their political ideologies. If they are Communists, I want them taken off the payroll, but there are other methods by which we can take them off the payroll—legal ways. We seek to dismiss them in an illegal way. Only the executive can discharge them. We have no such rights.

The President of the United States in his wisdom recently announced a procedure to determine an employee's loyalty and we should follow that procedure, but we should not, as I said before, develop a kangaroo court here and make of justice a travesty by our action.

I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. If the founding fathers had expected that the Congress would exercise its power to appropriate funds in any other way than by an exercise of its discretion and the merits of each item that came up, a provision would have been inserted making the payment of judgments of this character automatic.

Mr. CELLER. I am speaking now of the Warren case, and this is what the Supreme Court says.

Mr. TABER. I am talking about what is before us.

Mr. CELLER. I am speaking about the Warren case. We cannot exercise the power of appropriation by passing what I called before ex post facto statutes or bills of attainder. Here is what the Supreme Court said:

Those who wrote our Constitution well knew the danger inherent in special legislative acts which take away life, liberty, or property, of particular named persons because the legislature thinks they are guilty of conduct which deserves punishment. They intended to safeguard the people of this country from punishment without trial by duly constituted courts. When our Constitution and Bill of Rights were written, our ancestors had ample reason to know that legislative trials and punishment were too dangerous to liberty to exist in a nation of free men and vision, and so they proscribed bills of attainder.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. In order to correct the RECORD, the gentleman stated that Dodd and Watson had no hearings and were not confronted by witnesses.

Mr. CELLER. I did not say that, sir. I did not say that. I said there were no hearings before us where we constitute ourselves as a court and strip them of their rights and privileges. A hearing before a legislative committee is not a judicial hearing, a hearing where there is accorded the right of counsel, the right to be confronted with the accusers, the right of cross-examination, the right of direct examination under proper rules of procedure, with no admission of hearsay and self-serving declarations. That is what is meant when we speak of judicial hearing.

Mr. MASON. Hearings were held before the committee of this Congress and full testimony was taken.

Mr. CELLER. I agree with that, but that is not a court. That is not a procedure outlined by our Constitution whereby the condemned secures a fair trial before his rights of property or salary are taken from him. The accused are deprived of their rights under the Constitution if we do not accord them a trial where they can adequately defend themselves and have counsel and cross-examine and confront hostile witnesses. A hearing before a legislative committee is insufficient to ground the claim to deprive a man of his property or his security or his life.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, after listening to my good friend from New York [Mr. CELLER] lamenting the actions of the Appropriations Committee, I think I ought to say a word in the way of commiseration of the committee in view of all the pressure that is being exercised at the present time. To me it is an astonishing spectacle that pressure of the most highly organized type is becoming so rife in the country today with respect to the actions of the Appropriations Committee and the House of Representatives in respect of appropriations for the Federal Government.

One of the latest editions of my very fine collection—and I assure you I am getting a collection from all over the country—is a letter sent out by the National Customs Service Association, dated the 27th of March 1947, and signed by one J. F. Doyle, the president of the association. It is a very interesting document, and think the House and the country ought to know a little something about it.

It starts out in the first paragraph by saying:

In anticipation of favorable action by the Senate on the customs budget—

You see under the rule one should not mention the deliberations of another body, but already they are anticipating favorable action from another body. They are anticipating that the money will be restored. They are anticipating, of course, that they are going to roll back the well-deliberated action of the House of Representatives and the subcommittee that spent weeks and weeks in exploring these matters.

They say further:

This letter is being distributed so as to put you all on your toes.

Get ready, boys, for one grand offensive upon the Congress of the United States that is charged under the Constitution as the guardian of the purse and the taxpayer's money. So get on your toes now for a grand assault upon the public Treasury.

They say further:

We must all be ready to get going.

Be ready in all corners of the country now, not only to retain your spot on the pay roll but to get additional spots on the pay roll.

This letter goes on:

Contact particularly the House Subcommittee on Appropriations.

And then it mentions the names. They forget about the antilobbying statute, and perhaps it needs a little doctoring up. It is deficient in the sense that you have to use public funds to carry on this lobbying work. The time has come when we are going to have to give serious consideration to this business of these people who are entrenched on the pay rolls of the country pressuring Congress to put back money that should have been taken out long ago.

So, "Contact members of the subcommittee and then contact other members of the Appropriations Committee," and it names them.

Then, I want to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] it says, "Write particularly to Congressman TABER." You see, he is chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Write particularly to him. Address your missives and your telegrams to him, and put the bee on JOHN TABER, who has been fighting the battle of economy for a quarter of a century for the people of this country in this Congress. JOHN TABER, who has been on the Appropriations Committee since 1923, has done a magnificent job for the country. So, boys, put on the pressure now and see if you cannot weaken him, now that he is chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Then they have this further very significant thing. Now, listen, if you have any doubts about these telegrams coming from home:

Granting of the \$36,000,000 as approved by the Budget Bureau for personnel will allow the retention of all employees and the addition of 600 new employees.

The subcommittee was correct. They wanted to put on 600 more and we said, "No." So full steam ahead now. Put the pressure on Congress and on all Members and get some favorable response from them. That is the kind of propaganda that is going out by the ton at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Some of it has been inspired here in Washington.

Now, I will read a little more from this very edifying document:

Have your letters and telegrams ready. Have your contacts made.

If anybody has got any influence now, have him call his Congressman. Have him send telegrams, have him send letters, find out who your Congressman is. Maybe none of these boys have had contact with him before, but find out now, because maybe your job is in jeopardy, but be sure and contact your Congressman. Maybe he had not shown up in other days and other years, but contact your Congressman now and find out who he is.

Do not miss any chance to convince your Congressman that he should act favorably.

Lay it on the line now. Tell every Member of the House and of the Senate that you demand favorable action to put this money back, including money for 600 over and above those who are on the pay roll at the present time. They are not satisfied with that kind of pressure. They go on to say:

Letters and telegrams from home are needed.

Circulate around in your neighborhood, find out somebody who knows the Congressman, and get them to send in letters and telegrams.

Petitions also will help. Circulate one in your own division or room.

Throughout the customs service they are urging that they send petitions to Congress to break down their resistance in the interest of the taxpayers of the country so that more people can be added to the Federal pay roll.

Contact newspapers.

Now you know why all these articles have been appearing in the country press, and in the daily press. The boys are busy, they are giving a good account of themselves. I saw an article in the New Hampshire paper which says this, if it is put into effect, will result in dope smugglers running wild all over the country. And so the pressure is on.

They are getting the word out to the country newspapers:

Contact chambers of commerce and business houses. Contact veterans. Contact railroads and steamships. Contact politicians.

That is great. Contact politicians and have them give Congress the business. Maybe there is a State legislator or a State senator out home; maybe there is a chief of police or a sheriff who is elected to public office; anybody, any elected official, any politician, get him to write in and tell the Congress how serious it is that the Senate ought to put back this money and the House ought to go along.

Contact your governor, the mayors of every city, all State and city officials, and everyone or anyone who can help.

Yes, they are getting ready to go out and put the pressure on Congress. They have got to get that "dough" back into their bill because there are 600 additional jobs that probably will be available in the 1948 election. So full steam ahead, boys, get everybody from the governor on down, the chamber of commerce, your neighbors; put the pressure on those humble Representatives in Washington, make them put back the "dough." The sanctity of the Federal pay roll must not be profaned by those profane Representatives of the people on Capitol Hill who are trying to scare up an occasional dollar for the great forgotten man in America, John Q. Taxpayer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as a Member of Congress, and as a lawyer, I say the Supreme Court has a good deal of repenting to do before it will ever direct me how to legislate, especially after the Bridges case. Besides, it is not the prerogative of the Supreme Court to tell the Congress what to do. The Constitution vests that power in us.

I voted to eliminate these men from the pay roll before and I am going to vote so again.

To show you the kind of propaganda they are spreading all over the country they will be coming in here and demanding that the Supreme Court put back these men that President Truman is getting ready to throw off the pay roll.

I have here an advertisement that appeared in both big New York newspapers, an advertisement by the Communist Party, and to show you how they are going to concentrate on others I want to read this for the edification of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. It states:

Act now.

To outlaw the Communist Party is to scrap the Bill of Rights.

That is a criminal party or organization engaged in a criminal conspiracy to overthrow this Government, a criminal plan for spreading poisonous propaganda for the purpose of destroying American institutions. There is a bill now pending before the Committee on Un-American Activities, a successor to the same committee before which these people had their hearing, and the gentleman from

Illinois [Mr. MASON] was on the committee at that time.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. They were convicted upon their own testimony?

Mr. RANKIN. That was my understanding.

Mr. MASON. By words from their own mouths?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly. Now, they come back here, after the Supreme Court has made a first-class citizen out of Harry Bridges, and try to have the Supreme Court tell us how to legislate.

This Communist advertisement goes on and states:

Protest this effort.

Telegraph or write to (1) President Harry S. Truman, White House, Washington, D. C.

They ask these people to write to President Truman, as if he does not have enough mail on this subject already.

Who is the next one they want the people to write to? Listen to this:

(2) Representative RANKIN, House Un-American Committee, United States Congress, Washington, D. C.

Just imagine the message in garbled English that will come to my desk as a result of this appeal.

They ask them to write to President Truman and to write to me.

Who is the third one?

(3) Your own Congressman.

That is, after they find out who he is, I presume.

No; this element that is attempting to browbeat Congress into keeping men on the Federal pay roll who are found to be unfit and unworthy has brought about a great deal of the trouble that we are having today. It has brought about the necessity for President Truman's issuing his Executive order recently to drive from the Federal pay roll those people who are subservient to a foreign power and who are working for the destruction of this Government.

Let us be men, let us vote our own convictions, and let the Supreme Court know that the Congress of the United States will do its own legislating.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses," \$38,220.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HORAN: On page 11, line 6, strike out "\$38,220" and insert in lieu thereof "\$63,700."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment. We are glad to see the bill improved.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to state that I personally am responsible for the amount stated in the bill, and I

personally want to be responsible for restoring this amount. It is for the conducting of our recreational facilities here in the District, and it is made necessary by action of this House in raising the wages of the people employed in those recreational facilities. I think it is mighty important they be kept going at their present status.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' SERVICES

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], this question, while it is fresh in my mind and before I forget it, if it is true, according to newspapers reports, that you have ordered the discontinuance of construction of veterans' hospitals in this country?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that is not correct. I have no authority to do anything of that kind. I have tried, insofar as I have been able, to persuade the Veterans' Administration to take over and operate hospitals that the Army and the Navy are using or have been using, which they are ready to surrender, so that they might have some place to take care of these boys temporarily, and I have also urged that the Veterans' Administration use the 3,000 beds that they were supposed to use in the Navy hospitals that are being operated by the Navy, so that they might be better able to take care of the boys who need hospitalization.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to also ask the distinguished gentleman this question: How could the plan operate without sufficient money? We also have inadequate staffs.

Mr. TABER. There is no question about sufficient money being available to the Veterans' Administration for those hospital operations.

Mr. DORN. I understand that in a lot of places right now, in addition to the 23,000 men who are on the waiting list, we have lack of funds to provide for adequate staffs to take care of some of those we do have.

Mr. TABER. Whether there is or not, that matter has never been presented to our committee. Frankly, from the best computation that I was able to make, I felt that for salaries and expenses the Chief of the Veterans' Administration had a margin of about \$25,000,000 for the balance of this fiscal year. Be that as it may, if an estimate were presented to us for our consideration, or if any facts were brought out which justified our going into anything of that kind, we would have hearings upon it and go the limit in trying to provide.

Mr. DORN. I would like to say to the distinguished gentleman that the American Legion has quite a few facts on men that are on the waiting list for hospitalization, men of both wars, and also inadequate staffs in certain sections, and also that 14,000 beds of the Army and the

Navy, civilian and State hospitals, are already being used right now.

Mr. TABER. Well, the gentleman may be right. Instead of using about 5,500 Navy beds they have dropped down to using 2,500 beds. That is the picture as far as utilization of Navy beds goes. I have felt that they should take advantage of their opportunity to use the Navy beds that are available to them. Maybe I am wrong in trying to get them to do that, but I felt it would relieve the pressure on the bed situation.

Mr. DORN. Did or did not the gentleman ask them to suspend construction? That is the report. Whether or not it is erroneous I do not know, so I am asking the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. I did not ask them to suspend construction, no.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, since we are speaking of the beds for the veterans' hospitals, I should like to bring to the attention of the House a thing that has alarmed me very much, and that is General Eisenhower's reported statement that there should be one head over the Army and Navy and Veterans' Administration hospitals. I believe the Members of the House would agree with me that the veterans want to be hospitalized, in the main, in their own veterans' hospitals under their own veterans' physicians. The entire membership of the House will want to look into that situation with me and see that the Army and Navy do not take away that service. My understanding is that neither General Kirk nor Admiral Swanson want to consolidate the service. I believe that the veterans would not get as satisfactory care if that were done. There are many things that veterans require that are not so easily adjusted if they are hospitalized in Army or Navy hospitals. That is just one reason for not consolidating them.

Under the GI bill of rights we authorized the appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the construction of hospital beds, so there can be no question of there not being enough money to go ahead with hospital construction. We have all been greatly distressed that for one reason or another the construction of veterans' hospitals has not gone forward during the past 2 years. To me it seems inexcusable.

I should like to say to the House, in view of the fact that it has been stated quite often that General Bradley resents surveys or inspections or investigations, that as chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs I have the opinion, in which I think the other members of the committee will all back me up, that General Bradley not only does not resent our survey of his installations but rather welcomes our suggestions. I saw General Bradley this morning, and I am under the impression that he is very glad of any work done by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and its staff insofar as the curtailment of \$350,000,000 in this appropriation for veterans is concerned. The chairman of the committee, the gen-

tleman from New York [Mr. TABER] acted promptly to reinstate the appropriation after the real need was shown for the appropriation at this time. I think it was work done by our Veterans' Affairs Committee or related to it that was somewhat responsible for the Veterans' Administration correcting the mistake in the figures they gave to the Committee on Appropriations so that the figures were finally agreed to. The employee of the Veterans' Administration who gave erroneous information is no longer doing that kind of work. That is an instance of the Veterans' Administration wishing to correct any situation that is not helpful. The task of caring for over 20,000,000 veterans is a staggering task. Cooperation is necessary if we are to be successful—

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am just wondering whether the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs can advise us whether or not that committee is in agreement with the policy, as I understand it, of General Bradley with respect to having the veterans' hospitals wherever possible at medical centers and large points of population where they will be easily accessible to the veterans. Is the committee in agreement with General Bradley on that policy?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Of course, as chairman, I cannot speak for the entire membership of the committee. We have 21 new members on the committee now, and the chairman does not know the views of all the members. I do think the committee would agree entirely that it is important to have hospitals where the most expert medical advice is available. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly stated that hospitals should be made accessible to the veterans. General Bradley and General Hawley deserve an enormous amount of credit for the fine medical and nursing service they are giving the veterans, the very fine outside consultants that are being used, and the outside clinics that make more beds available in the hospitals, outside clinics which, because they are available, allow the men to continue their work, since they can go to the clinics and still continue on their jobs.

In this bill is a ceiling of 100 persons in the Public Relations Division of the Veterans' Administration. I am of the opinion that the other body will modify that cut in personnel. I should like to point out certain functions that Division performs:

The increase in staff of VA public relations was made by General Bradley because the previous Appropriations Committee established a ceiling of 300 people for this operation and specifically recommended that the then existing staff in this operation be built up in order that more and better information might be disseminated to veterans and their dependents as to their rights and benefits and how and where to obtain them. It was felt by the previous Appropriations Committee that an organized, nation-

wide effort of this sort would accomplish two things:

(a) Render a service to which veterans are entitled.

(b) Ease the ever increasing burden of letters, inquiries, misdirected claims, applications and complaints pouring into Veterans' Administration.

There is considerable evidence that VA public relations has more than paid its way in accomplishing those results. VA radio programs alone have done an effective job of disseminating information to veterans.

The figures on VA radio programs are interesting:

During the first 7 months of fiscal 1947 VA spent \$92,212 on radio salaries and \$17,609 on records. That is a total of \$109,820.

The programs those salaries and records created were aired by radio networks and stations throughout the country to the tune of \$5,170,899 worth of radio time for which VA paid nothing!

I want a complete analysis of the functions and effectiveness of this activity before too drastic cuts are made.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, my distinguished friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a few minutes ago, appeared to be very, very much disturbed over a letter that the president of the Customs Employees' Association had sent out. After 16 years of being on the majority side in the House and knowing what the results are of people exercising their constitutional right of petition—and that is all that this gentleman was doing—I would suggest to my friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that he view these experiences from a more tolerant angle because what Mr. Doyle did—I think that was the gentleman's name—was under a constitutional right which he, as well as every other American citizen, possesses to petition their public officials. Whether or not he did it in a way that pleases my friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is not the question. I think what he did is all right.

I remember in past years receiving many letters from the National Association of Manufacturers. I did not take the floor and accuse them of pressure of any kind. I received those letters recognizing the fact that whether or not I agreed with them that organization had a constitutional right to communicate with me.

It is only recently that the wool interests in my section of the country—and I do not know that any of them are Democrats up my way, but I do know many of them whom I personally like—contacted me. They are businessmen. They have contacted me through the years, and I hope they will continue to do so as long as I am a Member of this body. I never considered they were doing anything other than exercising their right as American citizens to petition their public officials.

I have in mind the fight now between certain Western States and western interests and New England on the question of export of leather and hides. I have taken the position which I think is for the best interests of New England. I do

not consider they are doing anything terrible or engaging in any sinister act in communicating with me. I consider they were doing so in the exercise of their constitutional right of petition.

However, Mr. Doyle's letter did certainly produce great results. In exercising his right as a humble American citizen, he has started into operation something that apparently disturbs greatly my friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. In any event, it has brought to the country the fact that the appropriations for the next year for the Customs Service, unless increased, will seriously affect that Service which the agency will be able to give to the business interests of America.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, on page A1442, I inserted a letter which I received from Commissioner Johnson which fairly sets forth the situation showing why they have had to lay the men off. In the deficiency appropriations carried in this bill, some slight relief will be afforded between now and June 30, but it will not meet the situation that will exist after June 30 because in the appropriation bills we have passed heretofore relating to the Treasury Department there is a provision, so far as terminal leave or annual leave pay is concerned, that it is to be paid out of 1947 appropriations and not out of 1948. The committee and the House by that action tapped into the 1947 appropriation in relation to separations, that ordinarily would have taken place on or after July 1.

But my main purpose in rising is to call to the attention of my friend from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] impersonally and in the most friendly and warm spirit, the fact that for 16 years we Democrats have received those communications on this side and we have considered it the constitutional right of citizens to petition their public officials. The letter that was sent out by the president of the Customs Association was one that he had a perfect right to send out. In doing so he is exercising his right as an American citizen.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has again expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

COURTS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am a new member and I am beginning to learn that matters are not always debated where they appear on the agenda. I believe it would not be fitting if some member did not visit on this side of the aisle to call attention to the failure to give full faith and credit to a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. As a lawyer I am shocked by the proposal before us to deny such full faith and credit to a judgment of the Supreme Court. The separation of the powers between the Judiciary, the Executive and the Congress is basic in our constitutional Government, we have found it the surest check on tyranny. There may be a tyranny of Congress just as there may be a tyranny of the Judiciary or the Executive. I do not want such tyranny nor, do I believe, does any clear-thinking Mem-

ber of this House. For today the objection may be that the three men in question are fellow travelers I do not quarrel with that; tomorrow, it may be United States citizens of German, Polish, Italian or Russian extraction; it may be Catholics or Jews or it may be Negroes. Once respect for the coordinate branches of Government breaks down, there is no end to the mischief which can be done. No democracy can survive without self discipline. I can sympathize with the feelings of the gentlemen of the Deficiency Subcommittee, when they speak of the odor relative to these cases, and I can appreciate the feelings of these and other members who believe sincerely that they have suffered here for years under the tyranny of a Chief Executive; but the people gave us a mandate not to substitute a new tyranny but to do away with the old. I believe we must honor these judgments of the Supreme Court.

I hope and pray that in the same spirit of public interest that some changes have already been made in this bill today, and on the basis of sustaining the coordinate branches of Government as we ourselves wish them to be sustained, the Deficiency Subcommittee may again consider this matter, small in money and yet very great in principle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Public assistance and children's services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and children's services," \$155,200.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would like to interrogate the chairman of the subcommittee to clear up some misconceptions that apparently exist with regard to the availability of funds. It is important that these items that have just been read be made available as of March 1. Is it the understanding of the chairman that is possible.

Mr. TABER. My understanding is that this language as it reads would make funds available for the whole of the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. HORAN. Then there is no question as to their availability at any time in the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. TABER. Within the limits of the law which authorizes their distribution.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman and yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON: On page 15, after line 21, insert the following: "For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946, \$6,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is not authorized by law.

The statute which purports to authorize it provides as follows:

Such payments to any State in any fiscal year during the period 1947 to 1950, inclusive, shall be made upon condition that each dollar thereof will be matched during such year by \$1 from sources within the State determined by the Secretary to have been expended in connection with the school-lunch program under this act.

* * * * *

For the purpose of determining whether the matching requirements of this section and section 10, respectively, have been met, the reasonable value of donated services, supplies, facilities, and equipment as certified, respectively, by the State educational agency and in case of schools receiving funds pursuant to section 10, by such schools.

The total appropriation distributed amounts to \$72,975,000; the total matching complete \$11,470,000.

There has been complete failure of matching by local authorities within the provisions of the statute. Under the circumstances they have not complied with the law and there is no opportunity for a deficiency here.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, as the amendment indicates, the appropriation proposed here is to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946. The act speaks for itself. Under the law the question of matching is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is not a matter to be determined by this body. That is a function specifically delegated by the act to the executive in charge of the program—the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no question about the amendment being in order. The sole proposition involved is to carry out the provisions of the act. I submit that the point of order is not well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is germane to the bill and the appropriation authorized by law; therefore overrules the point of order presented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, there is an old saying that the shoemaker's children are without shoes. That is the situation before us in this bill today.

The bill carries \$300,000,000 for food for foreign countries. Under the provisions of the bill we provide money to feed children all over Europe. Out of this \$300,000,000 America pays to feed the children of every race, kindred, and tongue, Jew and Gentile, Greek and barbarian, the learned and the unlearned, the washed and the unwashed, from Kamchatka to Karahissar. Foreign children are provided for but there is nothing in this bill for the children at home. The shoemaker's children are without shoes. American children are without food.

The evidence adduced when the authorizing legislation for the school-lunch program was before the House showed an appalling number of children in every

metropolitan center in the United States who went to school without breakfast.

Mr. Chairman, the efficacy of the school-lunch program, and its universal need throughout the country, is demonstrated in a vivid and convincing manner in the reports from the draft boards in the recent war. Vast numbers of young men were disqualified by the draft boards and rejected for Army service because of disabilities directly due to lack of an adequate diet in the period of adolescence.

This program is now in operation in schools in every congressional district in the Union, and it is the practically universal testimony of teachers and parents that in schools in which the program has been adopted and noon lunches are being served, there has been a notable increase in the weight and health of the child, and simultaneously there has been a corresponding increase in scholarship. A hungry child lacks the power of concentration and study. An ill-nourished child does not learn as readily.

And results are not confined to the schoolroom or to the school life of the child. They are reflected in the training and ability, the body and mind of the adult. There is nothing this House can do that will contribute more directly to the physique and mentality of the next generation than the support of this appropriation to effectuate the National School Lunch Act passed by such an overwhelming majority in both Houses in the last Congress.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Is it not a fact that we have appropriated money to care for the cattle of our country, yet we neglect our children?

Mr. CANNON. That is true. We have just made an appropriation of \$9,000,000 to control diseases of live stock in Mexico. Now we are asked to refuse an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to ameliorate malnutrition of American children in every State of the Union.

One of the things President Hoover particularly emphasized when he was before the committee was that unless European children are fed now the next generation will be dwarfed and stunted for life. You can starve an adult and there will be no ill effects if proper food is provided in time. But if a growing child is starved, the child is permanently injured both mentally and physically, regardless of the food eventually provided. Children deprived too long of proper nourishment never attain in later life full growth and stamina or the highest degree of mental alertness. European children must be fed now. And for the same reason American children must be fed during school years. Will you deny them that priceless heritage by refusing to add this small amount to the pending bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this school-lunch proposition comes here without any hearings before the committee, without any estimate from the President, without any

approval of the Bureau of the Budget, and let me say to you that the matter was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, and the Bureau of the Budget refused to make an estimate.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I would like to remind the gentleman that I asked for permission to come before the Committee on Appropriations in behalf of this deficiency item, for that purpose.

Mr. TABER. After the hearings had all been closed.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. At the first opportunity I could come, I asked.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is this Congress going to let the Bureau of the Budget legislate for it?

Mr. TABER. No; but you know the Bureau of the Budget is the President's representatives, and I thought that you folks might be interested in knowing what the executive branch of the Government thinks of it.

Now, I want to give you the picture just as I see it. Seventy-five million dollars has been appropriated already. The total funds to match this appropriation that have been made by States and local governments run \$11,470,400 and those were the figures submitted by the Agriculture Department to the Bureau of the Budget.

Let me say to you that the children do not get free lunches. According to the amounts that were paid toward these lunches, the children paid \$127,000,000. Of the amount that was allotted by the Agriculture Department upwards of \$6,000,000 was for distribution. Well, if these things were operated right in the localities, they would be taken care of for less money. Now, the Federal Government is right on the verge of bankruptcy. Most of our State and local governments are in good condition. Many of them have surpluses. There has been no local matching that was at all satisfactory. The matching in New York State was the highest in proportion. There it was \$2,500,000 against Federal expenditures of something like \$4,400,000, and the statute requires that this matching be dollar for dollar, which it very evidently is not. Illinois comes next among those that matched, and there, as against about \$3,100,000 they matched \$858,000. But no single State has matched according to the law. If they had matched according to the law, instead of the \$75,000,000 being used, there would be a very large surplus at this time.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. What the gentleman says may be right, but does that relieve us of our responsibility to provide hungry children throughout the Nation with something which they need at a time when they need it?

Mr. TABER. I do not think it is necessary for the Federal Government to

provide children with these lunches. I think the locality should do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Where the State has failed to supply the necessary funds, they have been supplied from other local sources.

Mr. TABER. No; they have not. They have not been supplied at all. The payment for the lunches is in no possible way a compliance with the law. The law has been violated the way this money has been distributed. These States and localities have utterly failed to meet their responsibilities if they are going to continue with this operation.

Another thing I want everyone to consider is that if this bill is passed by the 1st of May, that is about as good as we can expect, and it is impossible for anything of this kind to begin to operate on a deficiency basis at that time. There would be no excuse for any money being appropriated here even if there had been a legal and valid operation of this proposition. It is time the Federal Government begins to balance its budget and that we cease to raid the Federal Treasury for every single item that is needed for the operation of schools or anything else in the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, my friend from New York has made the assertion in opposition to this amendment that there was no estimate from the President or no approval by the Bureau of the Budget. What the gentleman says is correct. However, we are doing the legislating, and on past occasions this House has acted independently of any recommendations from the Bureau of the Budget. I will concede that as the general rule and the general practice an estimate from the budget is sought, and it is generally followed, and the appropriations are generally reduced where there are reductions, but it does not necessarily follow that there are no exceptions made. In my years here I have many times seen estimates increased, and I have seen money appropriated where authorized by law where there was no estimate, where the Committee on Appropriations included it in a particular appropriation bill. I call the attention of my colleagues to the occasion of only a few days ago when the Labor-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill passed the House. There was a budget estimate and a Presidential recommendation for \$50,000,000 for hospital construction to carry out for the next fiscal year the provisions of the bill we passed last year. In its wisdom, and I agree with the wisdom of the subcommittee and the full committee, the committee struck out the \$50,000,000 recommended in the Presi-

dent's budget but included a provision permitting the agency administering the law, the United States Public Health Service or the Office of Education, the right and power to make contract obligations in the sum of \$150,000,000 during the fiscal year 1948. There was therefore no budget recommendation for this. I think the committee acted wisely, and I approved of the action and made that approval manifest.

In the same bill there was an increase in the appropriation for cancer research. I think the appropriation of \$12,000,000 or \$12,000,000 was increased to \$19,000,000.

Again, I wholeheartedly approve of that. I think there were one or two other appropriations or items in the bill where there was an increase. So I think that is a complete answer to my friend from New York [Mr. TABER], whose main argument is that there is no estimate.

The House has inserted items in bills before where there was no estimate, and so has the committee.

We must also keep in mind that my friend from New York [Mr. TABER] a few weeks ago, in answer to a question that I asked of him, frankly admitted that he personally is opposed to the school-lunch program. One thing about the gentleman—when he gives an answer, he always gives a frank answer. Of course, we have to keep in mind in interpreting his state of mind with reference to the remarks he made today that he is personally opposed to the school-lunch program.

It seems to me that this has been a very fine program. It is now permanent law. We made it permanent law last year. No matter what the original intent of Congress was in making the appropriations in connecting it up with surpluses on the farm, that has been changed by act of Congress and we have passed permanent authorizing legislation. Therefore, we consider it in all of its aspects to be a wise policy for our Government to follow.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. The gentleman from New York in his remarks in defense of this cutting of the school-lunch program said the Federal Government was on the verge of bankruptcy.

May I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, in view of the statement of the gentleman from New York: Does he believe then that this is the time for us to cut taxes and reduce the revenue of the Federal Government?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I do not. The distinguished gentleman is correct.

The gentleman from New York is sincere in his position, but his main argument today is not a precedent for this House to follow. We have repeatedly in this House put in items in a bill where there was no estimate. The Committee on Appropriations has also done so. We did so, as I said, in the labor and security appropriation bill just a few weeks ago.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I have profound respect for the good judgment and integrity of my good friend from New York, but I do not subscribe to the doctrine of being penny-wise and pound-foolish. If I economize, and I am for economy, I will never economize at the expense of a hungry child.

I have taught school back in the mountains of my native east Tennessee and in the coal-mining camps. I have seen children come to school who did not have enough food at home or enough food in the little lunch baskets that they brought with them. In many instances they did not have enough food to properly nourish them.

If we appropriate this \$6,000,000 to supplement the school-lunch program, it will cost each and every person in this country the stupendous sum of 4 mills. If there is any Member of this House who feels that he or she cannot afford to invest 4 mills in the minds and bodies and souls and welfare of the school children of this country, while I am not a wealthy man, I will reimburse him or her the 4 mills that he or she is out as the result of the adoption of this amendment.

Abraham Lincoln said that a nation may be said to consist of its people, its territories, and its laws. The vital and determinative feature of a nation's life and existence, its whole future, lies in the growth and development of our boys and girls. They are the seed corn of the Nation. I know that the people of Tennessee are complying with their part of this program which the Federal Government held out to them in the law of the land, establishing the school-lunch program. Thousands of devoted women in Tennessee are canning hundreds of thousands of cans of fruit and vegetables each year that are used in preparing these lunches for the school children. We will be asked in a few days to appropriate \$400,000,000 to start with, in understaking to take care of Greece and Turkey. Well, if we are to undertake to take care of Greece and Turkey and the other countries of the world, we must first take care of America. These boys and girls are our first line of defense. They are the hope and pride and strength of the Nation. They are the power of the people unto the salvation of the State. They will meet our enemies in the gates.

I recall that during the First World War, one of the ablest physicians and surgeons that I ever knew in all my life, Dr. James L. Heffernan, of Jellico, who was on the board of medical examiners who examined the manhood of Campbell County, my home county, for military service, referred to the fact that the men of Great Britain were so undernourished that only a small percentage of the manpower of that country was fit for military duty. He said that in his examination of the men from Campbell County he had to turn down less than 1 percent. They had been properly nourished. Great, vigorous, broad-shouldered, muscular men who were unafraid, and capable of being built into a living wall of offense

and defense for their country's victory in that war.

Mr. Chairman, let us not pinch a penny or skim around the brink until we fall into perdition. Let us vote this 4 mills per capita, and my proposition will be made good to any man in this House. If he wants his 4 mills back, I will refund it to him; if he wants it back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when in 1933 and 1934 food was rotting on our farms, to relieve the situation and bring about a fair distribution of the tremendous surpluses, we provided an appropriation for a school-lunch program through which a great deal of the food that was going to waste was utilized by the children of our country. At that time nearly all of you gentlemen representing the rural districts and agricultural districts supported this proposition. But, unfortunately, of late you seem to forget that that appropriation was passed to aid you and to help the children of the poor. You do not need that aid now, because the prices that are being received for milk and other farm products are so favorable that this legislation really is not necessary at this time. But the children need these school lunches more than ever.

Does not the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] remember that in the last session the Congress passed the National School Lunch Act, which set forth a declaration of policy and authorized such appropriations for each fiscal year as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act? I quote sections 2 and 3 of the act, as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress, as a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food, by assisting the States, through grants-in-aid and other means, in providing an adequate supply of foods and other facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school-lunch programs.

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 3. For each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") to carry out the provisions of this act.

I concede that we have many school districts like those in the district of the gentleman from New York, populated by well-to-do people, who can and do provide nourishing lunches for their children, but even in those districts there are families who, due to misfortune, illnesses, or disability of the wage earner, can ill afford to pay the complete cost of these nourishing lunches.

Mr. Chairman, I observe the bill before us carries a provision for an appropriation of \$300,000,000 to feed people in Ger-

many, Austria, and Japan, and, in fact, the committee increased the appropriation provided for Germany and Austria by \$28,000,000. But, to the minds of some, it is not necessary for us to provide for the continuation of a worth-while school-lunch program that will give proper nourishment to our own children to keep them strong in body and health.

I also notice that the committee has increased the appropriations for "Grants to States" by \$2,600,000, as well as providing for an additional appropriation of \$20,000,000 for crop insurance, yet it would deny insurance for the most valuable crop—namely, 10,000,000 school children who will be denied school lunches if provision is not made therefor.

Many letters, telegrams, and resolutions are received by me daily urging my support of a deficiency appropriation to provide for the carrying out of the school-lunch program for the remaining months of the fiscal year. I would insert some of them in the RECORD except that I will have one insertion to make in my remarks and do not wish to unduly encumber the RECORD. However, I want to say that there has not been a single appropriation proposed since I have been a Member of this Congress which has been for a more humane and deserving purpose than the one for this school-lunch program. I was hopeful that the gentleman from Missouri would offer an amendment providing at least an additional \$10,000,000 in order that the program might fully continue.

I appreciate that had it not been for the higher price of food and milk and the increased number of schools who subscribed for participation in the program, the original appropriation would have been sufficient. With the cost of food having increased by nearly 60 percent it consequently follows that this additional appropriation of several million dollars is necessary for the schools to continue to furnish luncheons for these needy children, many of whom without this balanced and nourishing sustenance would actually be hungry.

Mr. Chairman, only a few days ago you read about the terrible mine disaster in my State, outside of Centralia, Ill., where 111 miners lost their lives. Most of these men wrote letters to their loved ones while dying, and it was their urgent plea that their children should be protected and provided for. I read only a few excerpts from some of the letters:

Goodbye ——— and ———: God bless you and two boys, your father and ———. Please do as your father has told you and listen to Mom.

(Addressed to two boys): Be good boys. Please your father. O Lord help me.

Tell Dad to quit the mine, and take care of Mom, not like this.

Dear Wife: Please take care of the children.

Dear Wife: Goodbye. Forgive me. Take care of all the children.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment proposing this additional appropriation to continue school lunches, if adopted, will help some of these children, will relieve some of the widows and mothers of these children in saving them from hunger. If only the children of those miners who died will obtain their school lunches, it

will be money well spent. Not only will it be a great blessing and benefit to them, but to the 10,000,000 other school children in our country. Provide proper nourishment for the child and you have given it the best basis to make a successful life.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. My time is limited and I have only a few moments remaining. I regret I cannot yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will not insist on his motion until we have had some debate.

Mr. TABER. We have had long debate and three times as much on the affirmative side as on the negative.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) were were—ayes 82, noes 72.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. CANNON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 90, noes 85.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BROOKS. Does that motion mean that the gentleman who has already been recognized has all of the time, or does it mean 10 additional minutes to the 10 that have already been allocated to the gentleman?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the motion to close debate in 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all who desire may extend their remarks in the RECORD

on this amendment immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, every State in the Union is in better financial condition to provide school lunches than is the Federal Government.

Apparently hearts do not bleed for the lunch program back in the States. All the bleeding hearts are here in Congress.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion there is nothing so important pending before Congress at the present time as the request for additional funds to extend the free school-lunch program. The taxpayers of this country, I am certain, will all agree with me that we should first take care of our undernourished children at home before trying to feed the undernourished children of the world.

We have appropriated funds for the relief of practically every country in the world during the past 6 years and there is no sound reason why we should not appropriate sufficient funds to continue the school-lunch program. It is my sincere opinion that the school-lunch program is one of the finest pieces of legislation ever enacted during the Democratic administration. It has proven highly satisfactory to the children and to the farmers who have surplus farm products. There is no sound reason why additional funds should not be appropriated at this time to continue the school-lunch program.

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed at the opposition to the continuance of the school-lunch program. The issue is very simple. You are either for the school-lunch program or against it. If you are for it you will vote for the amendment; if you are against that program you will vote to defeat the amendment. I am for it and I rise to support the amendment.

I fail to follow the reasoning of the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the committee. He urges that this program should be a local one; that the States should pay the cost of it and that they are better able to do it than the Federal Government; that they have substantial surpluses, and yet in the next breath he criticizes the States for not matching the contributions of the Federal Government as the program contemplates. I ask how can we ever expect the States to pay all of the cost of school lunches when the gentleman admits they will not even pay their one-half share. The answer is simple. If we do not pass this amendment and depend upon the States to carry the load we will have no school-lunch program at all. We all want to feed hungry school children. Then let us do it and not indulge in specious arguments with the object of defeating this worthy, necessary, and humanitarian project. I must repeat: If we want to feed hungry school children, we must vote for this amendment.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, it is absolutely shocking that the Republican Party has cut from the budget the money to help feed the school children of America. This is something that should be passed without partisan politics, but since Republicans have now exalted dollars and cents above flesh and blood let the full blame fall on you members of that party. Do Republicans feel that a solvent fiscal America is more important than a solvent physical America? I charge you with playing political football with American children. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] quoted his facts. Let me give facts of human life.

The National Research Council states:

Every nutritional survey in the past decade has revealed diets below standard in the United States.

In New York City 48 percent of low-income families had an average daily caloric intake below the minimum requirement. Seventy-four percent of the high-school students studied in New York City had substandard diets.

A survey of low-income families in Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse showed 27 percent had diets below minimum standards.

An examination of school children in Texas revealed that 20 percent were so anemic as to require medical attention; 50 percent could not meet the Red Cross standards for blood donors.

Families of wage earners and clerical workers in 43 industrial centers showed only 21 percent had good diets; only 11 percent of the colored families had good diets.

A survey in 66 counties scattered over the country showed only 35 percent of farm families in the North and West, and 27 percent in the South, had adequate diets.

Another survey of 140 villages and 20 small cities across the Nation revealed that fewer than one-fifth had diets meeting the standards of the National Research Council.

In a Maine study of school children, only one child in seven got the minimum standard of one good vitamin C food daily.

Of over 3,000 women college students in the North Central States, 66 percent had diets deficient in at least one essential element.

In Minnesota, more than one-half of the children studied had poor diets; only one-tenth had good diets; children were encouraged to study food values and the school-lunch program was started; in 1 year poor diets dropped to 26 percent and good diets increased to 28 percent.

Fourteen percent of 15,000 volunteer blood donors were rejected by the one Red Cross unit in Chicago because of nutritional anemia.

A survey of 1,000 families in Louisiana showed less than 1 percent had diets that could be called good.

Diets of 7,000 children studied in Chicago showed 72 failed to meet the minimum standards.

Seventy-nine percent of children 1 to 12 years of age in a survey in Tennessee were found not to be receiving proper nourishment.

A survey of a group of Vermont school children showed 85 percent had evidence of rickets; one in four had spongy gums due to a lack of vitamin C.

In a North Carolina survey, 24 percent of the children had swollen gums; after only 6 days of feeding them canned grapefruit juice, 84 percent showed definite improvement.

Other studies in Maryland, California, North Carolina, Michigan, Florida, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, etc., all tell the same story. In an experiment in England, a group of school boys was divided and half of them

were given an extra pint of milk a day; after 1 year it was found that those not receiving extra milk gained an average of 3.85 pounds and 1.84 inches; those who got the milk gained 6.98 pounds and 2.63 inches. This experiment was then extended to hundreds of thousands of school children and the official report states that it unquestionably improved "the children's well-being, zest, and mental alertness." Similar gains in growth, better physical development, improved health and increased mental alertness as a result of school lunches have been widely observed where the school-lunch program has been in operation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, the school-lunch program is one of the finest things ever undertaken by our Government. It is a real investment in the future of America. It is an investment in our children. The number of young men rejected for military service for physical reasons in the last war is itself sufficient proof of the need for this program. In all too many cases these rejections could be traced directly to inadequate diets. While, therefore, we are preparing to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to feed starving populations abroad, it seems to me we should also make this relatively small contribution to the health and well-being of our own American children. I strongly urge the passage of this amendment.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, the omission of an appropriation for the school-lunch program in this bill submitted by the majority is indefensible. I shall vote for the amendment offered by the ranking Democratic member of the committee the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for \$6,000,000 although I am in accord with the opinion expressed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] that he had hoped the amendment might be \$10,000,000.

To my colleagues on the Republican side let me say that we have fed the children of the world for the past many years—why not continue to feed the undernourished children of our own country? I take it that shortly this Congress will approve a \$400,000,000 loan to Greece to aid among others the children of that stricken country. Why not, my Republican colleagues, think now of the children suffering from malnutrition in our own country? Perhaps within a short time our largess will be extended to Korea—why not indeed extend the largess of our Government now to the underprivileged and undernourished children in the substandard areas of our own municipalities, or to similar children in the rural areas of our country.

We speak of the spread of communism throughout the country and we are disturbed at its spread. Communism thrives on hunger and distress; it thrives especially where the victims of hunger are children and where their plaintive cries for food drive their parents to desperation. The adoption of this amendment will not only be a boon to the undernourished children of America, but it will be a direct and affirmative act against the spread of that ideology which preys upon the distress of people.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the appeal Spokesmen for

Children, Inc., for a Government appropriation necessary to continue and extend the national school-lunch program, I wish to include a résumé of the facts and figures of nutrition surveys which have been reported by the National Research Council, the United States Public Health Service, and other medical and scientific groups, as follows:

The National Research Council states, "Every nutritional survey in the past decade has revealed diets below standard in the United States."

In New York City 48 percent of low-income families had an average daily caloric intake below the minimum requirement, 74 percent of the high-school students studied in New York City had a substandard diet.

A survey of low-income families in Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse, showed 27 percent had diets below minimum standards.

An examination of school children in Texas revealed that 20 percent were so anemic as to require medical attention; 50 percent could not meet the Red Cross standards for blood donors.

Families of wage earners and clerical workers in 43 industrial centers showed only 21 percent had good diets; only 11 percent of the colored families had good diets.

A survey in 66 counties scattered over the country showed only 35 percent of farm families in the North and West and 27 percent in the South had adequate diets.

Another survey of 140 villages and 20 small cities across the Nation revealed that fewer than one-fifth had diets meeting the standards of the National Research Council.

In a Maine study of school children only one child in seven got the minimum standard of one good vitamin C food daily.

Of over 3,000 women college students in the North Central States, 66 percent had diets deficient in at least one essential element.

In Minnesota, more than one-half of the children studied had poor diets; only one-tenth had good diets; children were encouraged to study food values and the school-lunch program was started; in 1 year poor diets dropped to 26 percent and good diets increased to 28 percent.

Fourteen percent of 15,000 volunteer blood donors were rejected by the one Red Cross unit in Chicago because of nutritional anemia.

A survey of 1,000 families in Louisiana showed less than 1 percent had diets that could be called good.

Diets of 7,000 children studied in Chicago showed 72 percent failed to meet minimum standards.

Seventy-nine percent of children 1 to 12 years of age in a survey in Tennessee were found not to be receiving proper nourishment.

A survey of a group of Vermont school children showed 85 percent had evidence of rickets; one in four had spongy gums due to a lack of vitamin C; in a North Carolina survey, 24 percent of the children had swollen gums; after only 6 days of feeding them canned grapefruit juice, 84 percent showed definite improvement. Other studies in Maryland, California, North Carolina, Michigan, Florida, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, etc., all tell the same story.

In an experiment in England, a group of school boys was divided and half of them were given an extra pint of milk a day; after 1 year it was found that those not receiving extra milk gained an average of 3.85 pounds and 1.84 inches; those who got the milk gained 6.98 pounds and 2.63 inches. This experiment was then extended to hundreds of thousands of school children and the official report states that it unquestionably improved "the children's well-being, zest and mental alertness." Similar gains in growth,

better physical development, improved health and increased mental alertness as a result of school lunches have been widely observed where the school-lunch program has been in operation.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I was unavoidably detained during the quorum call earlier this afternoon but I am glad to be able to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for the appropriation of sufficient funds to continue the school-lunch program to the end of the current fiscal year. I hope the amendment will pass because in my opinion the school-lunch program is one of the soundest investments we have ever made. One of our greatest assets is the youth of our Nation. To keep them well and healthy will insure a stronger and better America. I am going to support the amendment and I hope that it will be adopted. We have heard a great many speeches in recent weeks about the health of the young men and women of our Nation. The statistics of rejections from the military service is appalling. Here is an opportunity to continue a program that will go far in raising the standards of health of our school children. I hope the amendment will pass.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for the appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the continuation of the school-lunch program until the end of the present school year, June 30. As a staunch supporter of this worthy program I am hopeful that this House today will forget partisan politics and that there will be enough Members on the left side of the aisle joining with us on the Democratic side to carry this amendment.

Economy is a good thing. Any sensible person favors it. I know I do. But some measures offered in the name of economy very often in reality are not for the best interest of our country.

In this case, scrapping of the school-lunch program may be termed expensive economy. Congress some time ago—in the days which the gentlemen to my left like to refer to as the period of the New Deal—authorized the school-lunch program by passage of permanent legislation. Now a new Congress, under Republican leadership, seeks to kill the program by withholding funds. If we fail to accept this amendment this afternoon the actual program will be dead, yet the statute books will still carry authorization for the program.

I know the argument will be raised that this should be a function of the community and the States. The communities in many instances already participate. In no instance does the Federal Government bear the entire load.

From the past experiences we know the majority of States will not be able to support the program. True, State treasuries are filled with funds at the present time but as Governor Green of Illinois has pointed out most of these funds are earmarked for normal State functions which had to be put aside during the war years. As they are taken up once again, the State treasuries will quickly feel the drain.

The Illinois State superintendent of public instruction, Hon. Vernon L. Nickell, has urged the Illinois delegation in the House to support the school-lunch program. Mr. Nickell advises both State and Federal funds are needed in Illinois to carry on an adequate program.

Practically every school district in the State of Illinois favors this program. Teachers by the score have written to me—telling me of the wonderful accomplishments of the program and pleading for my support to continue the good work being done.

At Collinsville when the funds were exhausted the cost of school lunches immediately doubled. That will be the story every where. The result will be that thousands of children will suffer.

At Alton the school system was enthused over the school-lunch program and when it was written into permanent legislation the board looked into the future foreseeing the great benefits it would bring.

"During the past year our board of education has spent over \$10,000 of its building funds for the improvement of our school cafeterias, and we have planned for more expansion next year." Mr. P. L. Ewing, superintendent, wrote to me, the Alton board did this because it felt it had some assurance that the Federal and State school-lunch program would be carried out.

If we fail to act favorably today we will be letting down many school boards like the Alton board. More than that we will be taking the chance of injuring the health of thousands of school children. If you do not believe this latter statement just review the record of the program.

Most of us can remember when a child's lunch consisted of a hot-dog sandwich, a coke and a piece of pie or perhaps a scoop of mashed potatoes. Do we want to return to that? The school-lunch program taught children to select adequate meals and it developed in them a desire to do so.

Teachers can tell you how successful this program has been in this regard. Teachers also know that without Federal help most children cannot afford to buy the lunch previously provided. Purchase of milk under present prices would be almost prohibitive.

In 1941 a survey showed that 75 percent of school children failed to meet a standard even lower than that recommended by the National Research Council. In 1946, principally because of the school-lunch program, a survey revealed a 25-percent improvement.

We can avoid a future recurrence of the 40-percent draft rejections of World War II due to nutritional deficiencies if this percentage of improvement is allowed to continue at this rate.

It is generally conceded by principals, teachers, and lunchroom workers, and parents alike, that the student partaking of a hot plate lunch daily, improved immeasurably in scholastic and athletic ability. They say there is less absenteeism and more attention at classes.

This problem affects the health, progress, and security of our Nation—and for these reasons I shall continue my support of the school-lunch program by voting

for this amendment, and I sincerely hope it carries.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and endorse all that he has said so well.

It is difficult to understand the philosophy of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. Apparently he believes that the children of our Nation should be penalized because of the failure of the States to match the funds of the Federal Government. I do not know if or why the States have neglected to do so, and I am not the least bit interested in that phase of the debate. I am interested in providing sufficient funds to continue this program of providing lunches for needy school children. Juggling of figures has never appealed to me, nor have I the ability to do a good job in this respect, but there are men in this House who have a great gift for that sort of thing.

I would like to see the school-lunch program strengthened and extended. The money spent will bring great dividends to our Nation in the form of healthier children today and more efficient citizens tomorrow. In a survey I made 36 years ago in several public schools I found that most stupid children were found to be the victims of poor nutrition. Following this survey a group of women, of which I was one, became interested in this problem; we cooperated with the teachers who had called our attention to the situation and provided milk for these undernourished children, and in a very short time thereafter a decided change was noticed in their mental attitude. Thirty-six years ago few communities realized the tremendous importance of nutrition in its relation to mental attitudes, particularly in growing children. Now we have at long last attempted to correct this waste of human energy, but we have not gone nearly far enough. We are conscious of the need of children of other lands and are making some provision to better their condition, and I am all for that, but why a Republican majority should dare to deprive the children of our own country of a paltry \$6,000,000 to provide school lunches for needy children is something completely beyond my comprehension.

I sincerely hope in voting on this amendment politics will be put aside and that we shall vote for the amendment in the name of humanity and better American children for America.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, I have said before, and I wish to reiterate today, that it is poor economy indeed to try to save taxpayers money at the expense of such a worthy and necessary project as the school-lunch program.

In yesterday's debate the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] very ably explained the necessity of continuing and maintaining the school-lunch program. It is difficult to conceive of any justification for the termination of the program which has meant so much to the health and well-being of our children and Nation.

Many of the school-lunch projects throughout the country are now being discontinued simply because this body has not appropriated the funds necessary

to carry on the project and furnish the lunches which are so vitally needed by thousands of our growing children. To many school children, Mr. Speaker, the continuation of this program will mean the difference between health and sickness, the difference between malnutrition or sufficient food to properly sustain the youngsters of our fair land.

Mr. Jesse B. Gilmer, Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, has recently advised me that at least 32 States would face deficiencies in the school-lunch program if a deficiency appropriation were not made to tide the program over until the end of the school year.

Included in the 32 States is my own State of South Carolina, which will have a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars. Some little money may be covered from the few States which will have a surplus, but that amount would be far less than the sum needed to carry the 32 States over until the end of the school year.

Mr. Chairman, in refusing to appropriate sufficient money to carry this program over, the Congress is scuttling one of the most progressive pieces of legislation passed in the Seventy-ninth Congress. In effect it is wiping out a Public Law which was passed to establish a permanent program for the benefit of our Nation as a whole.

No other program sponsored by the Federal Government has met with more wholehearted approval by the people of the Nation, and no program has had less criticism. The amount of money involved is insignificant in proportion to the benefits derived from the school-lunch program.

The money spent for this program is an investment in health, happiness, and national security. If we are to be strong as a Nation our children must be healthy; they must be assured of the nutritious foods they require. It is a fact that many school children who are the beneficiaries of the fine program would not otherwise have sufficient food properly to keep them in sound health of body and mind.

During the 1945-46 school term this program served more than 4,500,000 children, and in this year's program it has been estimated that more than 7,000,000 have been served.

I for one, Mr. Chairman, do not want to be guilty of depriving a single child of the food that he needs. But I know that if we fail in our responsibility to appropriate sufficient money to carry this program on, many thousands of children will be deprived.

I am convinced it will be a grave mistake if we allow this national school lunch program to go by default.

WE MUST FEED OUR OWN

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, if we deny the underprivileged school children of this Nation an opportunity to be assured of at least one balanced meal during the school day, it will be as pathetic as tragic—pathetic on our part to look into the future and tragic to those who cannot provide for themselves.

In this Nation there are countless thousands of undernourished and under-

fed little children grasping for the light of education.

In this country there are many thousands of families who know nothing about providing their school children with adequate and balanced diets. From the mountains to the seas, there are families who must have our help on this matter.

We have recently loaned the British government \$4,000,000,000.

We are now contemplating making a loan to both Greece and Turkey to feed their undernourished. Can we be remiss if we provide for our own?

I do not care what course the Republicans may follow in this matter, but as for me, I am for the future men and women who will carry on long after we have perished into forgotten dust.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that the majority membership of the Appropriations Committee has decided to make a small saving in appropriations at the expense of the health and welfare of our greatest asset—our American children.

Our Government has spent billions to fight a war for liberty and we should not now refuse to spend a comparatively small sum to protect the health of young America who will be our country's leaders in another generation. The Federal Government spends millions on soil conservation and it is money well spent because it guarantees to the future abundant food and prosperity. We spend millions each year on conservation of our natural resources so they will last down through the years to serve our people and this is also money well spent. We spend millions each year conserving the health of our livestock, treating cattle for hoof-and-mouth disease, hogs for cholera, and more millions developing food to make cattle and hogs put on weight, cows to give more milk, chickens to lay more eggs, and so forth. I am not opposed to the above expenditures, but the majority membership of the Appropriations Committee of this Congress should not deny to our children a small percentage of the money spent for care of animals and soil. We want our American children to grow and develop physically and mentally into real American men and women, strong in mind and body so they will be capable of carrying on and preserving our God-given institutions of freedom, liberty, and equality. I know the fathers and mothers of America are for the school-lunch program.

The school-lunch program is not a new idea. Progressive, far-seeing men and women, church groups and parent-teacher associations in many sections of our country years ago realize the need of a child for a hot, nutritious school lunch and in a great number of instances the above groups provided school lunches on their own initiative.

I am satisfied that the Members of Congress, when they give solemn and serious thought to the necessity of providing hot school lunches for millions of underfed children that they will gladly appropriate these necessary funds. Let us protect and aid our greatest asset, the foundation of our country, our American children.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is to provide \$6,000,000 for the school-lunch program. We are appropriating by this very bill before us today \$300,000,000 for aid to our stricken brothers across the sea. I am happy to support that program. I believe the American people are back of it, but I find myself unable on the same day I am taking that action, to deny to the children in our schools the benefits which I know they have derived from this program.

My attention has been called again and again to cases where children from the lower income families have gone to school without any breakfast at all. They cannot do their work. They cannot become useful citizens in our community, or any other community, on empty stomachs. It is, in my opinion, false economy in this bill, which provides total appropriations of almost \$2,500,000,000, to deny this comparatively modest sum for a worthy project.

I yield to on one in my desire and sincere intention to cast my vote in favor of the reduction in governmental expenditures. I voted to reduce the President's inflated budget by \$6,000,000,000. I have already withstood repeatedly the assaults of various pressure groups who have sought to get my assistance in restoring cuts in their budgets which have been made with prudence and sincerity by the Appropriations Committee. I shall continue to follow that course.

Furthermore, I am an opponent of Federal interference with the conduct of our schools. I think they should be under a control closer to the grass roots. I shall welcome the time when the school-lunch program can be taken over in its entirety by the localities. That will benefit the State which I have the honor to represent, since they pay more than any other to the support of this and all other Federal programs.

Until that time comes, however, I do not believe the people of my district want to see the school children go hungry, as I have been informed will happen in many instances unless this amendment passes. Certain it is, at least, that my conscience will not permit me to cast a vote which will effect such a result.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, that I shall support the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, for the life of me I cannot understand the position taken by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the leadership on the other side of the aisle in opposing this amendment, which seeks to appropriate the comparatively small sum of \$6,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946. How can they justify their approval of the item in this same bill of \$300,000,000 to the War Department, as urged by former President Hoover, for government and relief in occupied areas all over the world, and their refusal at the same time of \$6,000,000 for undernourished American school children? They cannot; that is why they used their majority to shut off debate as they did, denying the privilege of the floor to a dozen or more Democratic Members who

sought to speak for 5 minutes in behalf of this meritorious amendment.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. During the current year 130 schools in the State of Wyoming participated in the school-lunch program. An average of 12,500 lunches were served each day. Under the act of the last Congress Wyoming has been given a total allocation of \$109,421.59, of which amount \$18,000 was earmarked for the purchase of equipment, leaving a trifle over \$90,000 to reimburse all school-lunch programs in our State. The increase in the cost of food, cost of labor, and other expenses has resulted in exhaustion of the funds for this purpose some time back. I was extremely sorry to learn that the Bureau of the Budget had not approved an item in the deficiency bill for the school-lunch program. I think that was a mistake.

I am not certain that the appropriation of \$6,000,000 will be adequate to provide funds sufficient to continue the Wyoming program for the present school year, but it will go a long ways toward that desired end.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Congress committed itself to this program last year, and I am very hopeful that this amendment will be adopted. I shall vote for and support the amendment.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, Federal funds allotted to Minnesota for the school hot-lunch program were exhausted on March 31, 1947. Approximately \$375,000 are needed to continue this worthy program in Minnesota for the remainder of the school year.

Daily, 150,000 to 160,000 children in Minnesota participated in the program, and the beneficial results are apparent in the improved health and physical well-being of our youth. We cannot allow the discontinuance of this program.

Parent-teacher groups, school boards, educators, and civic organizations have joined parents in a demand that their children be not sacrificed for the so-called mandates, campaign promises, and false economy expounded by the majority Members. I join our people in a concern for true economy, but it is not economical to sacrifice the health and well-being of growing children. This is penny-wise reasoning; a contribution toward adequate food for our young people is a sound governmental investment. We are building for a healthy citizenry of tomorrow.

NEED HEALTHY CHILDREN

Much is said of the need to conserve our natural resources. Here are the most precious of all of America's resources. Our country must preserve its heritage. We need offer no apologies for our pride in our country and its people. But we cannot be merely satisfied. We must continue working for our country and its people. A well-fed, healthy child today becomes the backbone of a progressive, clear-thinking citizenry tomorrow.

We fear for the depletion of our mineral resources. With a wealth of minerals, they will do us little good unless we have the strong hands to mold them into the tools of an advanced civilization. The milk, soup, meat, and vege-

tables we provide now will strengthen those who will guide us tomorrow.

Make no mistake, the few dollars taken from these children are intended for those who need none of our sympathies. The few dollars sought here will be used as tax-relief for the big-income earners who have garnered more money than ever before in the history of our country.

I am personally familiar with the hot-lunch program. For some time before the war I helped administer the program in the rural schools of our communities. From the beginning, we could see the health of the pupils improve. A hot, balanced meal prepared by expert cooks, served under supervision, showed its results. That program expanded until almost every community in our area participated. There have been only words of praise from the parents and school officials. They now plead for a continuance.

SHOULD KEEP PROMISE

The Seventy-ninth Congress made our people a promise that the hot-lunch program would be a permanent project. Are we to breach the promise in this first year of its "permanence"? Depending upon the word of the Congress, States and school districts have gone to expense in providing their share of supplies and appliances. Are their contributions to be forfeited now? This Congress has a moral obligation to provide an adequate appropriation to carry the hot-lunch program through this year and to appropriate sufficient funds for the next school year.

I call upon my worthy colleagues to subordinate their concern for tax savings to the wealthy and to concentrate on building our national wealth, our children.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this amendment which increases the school-lunch moneys by \$9,000,000. I have already heard from my home State of Louisiana and find that some 4 months before the end of the fiscal year, the school lunch moneys were exhausted. As a result of this fact, the price of the school lunch to the children is increasing and unless additional funds are appropriated, the entire program may break down completely before July 1.

I believe \$9,000,000 will go far toward remedying the current shortage. In my judgment, the overspending by the several States is due to the encouragement which Congress has already given them. We have previously indicated we desire the program to expand and to include all poor children who do not have money to pay for their own lunches. No Government can justify a failure to take care of the hungry school children and at the same time export hundreds of tons of food to the hungry mouths overseas. I therefore hope very much that this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I shall support this amendment which I consider to be an expression of part of the national responsibility for health. The program of a hot lunch for school children has met with the universal approval of mothers, teachers, educational authorities, and Parent-Teacher Associa-

tions. The cost is infinitesimal compared to the benefits. The health of the child determines the health of the man. I look forward to legislation which will be a national expression of the responsibility for the health of all citizens. The continuation of the school lunch program is an early and a necessary step.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, as a Member of this House, I introduced H. R. 1775, providing for \$15,000,000 for the school-lunch program. I feel that both the House and the Senate would be doing their duty toward the people of this country in making this \$15,000,000 appropriation for such a worthy program. However, since this amendment now before the House calls for only \$6,000,000, I am at a loss to understand how any Member can conscientiously vote against this amendment and then go home and face his people and try to answer for his action.

When we stop to consider that many of the Members of this Congress have appropriated millions of dollars to feed people all over the world, when we have appropriated money to prevent our cattle from being affected by the hoof-and-mouth disease from adjoining nations, it is inconceivable to understand why there should be any opposition to feeding our boys and girls throughout this Nation a good, nutritious, hot lunch—many of whom will go without if these funds are not provided. I know of no money that this Nation can spend more wisely than to provide and insure a well-balanced meal at lunchtime for the future citizens of this great Nation.

I am, therefore, in accord with this amendment, and shall support it, and my only regret being that it is for \$6,000,000 rather than \$15,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 88, noes 104.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. TABER and Mr. CANNON to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 128, noes 110.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TUSSECK MOTH CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out operations, independently or in cooperation with State agencies, associations, organizations, or individuals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, \$395,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay the cost of property injured or destroyed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I watched this vote a minute ago with interest. Many of you will remember that a few weeks ago I engaged in a colloquy with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] on this school-lunch program. The last 4 or 5 days that we have been debating appro-

priation bills I have been listening attentively to one phase, but this situation here a few minutes ago was slightly different.

I will say this to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who talked here a few minutes ago about lobbyists on the customs bill and about the letters that came out in mimeographed form putting the heat on, putting the pressure on: On this amendment here today you do not have that kind of lobbyist. I had a letter from the Governor of the State of Oklahoma. It was typewritten. I received a few scattered letters written with pencil on tablet paper from school children.

I can state that there is no red herring anyone can draw across the trail of this amendment; there is no lobby that will be the beneficiary of this amendment; no Edgar L. Warren will be the beneficiary of this amendment. The only beneficiaries of this item will be the school children of this Nation.

I wondered what the Republicans and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] were going to say to try to defeat it, and it comes down to this: Anything that takes money, no matter for what purpose, they are against it, whether it means the building of a strong Nation or not—they are still against it—and I do not believe you can point to anything that will build a stronger Nation than having healthy school children in this country. This is a sound program. You gentlemen on the left side of the aisle are so used to talking about boondoggling, waste, and extravagance that when a good bill comes before you, or a good amendment such as this one that was offered this afternoon, you forget and vote by habit, and vote against it. I am pleased to note that the vote in favor of this program has gained all the time this afternoon through pitiless publicity that was put out by the American people, not by paid lobbyists, not by mimeographed sheets, by just the conscience of American children calling out to you.

Down in my State we were a little bit worried about the Republicans last year. The fellow who ran against me said: "Send me up there and I will abolish OPA and everything will be O. K." He never told the people he was going to abolish the school-lunch program, though.

This is something you are going to have to face. I want to make this observation: Here is a good bill. I was surprised that debate was shut off, because the American people would like to know what their chosen Representatives think about these things. No wonder you wanted to shut debate off. The vote, however, speaks for itself, and I think next fall you will find when you come before the people, when you are put on record, when you tell them what you are going to do, that some of you will have to vote as you did this afternoon. I do not know that these talks accomplish anything, but it is good to let the American people know. Maybe I am slightly presumptuous; I do not know, but I say to you, as I told the gentleman from New York: You did not get a mandate from the American people last fall to do what you tried to do this afternoon when you voted against the school-lunch program.

If you had presented them with the kind of program you are putting through during this session I doubt if there would be as many over on the other side of the aisle as there are now, and when you get through with this session and come to the election in 1948 I think we are going to have slightly fewer on the other side of the aisle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. TABER and Mr. DAVIS of Georgia rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman from Georgia was recognized before the gentleman from New York was on his feet.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair inquired as to why the gentleman from New York rose.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided, and there were—ayes 103, noes 78.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: The sum of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Week's Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and management."

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen an example of what comes rather close to being a gag rule. I believe that no time is gained by efforts to shut off honest debate on a measure that Members are honestly interested in and wish to present their views upon. Many Members desired to be heard on the merits of this amendment before the vote was taken. The rules permit that those who wish to speak may yet speak, as I am doing now, although, as the gentleman who just preceded me has pointed out, the vote has been taken, and what I say now cannot be considered with reference to the merits of the amendment.

The distinguished gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in answer to a question from me stated that I requested to be heard before the Committee on Appropriations after hearings had ceased. No notice was given, so far as I know, to the membership of this House as to when hearings would cease on these deficiency items. I made what I thought was a timely request to come before that committee and be heard on behalf of citizens from my district who were vitally interested and who are vitally interested in this measure. Now, if the hearings had been closed, what was wrong with opening them and having some more

hearings? I remember very well during this session when the critical condition of this country with reference to copper was brought to the attention of the House. The Committee on Ways and Means promptly called hearings on a bill which was introduced by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRANT]. Hearings were had. They were not scheduled prior to the time that this situation was brought before the House. Possibly the Committee on Ways and Means may have more time to hear presentations of bills than the Committee on Appropriations; I do not know. But this was certainly an emergency measure. The money was running out on the 31st day of March, and it strikes me that the action of the chairman of this committee then was in keeping with his strenuous efforts here today to block the passage of this amendment. The gentleman first made a point of order which was overruled. Then when the Committee had given unanimous consent to the gentleman from Illinois to proceed for five additional minutes, giving him 10 minutes in all, the gentleman from New York moved that all debate close in 10 minutes. Many Members who had been on the floor clamoring for recognition were denied the right to say what they wished to say on the merits of the amendment. That is not good for legislation.

We know and concede that there is a larger Republican membership in this House than Democratic.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman said a lot of Members had not had the privilege of speaking on the amendment. Of course, the gentleman was not here during the Democratic reign in this House. If he had been, he would have seen the Democrats really put the bee on us by shutting off debate when there were possibly 25 of us who wanted to talk. Therefore, I hope the gentleman will forget that kind of attack.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. No; I was not here then. If I had been here then, I would not have participated in that kind of movement.

I noticed that many Republicans voted for this amendment, and I want to express my personal appreciation of that. I know what it means to vote one way when the majority of the members of one's party are voting the other way. My purpose in making these remarks now is to say that I feel that it is for the good of the country that when Members want to debate the merits of a thing they should be allowed the opportunity to do so, and not have to place a statement in the RECORD that will have no effect whatever on the merits of the matter.

The Clerk read as follows:

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

FOREST SERVICE ITEMS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of explaining the

four items approved by the committee for appropriation to the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

The first item was \$395,000 for the control against the tussock moth. This money will be used in connection with a joint effort by the State and Federal authorities to stamp out an outbreak of tussock moth which threatens valuable timber in northern Idaho. Funds have already been provided by the State for its share in the enterprise.

The second item is \$410,000 for the cruising and offering of timber for sale over and beyond the amount which would otherwise be handled this coming summer. The Forest Service estimates that the Government will receive at least \$2,000,000 from the sales of timber which this appropriation will permit. The current market for stumpage is the highest in forest service history. The cuttings to be authorized are all within the sustained yield cycle. The funds are made available by transfer from funds heretofore appropriated for acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act.

The third item is for control of tree-insect epidemics of national-forest lands in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, in the amount of \$250,000. The committee was advised that, unless checked, these epidemics threaten to reach the scenic timber areas in the Jackson Hole country south of Yellowstone Park. While this situation does not have the same critical emergency character as that of the Tussock moth, and is more of the steady warfare which must be waged against enemies of the forest, the opportunity for making progress this season is good and the amount of \$250,000 will permit the organization of an effective campaign as time permits after the funds become available.

The fourth item is \$3,844,000 for fighting forest fires. The amount represents the full estimates of the Forest Service, based upon experience to date in this fiscal year.

Together, the approval of these four items shows an appreciation of Forest Service problems which will please those who follow such matters, I feel certain. They provide real forest conservation.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947," \$1,900,000.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to say a few words in rebuttal to the statement of the gentleman of the committee who, when our distinguished colleague from Georgia protested at the manner in which he was taken off his feet previously, said that the Democrats had put the bee on the Republicans for the past number of years. Apparently that is what the Republicans intend to do to us, and without justification.

I challenge the gentleman to point out one instance in all the times when the Democrats were in the majority when a Member was on the floor and asked for 5 minutes additional time and when that time was courteously granted by

the minority as we did today, when, in all that time, can the gentleman point out an instance, where, as soon as an extra 5 minutes was unanimously granted that the chairman of a committee or anybody else on the Democratic side ever rose and moved that there should be no more time except to the man who got the five additional minutes, leaving the other Members without an opportunity to speak.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I shall not yield now.

Mr. Chairman, what kind of representative government are we going to have if the minority may not even rise and express an opinion? What kind of government are we going to have if the members of the minority may not be permitted to speak before our committees? We have seen this same thing happen in the Committee on Ways and Means where members were not allowed to speak. Here we are seeing the same Republican formula being adopted in the House. For what reason? Because they have the votes to limit debate—yes, to prevent debate. The country knows you have the votes. The country knows also that you have the responsibilities of government in your hands. The country knows that despite the fact that you have been endeavoring to shut off debate and apply the gag rule you have not brought out a single worth-while bill since you took over the House on the 3d of January. If this continues, you will lose the complete confidence of the country—whatever confidence the country may now have in you, after you have been in control for the past 3 months.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. May I say to the gentleman that I do not doubt he can get all the time he wants to get.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. LYNCH. The gentleman can get all the time he wants. He can make a motion to strike out the last word. You know how to get time. But on your side it is different; you have more votes than we have, and you can stop us from talking. The majority have stopped us from talking when we had 8 or 10 men standing here who wanted to speak on the school-lunch program and the Republicans would not give them a chance to speak.

As has been said, there is a very good reason why you would not want us to argue about the school lunches; a very good reason why you would not want the people to know that despite all your promises about what you are going to do for the country, you do not even want to give school lunches to the undernourished and underprivileged American children, although we have given and will undoubtedly continue to give, millions of dollars to feed the people of other countries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Of course, it is not necessary for me to stand here to answer the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH], because

everyone who was in the House during the reign of the New Deal knows that the gentleman was just making a talk to the gallery. The gentleman knows, as everyone knows, that many times the Republicans were shut off from debate, even when the lives of American boys were at stake, and you know it. It was regular procedure for you fellows to shut off debate as the records will prove.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Clerk read as follows:

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), fiscal year 1947, \$20,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, this \$20,000,000 to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is twenty millions more going down the rat hole of the worst administration of a public corporation I have ever seen administered by our Government since I have been in Congress. In 5 years they have squandered in the capital stock of the corporation \$90,000,000, besides expense money appropriated by Congress of close to \$50,000,000; also a profit made on wheat in 1945 of over \$8,000,000, besides all the premiums received for insurance. It shows up the incompetence of the organization. I have been in correspondence and by personal visits with the authorities. They stated in 1945 that their experience would enable them to work with more efficiency, and experience would cause them to do a sound insurance business. The results, however, are worse from 1945 to date than they were before. Federal crop insurance will never be a success—when it is under such supervision and administration. It is a racket, and not sound business. If you want to aid the farmers do so without a Government pay roll of millions annually to the party faithful. Cut out the dishonesty by calling it insurance and causing unnecessary and untimely expenses of government. It is a racket and the Department of Agriculture should recommend its discontinuance at once. I have offered a bill to that end.

The Clerk read as follows:

Surgeon General", \$82,100;

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of title I be considered as read and be open to amendment. It is all Pay Act legislation. There is nothing else in the balance of that title.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no amendments, the clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 202 (a) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against the Government of

the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

Mr. TABER (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered as read down to section 203 and that it may be open to amendment at this time. There is no controversy down to that point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no amendments, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy Department, \$201,501.58;

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS:

On page 46, between lines 8 and 9 insert as follows: "Federal Communications Commission \$161.61."

Page 46, line 15, strike out "\$164,500.45." and insert in lieu thereof "\$166,496.85."

Page 46, line 16, strike out "and."

Page 46, after the number "45910" insert "46026."

Page 46, line 22, strike out "\$2,102,638.17." and insert "\$2,104,796.18."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment comes too late. The Clerk has read beyond that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman comes too late.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it this amendment was on the Clerk's desk and the fact it was not reported was due to the Clerk's failing to see the amendment. The parliamentary inquiry is: Does it come too late when the amendment was on the desk?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama was not present to protect his rights and the Clerk continued to read beyond the point where the amendment should properly have been offered.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I was here but I did not know just where the Clerk was reading. I ask unanimous consent to return to the point where the amendment would be germane.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for his gracious kindness. I appreciate it very deeply.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to put into this bill provision for the payment of those judgments which have been rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Watson, Dodd and Lovett, and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. No such provision is now carried in this bill.

These three judgment creditors of our Government are no longer in Government service. They have been separated therefrom for more than 3 years. No question is here involved of taking them off of any pay roll.

The question is: Shall we repudiate these debts of our Government? Or, phrasing it more specifically: Shall we appropriate the \$2,104,796.18 required to pay all of the judgments of the United States Court of Claims now past due and unpaid or shall we appropriate the \$2,102,638.17 that would pay them all except three, totaling \$2,158.01?

Each Member's answer to those questions depends not so much on how fiercely he hates the victims as upon how much he loves our Government. Another question guides the answer your vote will make. How much do you hate the decisions of the courts that decreed payment? Or this: Shall the Congress keep the faith and do its plain duty?

If you don't like the decision rendered by the Court of Claims, which Congress created, you have more legal right to vote to abolish that court than to repudiate a judgment Congress empowered it to render.

I have just as much right to vote to deny the payment of the salaries fixed by law for the members of the Court of Claims, or of the Supreme Court of the United States, as I have to so treat those appointed in accordance with the law Congress wrote governing appointments in the executive branch of our Government.

It is just as legal for us to wreck the Government by wholesale as by retail.

We could gain absolute power quicker if we could abolish the other two equal, free, coordinate branches of the Government designed by our forefathers and prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I will be glad to yield briefly, but I want to make my own speech, if you please.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman has said that if this line of reasoning is correct, we could take the salary away from the judiciary.

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the gentleman is unmindful of the fact that the Constitution itself says that they shall hold office during good behavior and shall at stated times receive for their services compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Certainly, to take it away would be to diminish it.

Mr. HOBBS. Not at all, sir. You propose to extinguish it—to wipe it out. And

with no reference to "good behavior." In the Watson, Dodd, and Lovett cases there has been not so much as a syllable of criticism of their demeanor. They are to be punished, if you prevail, for the entertainment of a past belief, which, according to the testimony, never affected their performance of duty while in office.

So, I repeat, and challenge successful controversion, that you can just as legally deny all pay for the members of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Claims as for these three men.

But, my hypothesis was, as correctly stated by the gentleman: if the gentleman's line of reasoning is correct. And on that fallacious basis, may I ask: "Since that line of reasoning shows no regard for the Constitution, why claim it as binding in one case and not in another?"

In conclusion I must fling this challenge: Very emphatically, I am against all lynching, whoever may compose the mob, however, high may be their motions, and no matter that the victim be our system of government!

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, before the legislation was passed which prohibited the payment of funds to Watson, Lovett, and Dodd, the Committee on Appropriations had hearings, and these three men appeared before a subcommittee headed by the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge Kerr, and on which served such outstanding Members of the House as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. From the testimony of these three men, out of their own mouths, it was apparent that they were not loyal to the United States and that they did not owe their first loyalty to the United States. Following that, in accordance with the law, payments were not made to them, and they brought suit and the suit resulted in this judgment.

This is not the first time such a thing has happened. In the Dalton case, about 1930, when the Honorable Will Wood was chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, a judgment for \$11,900 was obtained under circumstances of very questionable character. The committee refused to consider it and refused to report the funds to pay it. Later further attempts were made to get the money, and an application was made to the committee when the Honorable James P. Buchanan, of Texas, was chairman, and that was refused.

The Constitution provides:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

We are not given authority over these things without having a discretion to exercise. If we exercise that discretion in our conscience, believing that this judgment should not be paid and that it is not a proper obligation of the United States, we are performing our duty. Otherwise we are abdicating the duty which the Constitution places upon us.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Was not the Dalton case one in which the Congress had refused to provide funds for the extinguishment of a claim which was subsequently pressed in a court and a judgment obtained?

Mr. TABER. No; it was not. It was not that kind of case.

Mr. WALTER. It was not for salary, was it?

Mr. TABER. It was for retirement pay, at a time when Dalton was working for and drawing a salary from the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

If the founding fathers had expected that a judgment of a court required funds to come out of the Treasury automatically, regardless of the proprieties, they would have so provided in the Constitution. At one time we had a law in effect that such a judgment should be paid automatically by the Treasury, but that has been repealed.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I voted to prevent any part of an appropriation made several years ago to go for the payment of compensation to Dodd, Watson, and whoever the third man was—Lovett. But that is not the question before the House today. There is only one question involved and that is, as I see it: Are we, the legislative branch, going to take a step that will nullify the judgment of the Court of last resort of our land? That is the only question involved here today.

I can remember over the years how jealous we have been of our prerogatives when the courts have done what we considered an invasion of the legislative field. But it certainly seems to me that there would be just as much justification for the Chief Executive to call out the armed forces to enforce an administrative order in conflict with the judgment of the legislative branch as it would be for us to refuse to honor the judgment of the Supreme Court.

I shall not discuss the decision in the Lovett case. It has been discussed on several occasions since this bill has been called up. But suffice to say that the Court reached the conclusion that these men were entitled to compensation. That is the last word from our Supreme Court. I do not think any of us want to weaken in one single iota any of the powers of any one of the three coordinate branches of our Government.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. KERR. My distinguished friend is a member, as I understand it, of the Committee on the Judiciary of this House. Has not your committee recently approved an act to nullify the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in the portal-to-portal cases?

Mr. WALTER. The Committee on the Judiciary has reported on numerous occasions legislation designed not to nullify but to restate the law where it has been very clear that the courts have invaded the legislative field. Certainly

we did not do anything to nullify a decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called portal-to-portal cases. That was not the situation at all.

I am sure my friend has not examined carefully the Mount Clemens case.

But the point is, where will we go next if we refuse to honor and recognize the judgment of the Supreme Court? What will the next move be? It can be almost anything. It seems to me before we take this very important step we should carefully weigh the consequences.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the men who wrote our Constitution were experts in government. They thought in terms of government. They were familiar with every experiment in human government from the dawn of history down to their day. They knew that the mightiest instrumentality of governmental power is in the purse. Therefore they lodged the power over the peoples' pocketbooks, the power to tax, and the power to appropriate money primarily in the House of Representatives. If we surrender in this instance our right to control the purse, we will have surrendered the greatest prerogative with which this House is vested for the defense of the liberties of the people and the preservation of our institutions. The keynote of the whole controversy is in the discretion of the House. We have discretion in this matter that is inherent in the powers of the House. The simple test is this: Has any court in the land the power to mandamus and compel the Congress to appropriate money in discharge of a judgment that runs counter to our conception of what the powers of the House are? Do not be mistaken about this matter. This is the opening gun in the fight of this Congress and the American people to purge the public pay roll of men and women who do not believe in our form of government and who are in the positions they now hold with the avowed and settled purpose of overthrowing, hamstringing, and destroying this Government. If we do not vote to withhold this money which we have steadfastly declined to appropriate, then we cannot get rid of any of these men that the President says he now wants to ferret out, expose, and get rid of. This is a power that we should not surrender, and I am not disturbed about this judgment of the Supreme Court. Let the Supreme Court follow down the path that Presidents and other judges have followed and then will be time enough for us to consider whether or not we will surrender this great power of purse, and this power of discretion which, in my opinion, it is our sworn duty to exercise under our oath of office. Let us vote down this amendment and preserve this power of the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of any more fundamental question that can arise in this Congress than the one now

before us in reference to the payment and the discharge of these purported judgments. These employees had an opportunity to stay on the public pay roll of this Government. This House and the Senate of the United States provided in an action concerning their payment, that if they were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, they could stay here. They never undertook to ask anybody to appoint them or to approve of their appointment. They continued the work they were doing, after they were ordered stricken from the pay roll, and they remained until they had secured enough salary in order to bring an action against the United States Government. They proceeded to sue us in the Court of Claims, and the case finally went to the Supreme Court of the United States. These employees, Mr. Watson, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Lovett, were not deprived of their offices and they were given an opportunity, if they complied with the requirements of Congress, to keep their jobs and not lose them. They declined to do this in the light of the evidence against them and they remained on their respective jobs long enough, and in violation of the law of Congress, to acquire a sufficient amount of salary, as they thought, to bring an action against the Government.

There has been a great deal said today about the legal question involved in this controversy. I think the power of the purse is a very fundamental principle involved in the legislation of this country, and I am satisfied that the men who made the Constitution and created this Government, of which we are so proud, determined that the representatives of the people, the Congress of this country, should pass upon the fairness of all claims, the justice of a claim, and the legality of any claim. The position that the Court has taken has been misunderstood. For just a few minutes I wish to read to you what the Court has said in respect to this kind of action. I believe this House will understand very well why Mr. Dodd, Mr. Lovett, and Mr. Watson were asked to get off the pay roll of this Nation. I think certainly the large majority of this House understands it full well.

The Supreme Court has never held that Congress must pay any claim or debt against the Government. In the case of *Reside v. Walker* (11 Howard 272), a verdict had been rendered in favor of an employee of the Post Office Department to pay certain compensation for services. The Supreme Court held as follows:

The difficulty in the way is the want of an appropriation by Congress to pay this claim. It is a well-known constitutional provision that no money can be taken or drawn from the Treasury except under an appropriation by Congress.

That is one of the leading cases, and it is a case to which my distinguished friend from Alabama referred on a previous occasion.

The Court went on to say:

However much money may be in the Treasury at any one time, not a dollar can be used in the payment of anything not thus previously sanctioned. Any other course would give to the fiscal officers a most dangerous discretion. But without such an appro-

priation it cannot and should not be paid by the Treasury, whether the claim is by a verdict or judgment, or without either.

This fundamental doctrine has never been overruled.

There is another opinion of the Supreme Court to which I wish to call your attention which clearly declares that Congress is within its fundamental rights, that we are protecting the people of this Nation as the makers of the Constitution intended they should be protected.

The situation was summed up by the Federal District Court in California in the case of *Spaulding v. Douglas Aircraft* (60 Fed. Supp. 985). In that case the Court held as follows:

The purpose of the appropriations, the terms and conditions under which said appropriations were made, is a matter solely in the hands of Congress and it is the plain and explicit duty of the executive branch of the Government to comply with the same. Any attempt by the judicial branch of our Government to interfere with the exclusive powers of Congress would be a plain invasion of the powers of said body conferred upon it by the Constitution of the United States.

I could cite many other cases holding to the same effect, that it makes no difference what sort of claim may be brought against the Government, the claimant cannot get his money until the representatives of the people say it shall be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard a great deal of discussion about the Supreme Court here this afternoon on this amendment. I wish to call attention to one fact, and that is that the members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President, whereas the Members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people. I believe that puts us just a little closer to the people and more in touch with their ideas than possibly some of the members of the Supreme Court. For just a minute I wish to review some of the history of this case.

Mr. Chairman, in the early part of the Seventy-eighth Congress, in reporting out an appropriation bill, funds were denied these three gentlemen, Dodds, Watson, and Lovett. When the Democrats at that time saw what was going to happen they desperately rushed in a resolution, setting up a special committee to investigate whether or not these three men were subversive. That was done, even though the Committee on Un-American Activities had made a report on them and the Appropriations Committee had made a report on them. They appointed a Democratic-controlled committee, chairmaned by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], who just preceded me. That committee, after an investigation, brought in a report recommending that these three men should not continue on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. Chairman, I do not see how anyone can vote for this amendment if he will but take the time to read the testi-

mony taken before that committee, a copy of which I hold in my hand.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. That report was unanimous?

Mr. BUSBEY. Yes. The gentleman from Illinois is correct when he says the report was unanimous.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is the question of the politics of these three men involved or is it a question of whether the House should honor a decision of the Supreme Court? Is that not the fundamental question?

Mr. BUSBEY. I do not agree with the gentleman that the fundamental question is whether or not we are going to honor a Supreme Court decision. I will say it is not a question of politics because it was a Democratic-controlled committee that brought in an adverse report on these three men.

One thing further. If the Members will read the report they will find this language:

Upon consideration of all the evidence your committee finds the membership and association of Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., with the organizations mentioned, and his expressed views and philosophies of government constitutes subversive activity within the definition adopted by the committee, and that he is, therefore, unfit for the present to continue in Government employment.

If you will refer to pages 4480 to 4484 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 1943 of the Seventy-eighth Congress you will find that I gave a rather extensive account of some of these gentlemen in a speech I made at that time.

I do not see how you are going to uphold the hands of the President of the United States in support of his order of a week ago last Saturday to rid our Government of subversives and vote for this amendment. The President came out with an order, of which I have a copy and a full report of his committee. If you are going to start getting rid of these fellow travelers, Communists, and subversives in our Government, it would certainly be a very poor start to vote for this amendment which in effect pays the salaries of these three men accumulated under the circumstances explained a few minutes ago by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

The Honorable Clinton Anderson, the present Secretary of Agriculture, a member of the committee to investigate Dodd, Watson, and Lovett, made a fine speech as to the fact the committee found these three men subversive and unfit for Government employment. In the final analysis it is a privilege to be employed by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, in the name of true Americanism this amendment should be defeated and I hope it will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BAKEWELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that a judgment of the Supreme Court is a very solemn obligation which we should not, dare not repudiate in this Chamber. We would weaken the forces of law and order. We would encourage disregard of the decrees of all courts. Anarchy would follow.

There has been much said derogatory of the Supreme Court here in the debate this afternoon. But, of course, it all depends upon whose ox is gored. Some of the very men who made these statements against the Supreme Court acclaimed that Court a few days ago when it rendered the Lewis decision.

There is a great deal of hysteria developing in our campaign against the Reds, but that hysteria should not rob us of our common sense and of our wisdom in legislating here. If this body can in an appropriation bill chop off the appropriations of an officer say, of the Virgin Islands government, it could by token of the same reasoning or lack of reasoning chop off the salary of a district judge or chop off the salary of an ambassador; the salary of the President himself. You might say that is far-fetched, but not so many moons ago in this very Chamber there was an oligarchy of legislators, headed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who did things that seem rather queer to us now. By legislative fiat he practically ran the Government and trampled upon the Executive and the judiciary. He impeached the President on grounds which were subsequently declared utterly and willfully unconstitutional. This House, under Thaddeus Stevens, not only wanted to cut the salary of President Johnson, but wanted his scalp as well. Many things can happen in this very Chamber if we do not beware and if we are not careful of what we do. If the pending amendment fails, we repudiate the judgment of our highest Court—the Court to which the opponents of this amendment would quickly repair if they got into trouble and needed its help. Yes; we have the power of the purse, as has been indicated this afternoon, and we are given that power by the Constitution, but there is also the constitutional prohibition against bills of attainder and ex post facto laws. One part of the Constitution is as sacred as the other. The opponents apparently and deliberately close their eyes to those portions of the Constitution which protect the liberties of the individual and guard against undue encroachments upon those liberties.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE].

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, let me assure you I am not speaking at all because of any affection for Mr. Watson or Mr. Dodd or the type of government they apparently believe in. I am speaking because of a deep and abiding affection for sound principles of constitutional government. I would regret it if this amendment were not adopted. When we had the original amendment here to remove Dodd and Watson from the pay roll I voted against the amendment on the theory that it was a bill of attainder. The court has simply done its duty. It has recognized an obligation which I think we did not recognize when we adopted that amendment and has said that these people were not taken from the pay roll in a proper manner. In accordance with their duty as they saw it they rendered a judgment.

We must distinguish between the power to do something and the right to do it. Of course we have the power to refuse to appropriate the money. If we should disagree with the Supreme Court we have the power to refuse to appropriate the money for their salaries or to run their institution. Nevertheless, we have no right to do it, and we have violated our oath of office, in my judgment, if we put our conduct on the naked question of power regardless of the question of the right. The court is a coordinate branch of the Government. It has in the exercise of its power and authority rendered a judgment which I think it is our duty to uphold.

This is not similar to the portal-to-portal case. The right of Congress after a judgment has been rendered, after a decision has been made, to rewrite the law for the future is unquestioned. That is a question of policy. But the portal-to-portal bill, if you read it carefully, recognizes that we had no right to interfere with the judgment which was beyond appeal, and we specifically excluded that in that measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the reason the Committee on Un-American Activities called Mr. Watson, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Lovett subversive was that these men favored a government that was totalitarian, a government that operated through the one-party system. The strength of America, it seems to me, is in the balance of power between the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of our Government. If because we have the power in this chamber to do so, we should hold back payment of this money to these men and not honor the decision of the Supreme Court we would be breaking down that division, which at this particular time is all-important. I therefore feel it essential to our integrity and to the integrity of our Government that this claim be honored.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, up our way the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations stands high in the estimation of everyone. His integrity and singleness of purpose are the objects of our utmost admiration. I know he is utterly sincere in the position he takes and the same remark applies to the committee which has favorably reported this bill. It is with great regret that I find myself in disagreement with my esteemed colleague. But I must join my distinguished colleague from Iowa of the Committee on the Judiciary in what he has so forcefully and so well said.

The amount involved here is only a little over \$2,000, so small, in fact, that one scarcely dares mention the sum in official Washington. But the principle involved, it seems to me, is basic and fundamental—more so, in fact, than any yet faced by this Congress. To deny this appropriation strikes at the very heart of our system of government. I do not know any of these men. I never heard of them until this bill was brought to the floor. So far as I have been able to learn, their conduct as employees of this Government was thoroughly reprehensible. I am entirely ready to assume that it is a fact, as stated by the chairman in his opening remarks, that the evidence showed that these men did not owe, or pay, their first loyalty to the United States.

Nevertheless, they went to court with their claims, were sustained in the Court of Claims, and the judgments which they recovered were affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The only way whereby they can translate their piece of paper called a judgment, into cash in hand, is through an appropriation made by this Congress. No matter how violently I may disagree with the decision rendered by our highest court, I am unwilling to lend the support of my vote to the use of this process to render such a judgment ineffectual. If we seize the power to nullify this judgment, where are we to stop? What limit shall we set on the substitution of our discretion for the solemn pronouncement of our highest court?

My sincere and able friend defends the elimination of these items from the bill by saying that there is precedent for such action by Congress as is here recommended. I am not familiar with the case to which he refers. But my answer is unhesitatingly that if such precedents exist they are fundamentally wrong. No matter what some previous Congress has seen fit to do, I cannot support or vote for a proposition which does violence, in my judgment, to the doctrine of the separation of powers between the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of our Government. The very structure of the American political system rests upon the mutual regard and respect of the three coordinate elements which compose it.

Accordingly, I shall support the amendment which has been offered to

make provision for the payment of these judgments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let us be cool and keep our feet on the ground. These are indeed serious times through which we are passing. Let us not do unlawful things and foolish things in a moment of caprice or a moment of madness.

The Supreme Court of the United States determines lawsuits. It has determined these lawsuits and has rendered its solemn judgment. In my judgment we have no right under our theory of government to deny these judgments by refusal to make sufficient appropriations to pay them.

I know nothing in the world about these men. I assume from what has been said that they are not in any way the type of men that I would approve of. I do not know anything about them, but it is not for this body to judge that in this instance. Their case was for the Supreme Court to determine. It was for the Court to determine whether or not they were entitled to their money. Since it has so determined, I believe we have no right to deny it. We have no lawful right to deny it.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] for 5 minutes to close debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am so conscious of my limitations in the field of constitutional law that I am most reluctant to match wits with the very distinguished lawyers of this House. Yet, I find myself in disagreement with so many eminent gentlemen from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Let us look at the matter in this way, quite aside from the ideology that is involved and quite aside from the emotionalism.

You will remember surely those cases in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the gold clause, and especially the notable case of *Perry* against the United States, in which the Supreme Court said: "Why, indeed, you are in possession of a piece of paper. It has language in it that provides that on the tendering of this bond you can be paid in gold." But the Court said: "You are without a remedy. It is a charge upon the conscience of the sovereign"—and the sovereign might in this case be the Congress. It said: "Indeed, you have a valid contract; but, unfortunately, there is no remedy by which you can pursue your right. There is no way by which you can compel action on it and get payment in gold. You have to be paid in paper."

Now, here are three gentlemen who, in my considered judgment, in the first instance came into court with unclean hands. But the fact remains, they have a judgment. Now, the question is, What remedy is available to them? The Supreme Court said they are entitled to the money. But that does not mean that

the Congress must appropriate the money any more than the Congress was required to set up a procedure to pay the holders of every gold bond in the country. The Court said it was a charge on the conscience of the sovereign, but did the sovereign do anything about it? The sovereign did exactly nothing. Every holder of a bond that had a gold clause in it had to take paper money as payment. The sovereign did nothing. Now, must the sovereign do something in this instance? Must the sovereign now, notwithstanding the fact that here is a valid judgment, take action to honor that judgment? In my opinion, the sovereign in this case, the Congress, has no such obligation. Let us not forget that we did not take these gentlemen off of the roll. What we did was this: We put a proviso in the urgent deficiency bill in 1943 stating that they can have no money until they are confirmed by the Senate. They had to be appointed and confirmed by the Senate. They did not go and get confirmation from the Senate. What they did was this: They remained on the rolls in defiance of the Congress and in contempt of the Congress until there had accrued sufficient pay to make out a case, and then they went into the Court of Claims. But in the same proportion that the Supreme Court said in the Perry case, "While the Congress is under no duty to provide remedies through the courts, the contractual obligations do exist, and despite the infirmities of procedure, remain binding upon the conscience of the sovereign." So we have much on our conscience, because all holders of those gold contracts were never paid. I am willing to charge my conscience with one more thing and not appropriate money for this purpose.

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RABIN. If the Supreme Court decided in the Perry case that we should pay in gold, should we not pay it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It said there was an obligation on the sovereign.

Mr. RABIN. Had they said we should have paid in gold, should we not have paid in gold?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely not, because we had taken away their remedy. In other words, there was no way for them to enforce it. But let us not forget that the Congress of the United States is, after all, a coordinate branch of this Government, made up of three separate and distinct and independent branches. Here is an element of discretion, and while our conscience is charged with it, yet we are under no obligation to pay it.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. I am very much troubled in attempting to follow the gentleman's judgment, whether two wrongs make a right. Is this not another wrong?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. This is wholly within the realm of rights of Congress. In other words, we have the discretion whether we are going to set up procedure and that procedure would have to go through all the necessary motions of the Appropriations Committee to get the money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOBBS) there were—ayes 86, noes 97.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. CANNON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 99, noes 98.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, this vote on whether a final judgment of our Supreme Court should be paid is a very difficult vote. I voted for the original law striking Dodds, Watson, and Lovett from the Federal pay roll. I thought then, and still think, that they were and are unworthy to be on the Government pay roll because of their subversive views. I disagree with the Supreme Court decision which held that law of Congress unconstitutional.

In voting to pay this judgment I am upholding a judgment I disagree with; these men have shown their willingness to overthrow the very Constitution which the Supreme Court invoked in awarding this judgment.

Nevertheless, I voted for the Hobbs amendment appropriating funds to pay this judgment. No one can sue the United States unless Congress grants the right. These cases were properly filed in the Court of Claims according to the laws laid down by Congress. A final judgment was duly obtained against the United States of America. We may have the power to refuse to pay that judgment, but I feel we do not have the right to do it. Congress should act to pay money judgments obtained by citizens against the Government, in accordance with the laws provided by Congress.

(Mr. VORYS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

"Naval procurement fund," \$4,817,350.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 49, after line 9, insert:

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation, 1945.....	\$55,000,000
Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946.....	130,000,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1945.....	4,000,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1946.....	12,000,000
Transportation of things, Navy, 1945.....	9,000,000
Transportation of things, Navy, 1946.....	40,000,000
Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945.....	10,000,000
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:	
Medical Department, Navy, 1945.....	5,500,000
Medical Department, Navy, 1946.....	7,000,000
Bureau of Ships: Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945.....	100,000,000

Bureau of Aeronautics:

Aviation, Navy, 1945.....\$460,000,000

Aviation, Navy, 1946.....6,000,000

Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and ordnance stores,

Navy, 1945.....50,000,000

Marine Corps:

Pay, Marine Corps, 1945.....7,000,000

Pay, Marine Corps, 1946.....36,000,000

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945.....14,000,000

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946.....55,000,000"

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, these are rescissions that have been submitted to us by the Secretary of the Navy and are items that appear in accounts that they might expend. They have felt and many of us here have felt that they would be better off with them wiped off the books. They do not intend to use any of them before the expiration date.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. May I ask the gentleman when these expire?

Mr. TABER. Some of them will not expire until the end of the next fiscal year. Every time the Navy has come up against something the suggestion is made that they have this block of funds available that might be obligated and it is embarrassing to them.

Mr. CANNON. As the items were read, I did not note any which would not expire this year. If that is true, and if, as the gentleman says, the Navy will not use them this year, it is only a matter of a few weeks, and nothing is to be gained by taking action at this late day.

Mr. TABER. It is simply an effort to clean up their books, and it puts them in a position where they cannot use the funds. On the other hand, it leaves them in the position where no one can say that they have in sight \$6,600,000,000 to spend after this fiscal year.

Mr. CANNON. Every year we have these odds and ends at the close of the fiscal year which expire automatically. We have never taken action of this kind before. It is merely a gesture, and might be construed as an attempt to leave the impression that we are making a saving when we are not making any saving at all. Does the gentleman think we can save any money by this procedure.

Mr. TABER. I think undoubtedly we will.

Mr. CANNON. In what items does the gentleman expect to save money?

Mr. TABER. Some may be obligated, as I understand it, up to the end of June, and I understand that \$286,000,000 of that may be obligated to the end of June next year, and the temptation is there where any of them might be used. Now, it would seem to me it was good business to cut them out.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment going in, although, on the face of it, it is of no force or effect whatsoever. It will not effect economies of any kind. It is merely making a bookkeeping entry in advance of the automatic rescission of the entire amount.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it not a fact that the distinguished gentleman from Missouri last year brought in a rescission bill and thought it was a very proper thing to do?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. I did not bring in a rescission of this character. I reported actual rescissions of sums which would be available after the end of the fiscal year. These will expire June 30. This amendment will not salvage a penny.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman that there is herewith transmitted a list of balances available for immediate rescission.

Mr. CANNON. But all of them will automatically expire on the 30th of June, and the Navy assures us they will not be spent in the meantime. Nothing is to be gained by adding them to this bill. But I have no objection to including them. It does not mean anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the balance of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Hobbs amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Dodd-Lovett-Watson amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS:

On page 46, between lines 8 and 9, insert as follows: "Federal Communications Commission, \$161.61."

Page 46, line 15, strike out "\$164,500.45" and insert in lieu thereof "\$166,496.85."

Page 46, line 16, strike out "and."

Page 46, after the number "45910" insert "46026."

Page 46, line 22, strike out "\$2,102,638.17" and insert "\$2,104,796.18."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 110, noes 97.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH, Mr. CANNON, and Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one a letter from the Civil Service Commission regarding certain navy yard employees.

RENT CONTROL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 188)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Public Law 548 of the Seventy-ninth Congress provides:

On or before April 1, 1947, the President shall report to the Congress what, if any, commodities or classes of commodities, including housing accommodations, are in such critically short supply as to necessitate, in his judgment, the continuance of the powers granted by this act as to them after June 30, 1947, together with his recommendations as to established departments or agencies of the Government (other than the Office of Price Administration) which should be charged with the administration of such powers.

On November 12, 1946, price controls were eliminated on all commodities except sugar, sugar solutions derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, corn sirup and corn sugar, blended sirups, and rough and milled rice. Since the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 has become law, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the views I have already expressed with respect to the subject matter of that act.

Despite the rapid upswing in residential construction during 1946, the Nation is still faced with a critical housing shortage. Dwelling accommodations, particularly rental units, are still radically out of balance with demand. In 88 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census during 1946, vacancies in rental units were virtually nonexistent. The vacancy rates in habitable accommoda-

tions for these cities ranged from zero to a maximum of 1 percent with an average well below one-half of 1 percent. Proper protection of millions of our American families requires that effective rent and eviction control be extended beyond June 30, 1947, for a further period of 1 year, and I so recommend.

As for the agency of the Government to administer rent controls, it was my original recommendation that the Office of Temporary Controls be assigned this responsibility. However, recent legislation requires the liquidation of that agency, and a bill now under consideration by the Senate would transfer these functions to the Housing Expediter. I raise no objection to this proposal.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 1, 1947.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in each to include an article.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on H. R. 1439, and include a statement by John J. Giltinan.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE GREEK AND TURKISH SITUATION

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, this day I rise to speak as an American citizen deeply devoted to my country and filled with loyalty for her. Our country stands at a crossroad, the most hazardous in her history. What you and I do now will undoubtedly set the course of our national policy so inexorably that we shall be caught in a politico-military tide from which there is no escaping. True it is that the President sets the course of our foreign policy; but equally true is the fact that Congress must appropriate the money and therefore share full responsibility for the consequences of the policies toward Greece and Turkey, and other countries.

It has become customary to brand independent thinking on foreign affairs as isolationism. If my remarks are construed within that category, gentlemen, I shall accept the accusation with pleasure, because I speak as my conscience dictates. I am an American, a citizen of the United States of America and my first consideration is for my country. If that be treason, make the most of it.

We have thrown the gauntlet to one of the most powerful nations in the world and we propose to embark upon a series of international adventures that can lead only to heartache, human suffering and national bankruptcy. We have been asked—and appear to have accepted—the role of bankrupt Great Britain. Although she was the world's richest and most powerful state for over a century, she did not have wealth enough to continue her imperialism indefinitely and avoid economic disaster. And now with that object lesson before us, we propose to pour our good money



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

11 For an additional amount for compensation of Members
12 of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories,

1 and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year,
2 1947, \$548,750.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 For furniture, carpets, and equipment, fiscal year 1947
5 and to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$35,000, to
6 be expended in procuring surplus property in accordance
7 with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and
8 hereafter the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in
9 expending this and other appropriations under his control
10 shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in
11 the executive branch of the Government under such Act.

12 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
13 of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
14 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of
15 the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until
16 June 30, 1948.

17 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

18 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

19 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1947, for "House Office Buildings", including the
21 objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch
22 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$12,600.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements", for replacement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii", \$1,188.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters", \$15,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$38,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers

1 and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with
2 the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
3 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for
5 the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses
6 of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including
7 the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum;
8 printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor ve-
9 hicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for
10 cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
11 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside
12 the United States of persons without regard to the civil
13 service and classification laws, including temporary services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of
16 Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
17 izations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided*
18 *further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien
19 Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the
20 administration of property in the Philippine Islands for
21 the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on
22 administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property,
23 Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount
24 of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property
25 transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Certification services", \$40,000.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is hereby increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946, payments to the appropriations of Howard University for the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby authorized.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$135,000,-000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-

1 istration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 2 “Grants to States for unemployment compensation adminis-
 3 tration”, \$9,064,000.

4 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

5 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
 7 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an addi-
 8 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Salaries and expenses,
 9 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
 10 adjacent area”, \$2,700,000.

11 Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional
 12 equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000.

13 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

14 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 15 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
 16 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: “The
 17 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
 18 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
 19 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 20 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
 21 any other agency of the Government, and so forth”, as fully
 22 set forth in House Document Numbered 123, Eightieth Con-
 23 gress, \$742,814.77.

24 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

25 Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount

1 available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and
 2 expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics",
 3 fixed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
 4 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000.

5 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

7 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 8 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$21,500.

9 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

10 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company
 12 for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby
 13 increased by \$175,000.

14 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

15 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
 16 for "Salaries", \$1,522,000.

17 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an
 18 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous ex-
 19 penses (other than salaries)", \$321,000.

20 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 21 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$10,000.

22 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 23 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the
 24 cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board,
 25 \$28,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", \$142,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal newspapers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to \$13,019,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 100 persons engaged in public relations work.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pensions", \$241,665,000, to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits", \$873,836,000, to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance", \$3,-
 2 125,500, to remain available until expended.

3 National service life insurance: For an additional
 4 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insur-
 5 ance", \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase
 7 the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March
 8 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation
 9 Act, 1943, \$300,000.

10 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office"
 13 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall
 14 be available for the payment of salaries of members of the
 15 apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of
 16 Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

17 FISCAL SERVICE

18 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 19 1945, for the "Collector's office", \$1,056.55.

20 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 21 1946, for the "Collector's office", \$1,405.91.

22 REGULATORY AGENCIES

23 Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 24 1947, for "Coroner's office", \$3,300.

1 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For
2 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department
3 of Weights, Measures, and Markets", \$1,695.

4 License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year
5 1947, for "License bureau", \$1,565.

6 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an
7 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and
8 Industrial Safety Board", \$600.

9 Poundmaster's office: For an additional amount, fiscal
10 year 1947, for "Poundmaster's office", \$2,900.

11 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

12 General supervision and instruction: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and
14 instruction", \$61,480.

15 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
16 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and
17 maintenance of buildings and grounds", \$53,000.

18 PUBLIC LIBRARY

19 Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
20 year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$14,904.

21 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

22 Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$63,700.

1 FIRE DEPARTMENT

2 Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
3 year 1947, for the Fire Department, \$3,800.

4 POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

5 Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional
6 amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's
7 relief, \$560,000.

8 VETERANS' SERVICES

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
10 year 1947, for salaries and expenses for services to veterans
11 and war workers, including housing services, \$12,378.

12 COURTS

13 Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount,
14 fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills", \$3,400.

15 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

16 Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For
17 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating ex-
18 penses, Adult Correctional Service", \$95,560.

19 PUBLIC WELFARE

20 Public assistance and children's services: For an addi-
21 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and
22 children's services", \$155,200.

23 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital",
2 \$2,234,000.

3 PUBLIC WORKS

4 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
5 Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
6 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
7 Buildings", \$7,700.

8 Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
9 1946, for "Surveyor's office", \$100.

10 Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year
11 1947, for "Central garage", \$3,200.

12 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from high-
13 way fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
14 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$9,900.

15 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional
16 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse
17 Division", \$350,000.

18 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional
19 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer
20 Division", \$40,100.

21 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
22 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Divi-
23 sion", \$30,000.

24 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water

1 fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 2 "Operating expenses, Water Division", \$86,300.

3 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
 4 fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 5 "Capital outlay, Water Division", \$150,000.

6 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

7 Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For an
 8 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses,
 9 Washington Aqueduct", \$52,000.

10 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

11 National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal
 12 year 1947, for "National Capital Parks", \$55,000.

13 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

14 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
 15 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
 16 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
 17 \$1,073.99.

18 JUDGMENTS

19 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the
 20 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
 21 bered 107, together with such further sum as may be neces-
 22 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
 23 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
 24 the same became due until the date of payment, \$2,632.30.

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AUDITED CLAIMS

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For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1944, \$11.24;

Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1944, \$640.78;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1944, \$3.46;

Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1944, \$1,813;

Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway fund), \$441.15;

Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from water fund), \$18.23;

Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1944, \$75;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1943, \$134.64;

1 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1943, \$3.43;

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District
4 of Columbia, 1943, \$8.08;

5 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and
6 1943, \$17.10;

7 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
8 bia, 1942, \$2.12;

9 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
10 Columbia, 1942, \$146.10;

11 In all, \$3,314.33.

12 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

13 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
14 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
15 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
16 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

17 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, to enable
19 the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of
20 the National School Lunch Act of 1946, \$6,000,000.

21 TUSSOCK MOTH CONTROL

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agri-
23 culture to carry out operations, independently or in coopera-
24 tion with State agencies, associations, organizations, or indi-
25 viduals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, fiscal year

1 1947, \$395,000, to remain available until December 31,
2 1947: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may
3 be used to pay the cost of property injured or destroyed.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 National forest protection and management: The sum
6 of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation
7 "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Week's
8 Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and
9 management".

10 Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests: For
11 control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threat-
12 ening the national forests in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and
13 Montana, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000, to remain available
14 until December 31, 1947.

15 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
16 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

19 Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year
20 1947, for "Export control", \$175,000, to be transferred from
21 the appropriation "Field office service".

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

23 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

24 Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year
25 1947, for "Fire fighting", \$56,000; and \$20,000 of

1 the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Approp-
2 priation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses",
3 Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumu-
4 lated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this
5 appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional
8 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range
9 fires", \$50,000.

10 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

12 Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance
13 of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain
14 available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclama-
15 tion Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended
16 for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District
17 to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that
18 District to the United States for operation and maintenance
19 for the calendar year 1947.

20 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

21 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
23 1946, for "Insane of Alaska", \$650.

1 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
2 1947, for "Insane of Alaska", \$80,900.

3 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

4 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint
6 Croix", \$64,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 DAMAGE CLAIM

9 Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages
10 to privately owned property adjusted and determined by
11 the Attorney General of the United States under the pro-
12 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjust-
13 ment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the
14 activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved
15 March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth
16 in House Document Numbered 121, Eightieth Congress,
17 \$45.60.

18 NAVY DEPARTMENT

19 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
22 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
23 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
24 Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
25 provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of

1 claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December
2 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully
3 set forth in House Document Numbered 133, Eightieth
4 Congress, \$20,509.56.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
7 the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as
8 follows:

9 From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to—

10 "Naval War College, 1947", \$23,000;

11 "Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947",

12 \$77,000;

13 "Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947",

14 \$75,000;

15 "Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947",

16 \$175,000;

17 "Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947",

18 \$150,000;

19 "Instruction, Navy, 1947", \$300,000;

20 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$208,000;

21 "Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947", \$200,000;

22 In all from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps,
23 1947", \$1,208,000.

24 From "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947," to "Pay,
25 Marine Corps, 1947", \$2,500,000.

- 1 From "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
2 1947", to—
3 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$42,000;
4 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947", \$200,000;
5 "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947",
6 \$20,000;
7 "Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine
8 Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947", \$50,000;
9 "Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Ma-
10 rine Corps, 1947", \$70,000;
11 "Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947",
12 \$600,000;
13 "Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947",
14 \$3,200;
15 "Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards,
16 1947", \$2,500;
17 "Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy,
18 1947", \$50,000;
19 "Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy De-
20 partment, 1947", \$4,400;
21 "Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications,
22 1947", \$100,000;
23 "Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947", \$150,000;
24 "Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947", \$275,000;

1 “Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947”, \$45,500;

2 “Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947”, \$250,000;

3 “Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,

4 \$700,000;

5 “Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947”,

6 \$150,000;

7 In all from “Transportation and recruiting of naval

8 personnel, 1947”, \$2,712,600.

9 From “Transportation of things, 1947”, to—

10 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,

11 \$9,000,000;

12 “Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947”, \$233,000;

13 “Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947”,

14 \$1,900,000;

15 “Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947”,

16 \$240,000;

17 In all from “Transportation of things, 1947”.

18 \$11,373,000.

19 From “Aviation, Navy, 1947”, to—

20 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”.

21 \$20,000,000;

22 “Pay, Marine Corps, 1947”, \$5,000,000;

23 In all from “Aviation, Navy, 1947”, \$25,000,000.

24 From “Naval procurement fund”, to—

1 "Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947", \$250,000;

2 "Pay and allowances of naval personnel, 1947",

3 \$103,000,000;

4 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$29,531,000;

5 "Medical Department, Navy, 1947", \$3,862,000;

6 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$27,500,000;

7 "Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947", \$200,000;

8 In all from "Naval procurement fund", \$164,343,000.

9 From "Clothing and small stores fund," to "Pay and allow-
10 ances of naval personnel, 1947", \$71,000,000.

11 BUREAU OF SHIPS

12 Not to exceed \$300,000 of the appropriation, "Mainte-
13 nance, Bureau of Ships, 1947", shall be available for the
14 purchase of mechanical tabulating equipment for use in
15 the Navy Department.

16 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

17 PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

18 During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to
19 rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Sec-
20 retary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of
21 the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates
22 fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947,
23 to the contrary notwithstanding.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

3 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
4 COLUMBIA5 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
6 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

7 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Compensation to postmasters, \$1,518,100.

10 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$11,124,600.

11 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$46,000.

12 Carfare and bicycle allowance, \$375,500.

13 Rural Delivery Service, \$3,832,100.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$15,000
16 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal
17 year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
18 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
19 master General to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal
20 Postal Union, which amount shall be available until Sep-
21 tember 30, 1947.

22 Foreign air-mail transportation, \$1,000,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper, \$1,600,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
5 Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
6 \$600,000.

7 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia,
8 \$300,000.

9 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK, FEDERAL CROP

12 INSURANCE CORPORATION

13 Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance
14 Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
15 subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop
16 Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the
17 Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), fiscal year
18 1947, \$20,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs",
22 \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
24 from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000".

1 WAR DEPARTMENT

2 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

4 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
5 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
6 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
7 under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide
8 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
9 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by mili-
10 tary personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident
11 to activities of the War Department or of the Army",
12 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth
13 in House Document Numbered 122, Eightieth Congress.
14 \$154,130.77.

15 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

16 FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

17 Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year
18 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$465,000,000.

19 SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

20 The limitation in the last paragraph under the head
21 "Salaries, War Department", in the Military Appropriation
22 Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for per-
23 sonal services at the seat of government, other than for field
24 service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800"

1 to \$51,000,000": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
2 apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid
3 from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available
4 for the Military Establishment.

5 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

6 Government and relief in occupied areas: For an addi-
7 tional amount for "Government and relief in occupied
8 areas", fiscal year 1947, \$300,000,000: *Provided*, That it
9 is the sense of the Congress that the governments, military
10 and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions
11 of this Act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to
12 be signed by their governments when established (if not
13 already established) for reimbursement to the United States
14 for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
15 \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall
16 be available for providing the necessary water transportation
17 and transportation facilities including surplus ships which
18 may be made available.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of
21 the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, transfers may be made
22 of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance
23 Service, Army", and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the

1 appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army",
 2 from appropriations as follows:

3 "Air Corps, Army", not to exceed \$135,000,000;

4 "Engineer Service, Army", not to exceed \$91,544,000;

5 "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", not to exceed
 6 \$17,719,000;

7 "National Guard", not to exceed \$55,125,000;

8 "Organized Reserves", not to exceed \$30,000,000;

9 "Welfare of enlisted men", not to exceed \$4,875,000.

10 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

12 The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses
 13 (Act of May 16, 1946)", in the Third Urgent Deficiency
 14 Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be
 15 expended for personal services at the seat of government is
 16 hereby increased from "\$1,350,000" to "\$1,600,000": *Pro-*
 17 *vided*, That section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
 18 of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from
 19 this appropriation.

20 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

21 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount,
 22 fiscal year 1947, for maintenance and operation, United
 23 States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home
 24 permanent fund, \$50,000.

1 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, PART 2 OF FEDERAL TORT

2 CLAIMS ACT

3 The appropriations for salaries and expenses or for
4 miscellaneous, contingent, or general expenses of each De-
5 partment and agency and funds provided for administrative
6 expenses of corporations for the fiscal year 1947 shall be
7 available for the payment (by each such Department, agency,
8 or corporation) of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
9 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, unless the payment of
10 such claims is otherwise specifically provided for.

11 INCREASED PAY COSTS

12 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
13 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
14 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946
15 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ;
16 July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public
17 Laws 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public
18 Law 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable
19 to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government
20 officers and employees, as follows:

21 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

22 "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance"
23 (increase of \$3,285,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
24 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund which may
25 be used for salaries).

1 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
2 the Federal Security Agency sums as follows:

3 From:

4 Public Health Service:

5 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth",
6 \$400,000;

7 "Training for nurses", \$3,500,000;

8 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$1,000,000;

10 Social Security Administration:

11 "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare",
12 \$106,000;

13 "Grants to states for child welfare services",
14 \$495,930.

15 To:

16 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$153,000;

18 Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and ex-
19 penses", \$26,000;

20 Food and Drug Administration:

21 "Enforcement operations", \$409,700;

22 "Certification services", \$37,000;

23 "General administration", \$16,500;

- 1 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$119,-
- 2 400;
- 3 Howard University: "Salaries", \$181,600;
- 4 Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$116,500;
- 5 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:
- 6 "For payments to States", \$12,000;
- 7 "General administrative expenses", \$35,000;
- 8 "Salaries and expenses, services for blind function",
- 9 \$3,500;
- 10 Public Health Service:
- 11 "Venereal diseases", \$258,400;
- 12 "Tuberculosis", \$99,000;
- 13 "Communicable diseases", \$425,900;
- 14 "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,789,500;
- 15 "Foreign quarantine service", \$237,500;
- 16 "National Institute of Health, operating expenses",
- 17 \$279,400;
- 18 "National Cancer Institute, operating expenses",
- 19 \$98,900;
- 20 "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses", \$220,100;
- 21 "Office of International Health Relations", \$3,830;
- 22 "Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of
- 23 Surgeon General", \$82,100;
- 24 Social Security Administration:
- 25 "Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$134,000;

1 "Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security",

2 \$95,000;

3 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",

4 \$35,800;

5 "Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security

6 Administration", \$466,700;

7 Office of the Administrator:

8 "Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$23,500;

9 "Salaries, Division of Personnel Management",

10 \$17,600;

11 "Salaries, Division of Service Operations", \$39,000;

12 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$85,500;

13 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

14 Agricultural Research Administration:

15 Bureau of Animal Industry:

16 "Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and

17 serum" (increase in sum made available from

18 appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the

19 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May

20 12, 1933, from "\$37,300" to "\$42,500") ;

21 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: "Administrative ex-

22 penses" (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation upon the

23 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for

24 administrative expenses) ;

1 Production Credit Corporations: "Administrative expenses"
2 (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation upon the amount
3 of the corporate funds which may be used for adminis-
4 trative expenses) ;

5 The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
6 transfer from appropriations available to the Department
7 of Agriculture not to exceed the following specified amounts
8 to the appropriations indicated:

9 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$210,000;

11 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$265,000;

13 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000;

14 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and
15 expenses", \$66,000;

16 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

17 "Economic investigations", \$250,000;

18 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$240,000;

19 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
20 expenses", \$78,000;

21 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
22 extension work", \$46,000;

23 Agricultural Research Administration:

24 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$43,000;

1 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
2 \$110,000;

3 Office of Experiment Stations:

4 "Administration of grants and coordination of
5 research with States", \$21,000;

6 "Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico",
7 \$7,000;

8 Bureau of Animal Industry:

9 "Animal Husbandry", \$86,500;

10 "Diseases of animals", \$64,500;

11 "Fur-resources investigations", \$14,000;

12 "Inspection and quarantine", \$134,000;

13 "Meat inspection", \$1,240,000;

14 "Virus Serum Toxin Act", \$40,000;

15 Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$102,800;

17 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engi-
18 neering:

19 "Field Crops", \$235,000;

20 "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops", \$175,000;

21 "Forest diseases", \$36,100;

22 "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$145,000;

23 "Agricultural engineering", \$53,000;

24 "National Arboretum", \$9,900;

- 1 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:
- 2 "Insect investigations", \$273,000;
- 3 "Insect and plant disease control", \$285,000;
- 4 "Foreign plant quarantines", \$190,000;
- 5 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:
- 6 "Agricultural chemical investigations", \$50,000;
- 7 "Naval-stores investigations", \$16,000;
- 8 "Regional research laboratories", \$470,000;
- 9 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:
- 10 "Salaries and expenses", \$90,000;
- 11 Forest Service:
- 12 Salaries and expenses:
- 13 "General administrative expenses", \$72,000;
- 14 "National forest protection and management",
- 15 \$2,300,000;
- 16 "Forest and range management investigations",
- 17 \$250,000;
- 18 "Forest products", \$160,000;
- 19 "Farm and other private forestry cooperation", \$38,000;
- 20 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating expenses",
- 21 \$450,000;
- 22 Soil Conservation Service:
- 23 "Soil conservation research", \$145,000;
- 24 "Soil conservation operations", \$4,000,000;

- 1 "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal lands",
2 \$106,000;
- 3 Marketing services:
4 "Market news service", \$130,000;
5 "Market inspection of farm products", \$60,000;
6 "Marketing farm products", \$260,000;
7 "Tobacco Acts", \$125,000;
8 "Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
9 and Standard Container Acts", \$25,000;
10 "Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures
11 Acts", \$125,000;
12 "United States Grain Standards Act", \$115,000;
13 "United States Warehouse Act", \$56,000;
14 "Federal Seed Act", \$15,500;
15 "Packers and Stockyards Acts", \$55,200;
16 "Naval Stores Act", \$4,300;
17 "Insecticide Act", \$31,000;
18 "Commodity Exchange Act", \$26,000;
19 "Freight rates for farm products", \$15,000;
20 "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", \$2,500,000;
21 Farm tenancy: "Salaries and expenses", \$325,000;
22 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
23 penses", \$550,000;
24 Farm Credit Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$40,000;

1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$122,-

3

300, to be derived by transfer from "Technical and

4

scientific services";

5

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

6

"General administration, Office of the Adminis-

7

trator", \$477,700;

8

"Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facili-

9

ties", \$2,061,700 and, in addition, \$1,600,000

10

to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance

11

and operation of air-navigation facilities (Execu-

12

tive Order 9709)";

13

"Technical development", \$48,000;

14

"Enforcement of safety regulations", \$486,000;

15

"Airport Advisory Service", \$25,400;

16

"Maintenance and operation of aircraft", \$72,100;

17

"Maintenance and operation, Washington National

18

Airport", \$79,500;

19

"Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses", \$158,-

20

600;

21

Coast and Geodetic Survey:

22

"Salaries and expenses, departmental", \$287,100:

23

"Salaries and expenses, field", \$223,600;

1 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

2 "Departmental salaries and expenses", \$506,000,
3 to be derived by transfer from "Field office
4 service";

5 Patent Office: "Salaries", \$165,000 and, in addition,
6 \$467,000 to be derived by transfer from appropria-
7 tions as follows: "Photolithographing", \$200,000;
8 "Printing and binding", \$252,000; and "Miscel-
9 laneous expenses", \$15,000;

10 National Bureau of Standards:

11 "Operation and administration", \$68,000;

12 "Testing, inspection, and information service",
13 \$186,000;

14 "Research and development", \$121,000 and, in
15 addition, \$100,000 to be derived from funds
16 transferred to the National Bureau of Standards
17 from the appropriation "Technical and scientific
18 services";

19 "Standards for commerce", \$31,000;

20 Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$962,000

21 and, in addition, \$750,000 to be derived by transfer
22 from "Maintenance and operation of meteorological
23 facilities (Executive Order 9709)";

1 Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative ex-
2 penses" (increase of \$16,000 in the limitation upon
3 the amount of the corporate funds which may be
4 used for administrative expenses) .

5 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

6 The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized to transfer
7 from appropriations available to the Department of Labor
8 not to exceed the following specified amounts to the
9 appropriations indicated:

10 Office of the Secretary:

11 "Salaries", \$114,000;

12 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions,
13 Fair Labor Standards Act", \$1,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
15 Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Stand-
16 ards", \$25,000;

17 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor standards,
18 Division of Labor Standards", \$2,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor",
20 \$126,000;

21 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-
22 ards", \$14,000;

23 "Commissioners of Conciliation", \$282,000;

Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

“Salaries”, \$25,000;

“Apprentice Training Service”, \$218,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics: “Salaries and expenses”,
\$637,000;

United States Employment Service: “General adminis-
tration”, \$217,000;

Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$29,000;

Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries”, \$577,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: “Salaries”, \$55,000;

Division of Tax Research: “Salaries”, \$23,800;

Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: “Salaries”, \$11,900;

Division of Research and Statistics: “Salaries”, \$22,000;

Office of General Counsel: “Salaries”, \$20,200;

Division of Personnel: “Salaries”, \$28,100;

Office of Chief Clerk: “Salaries”, \$53,950;

Custody of Treasury buildings: “Salaries of operating
force”, \$85,900;

Fiscal Service:

Bureau of Accounts:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$120,300;

“Division of Disbursement, salaries and ex-
penses”, \$762,900;

- 1 “Salaries and expenses, foreign economic func-
2 tions”, \$42,550;
- 3 Bureau of the Public Debt: “Administering the
4 public debt”, \$1,894,000;
- 5 Office of the Treasurer of the United States:
6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$603,000;
- 7 “Salaries (reimbursable)”, \$15,000;
- 8 Bureau of Customs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,797,-
9 000;
- 10 Bureau of Internal Revenue: “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$19,717,400;
- 12 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$140,000;
- 13 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: “Salaries and ex-
14 penses”, \$939,400;
- 15 Secret Service Division:
16 “Salaries”, \$12,750;
- 17 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes”.
18 \$192,950;
- 19 “White House Police”, \$45,500;
- 20 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
21 ings”, \$47,200;
- 22 “Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit
23 payments to White House Police and Secret
24 Service forces”, \$7,350;

1 Bureau of the Mint:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director",

3 \$18,250;

4 "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices",

5 \$160,300;

6 Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses",

7 \$152,700;

8 Coast Guard:

9 "Office of Commandant", \$237,600;

10 "Civilian employees, Coast Guard", \$326,400;

11 "Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast

12 Guard", \$54,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection,

14 Coast Guard", \$179,000;

15 The restrictions contained within appropriations or
16 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the
17 fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be ex-
18 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving
19 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred
20 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived
21 with respect to the foregoing items, under the heading
22 "Increased pay costs", to the extent necessary to meet
23 increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6,
24 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386) ;
25 May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July 5, 1946 (Public

1 Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and
2 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other
3 legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year
4 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of
5 the Government.

6 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
7 CLAIMS

8 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

9 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
10 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
11 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
12 pendent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An
13 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
14 against the Government of the United States in the sum not
15 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
16 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
17 Document Numbered 124, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

18 Federal Works Agency, \$216.70;

19 Department of the Interior, \$30,530.53;

20 Department of State, \$2,783.31;

21 Treasury Department, \$510.35;

22 In all, \$34,040.89; together with such additional sum
23 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
24 pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of
25 the claims.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

(b) For the payment of final judgments, which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 127, under the following agencies:

Navy Department, \$40,053.59:

Treasury Department, \$3,373.77;

War Department, \$11,210.88;

In all, \$54,638.24; together with an indefinite appro-

1 priation to pay interest as and where specified in the judg-
2 ments or as provided by law.

3 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered 23,432-G
4 and Civil 668, 291, and 1243 rendered by United States
5 district courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in
6 House Document Numbered 129, under the following
7 agencies:

8 Department of Agriculture, \$503.30;

9 Department of the Interior, \$15,010;

10 War Department, \$8,830.29;

11 In all, \$24,343.59; together with an indefinite appro-
12 priation to pay interest as and where specified in the judg-
13 ments or as provided by law.

14 (d) For the payment of final judgments rendered
15 against the Government of the United States by United
16 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of June
17 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46
18 U. S. C. 1242), and which were certified to the Eightieth
19 Congress in House Document Numbered 130, under the
20 United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Ad-
21 ministration, \$9,615.60; together with an indefinite appro-
22 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
23 provided by law:

24 (e) For the payment of final judgments rendered
25 against the Government of the United States by United

1 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of
2 March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of
3 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were cer-
4 tified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Num-
5 bered 132, under the following agencies:

6 United States Maritime Commission, \$2,250;

7 Department of the Interior, \$948.77;

8 Navy Department, \$3,627.78;

9 War Department, \$4,659.77;

10 In all, \$11,486.32; together with an indefinite appro-
11 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
12 provided by law.

13 (f) None of the judgments contained under this caption
14 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
15 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
16 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

17 (g) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
18 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
19 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
20 Act.

21 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

22 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
23 the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress
24 in House Document Numbered 131, under the following
25 agencies, namely:

1 Federal Communications Commission, \$161.61;
 2 United States Maritime Commission, \$50,000;
 3 Federal Security Agency, \$12,915.66;
 4 Federal Works Agency: "Public Buildings Adminis-
 5 tration", \$34,029.23;
 6 Department of Agriculture, \$284.17;
 7 Department of Commerce, \$1,127.20;
 8 Department of the Interior, \$166,496.85 (to pay the
 9 judgments numbered 44659, 44867, 45093, 45910,
 10 and 46026 as set forth in said House Document
 11 131) ;
 12 Department of Justice, \$1,563,522.87;
 13 Navy Department, \$201,501.58;
 14 Treasury Department, \$8,294.62;
 15 War Department, \$66,462.39;
 16 In all, \$2,104,796.18; together with such amount as
 17 may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in
 18 the judgments.

19 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 20 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
 21 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
 22 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

23 AUDITED CLAIMS

24 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due
 25 by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the

1 balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
2 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
3 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
4 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
5 year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
6 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
7 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set
8 forth in House Document Numbered 120, Eightieth
9 Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$15,-
10 844,111.24, together with such additional sum due to in-
11 creases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
12 claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in
13 certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office,
14 to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$668.66,
15 payable from District of Columbia revenues and \$40,000.33,
16 payable from postal revenues; in all, \$15,884,780.23.

17 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
18 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
19 Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
20 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
21 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", ap-
22 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
23 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
24 the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July

1 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in
2 House Document Numbered 125, \$135,529.60.

3 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
5 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
6 service of the United States mustered into service for the
7 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
8 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
9 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
10 Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
11 have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section
12 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the
13 War Department in House Document Numbered 125,
14 \$651.92.

15 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

16 Amounts made available to the Navy Department from
17 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
18 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
19 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately
20 upon the approval of this Act:

21 NAVY DEPARTMENT

22 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

23 "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947",
24 \$210,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

“Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
1947”, \$2,147,500;

“Transportation of things, 1947”, \$4,258,300;

“Naval procurement fund”, \$4,817,350.

“Pay, subsistence, and transportation”, 1945, \$55,
000,000;

“Pay and subsistence of naval personnel”, 1946,
\$130,000,000;

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
1945, \$4,000,000;

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
1946, \$12,000,000;

“Transportation of things, Navy”, 1945, \$9,000,-
000;

“Transportation of things, Navy”, 1946, \$40,000,-
000;

“Fuel and transportation, Navy”, 1945, \$10,000,-
000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

“Medical Department, Navy”, 1945, \$5,500,000;

“Medical Department, Navy”, 1946, \$7,000,000.

Bureau of Ships:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, 1945, \$100,000,-
000.

1 Bureau of Aeronautics:

2 "Aviation, Navy", 1945, \$460,000,000;

3 "Aviation, Navy", 1946, \$6,000,000.

4 Bureau of Ordnance:

5 "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy", 1945,

6 \$50,000,000.

7 Marine Corps:

8 "Pay, Marine Corps", 1945, \$7,000,000;

9 "Pay, Marine Corps", 1946, \$36,000,000;

10 "General expenses, Marine Corps", 1945, \$14,-
11 000,000;

12 "General expenses, Marine Corps", 1946, \$55,-
13 000,000.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
17 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
18 the United States or who is a member of an organization
19 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
20 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
21 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
23 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-

1 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
2 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
3 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
4 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
6 the Government of the United States, or that such person
7 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
8 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
9 United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That
10 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
11 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
12 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
13 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
14 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
15 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
17 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
18 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
19 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
20 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That
21 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
22 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 2 (legislative day, March 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

ap^r 3

H. R. 2849

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place insert the following:

- 1 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
- 2 funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
- 3 "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
- 4 funds)", including the objects specified under this head in
- 5 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, \$10,000,
- 6 payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular
- 7 tribe interested.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 3 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

Apr. 21

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 22, 1947
For actions of April 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 74

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,14	Housing..... 8	Prices.....28
Banking and currency..... 7	Labor, farm.....3,18	Quarantine, animal...13,27
Budgeting..... 6	Lands, farm.....26	Quarantine, plant..... 4
C.C.C.....24	Lands, reclamation....9,11	Reports.....17
Farm program.....25,26	Livestock and meat...13,27	Roads.....21
Fisheries.....27	Loans..... 5	Social security..... 3
Flood control.....11	Loans, farm..... 2	Soil conservation...12,16
Food inspection.....23	Minerals.....19	Trade, foreign..... 5
Forests and forestry..... 8	Personnel.....14,20	Transportation.....22
Foreign affairs.....10,29		Wool.....15

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported deficiency appropriation bill and restored part of tree-insect cut. Senate passed bill to authorize FPMC to purchase GI loans. Senate passed bill to authorize limitation on importation of nursery stock and requirement that such stock be grown in post-entry quarantine; includes bulbs. Senate committee reported bill to make \$10,000,000 additional available for access roads in connection with housing program. Sen. Lucas inserted Secretary Anderson's Jefferson Day speech. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947 (S. Rept. 107)(p. 3822). As it pertains to this Department, the only change in the bill as passed by the House restores \$65,000 of the \$130,000 reduction made by the House in the supplemental request of \$380,000 for control of tree-insect epidemics.

The bill includes the following items:

FCIC capital stock, \$20,000,000.

Tussock moth control, \$395,000.

Transfer of \$410,000 in Forest Service from "acquisition of lands" to "protection and management"

Control of tree-insect epidemics on national forests, \$315,000.

Fighting forest fires, \$3,944,000.

Increased Pay Act costs, various amounts. The bill authorizes the Secretary to transfer from available funds the specific amounts which were proposed in H. Doc. 117.

Provision that available funds may be used for payment of tort claims unless otherwise specifically provided for.

School lunch program, \$6,000,000 additional.

Foreign relief, \$300,000,000 additional (War Department).

Care of public buildings and grounds in D. C., PBA, \$2,700,000 additional.

Judgments and claims, various amounts.

2. **FARM CREDIT.** Passed without amendment S. 245, to permit the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to purchase loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (p. 3825).

3. **FARM LABOR.** Passed without amendment S. 1072, to extend until July 1, 1949, the

period during which income from agricultural labor may be disregarded in making old-age assistance payments (p. 3825).

4. PLANT QUARANTINE. Passed as reported S. 338, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to limit the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries to that needed for propagation purposes in order to protect American interests from insects and plant diseases, and authorize the Secretary to require such stock to be grown in post-entry quarantine. Agreed to committee amendments to include bulbs. (p. 3825.)
5. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed without amendment S. 993, to provide for reincorporation of this Bank (p. 3826).
6. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Various Senators discussed the status of this item (pp. 3826-7).
7. BANKING. Passed without amendment H. R. 2413, amending the Federal Reserve Act to permit member banks, until July 1, 1950, to buy or sell Government-guaranteed securities in the open market or from the U. S. in an amount not to exceed \$5 billion at any one time (pp. 3828-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FORESTRY; HOUSING. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 800, to amend the Veterans' Housing Act of 1946 to increase the amount available for construction of access roads to standing timber on Federal lands, through the Housing Expediter, from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 (S. Rept. 111) (p. 3822).
9. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. R. 804, authorizing reduction of certain interest payable by the farmers' irrigation district, North Platte project (S. Rept. 115) (p. 3822).
10. FOREIGN RELIEF. Continued debate on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 3839-62, 3864-9).
11. RECLAMATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke against cuts in appropriations for irrigation, reclamation, and flood control projects in the Western States (pp. 3863-4).
12. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Received a Vt. Legislature resolution urging continuation of appropriations for this program (p. 3820).
13. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received an Oreg. Legislature memorial urging cooperation with Mexico in eradicating and controlling the foot-and-mouth disease (p. 3820).

HOUSE

14. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 3123, which carries \$156,538,513, which is a reduction of 47% below the budget (H.Rept. 279) (p. 3871).

The committee report includes the following statements:

Construction. "It is not wise management for the Government to plan and go forward with millions of dollars in construction at a time when private business is anxiously seeking in the market place the same commodities for

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

APRIL 21, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2849]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$2, 827, 526, 186. 35
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	4, 654, 079. 97
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 832, 180, 266. 32
Total estimates considered, including	
\$4,634,185.97, submitted in S. Docs. Nos. 22,	
23, 24, and 27-41.....	3, 106, 566, 789. 32
The bill is under the estimates.....	274, 386, 523. 00

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The request for an additional appropriation of \$1,734,000 for grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which was denied by the House has been in part restored. The Agency has argued that this deficiency has been incurred because it is compulsory for the Agency to recompense the States for such services which come under the purview of this act. In doing this, the Agency has followed the opinion rendered by the general counsel of the Agency that the Federal Security Agency is under mandate from Congress to make payments to States without regard to appropriations and the provisions of the Antideficiency Act.

It is the judgment of the committee that such a philosophy would, if approved, make a bottomless pit of the United States Treasury, for it would provide no check upon similar Federal expenditures and would make the Federal Government subservient to the various States as to what amounts would be thus expended. The committee holds that it is entirely within the legal rights of the Agency to determine the amounts within the appropriation that are to be expended and to apportion these accordingly to the States. The Agency has been so informed and has been given notice that constantly recurring deficiencies will in the future not be looked on with approbation by the committee.

The committee, however, realized that to refuse in entirety this appropriation would probably work untold hardship on the physically maimed. It, therefore, recommends that \$600,000 be approved as additional payments to States and that of the \$600,000, \$15,000 additional be approved for the District of Columbia for services under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The estimate submitted was \$6,459,000, which the House increased to \$9,064,000 in the belief that increased expenditures for administration would save considerable amounts of money in the payment of benefits. The committee has denied this increase and approved the budget estimate in the belief that the agency can perform its duties adequately with the sum provided.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Navy Department submitted supplemental estimates requesting transfers between naval funds and appropriations totaling \$289,569,750, of which at least 77 percent is attributed principally to pay increases subsequent to the enactment of the 1947 budget. The House approved \$278,136,600, or \$11,433,150 less than that requested by the Navy Department. Of this reduction by the House, the Department asked the Senate to restore \$1,796,750. The committee has approved a restoration of \$1,447,500, making a total of \$279,584,100 in transfers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Department has asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$40,500 which was not allowed by the House. The present request was for \$19,218. Of this, \$10,000, which the committee has approved, is for additional personnel necessitated by the Post Office Department's participation in Civil Aeronautics Board and railway mail cases. The remaining \$9,218 for terminal-leave payments, reallocation of positions, and within-grade salary advancements was denied, the committee holding that such amounts should be absorbed by the Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PAY OF THE ARMY

The budget estimate for this item was in the amount of \$489,737,000, of which the House allowed the sum of \$465,000,000. It was represented to the committee by the War Department that a study had been made with a view to absorbing the amount of the House reduction but it was the opinion of the Department that it could not be done. The Department therefore requested the restoration of \$24,737,000, the difference between the budget estimate and the amount proposed by the House. However, the committee has refused to make the restoration at this time in the hope that it may be possible to absorb the total amount or a considerable portion of it. The committee has the assurance of War Department officials that the Department will continue to make every effort to absorb the cut, but failing to do so, it will present its case again later in the session in the light of conditions as they then appear. This is agreeable to the committee, but it is still hopeful that the need to make a further request of Congress will not be necessary.

It was brought to the attention of the committee that the War Department was experiencing considerable difficulty in finding adequate transportation to bring the wives and children of our soldiers to this country. It was pointed out that upward to 3,000 war brides are still separated from their soldier husbands. Great difficulty has been encountered because of the lack of sufficient space on surface vessels both commercial and those belonging to the United States. The Department, however, is of the opinion that by utilizing commercial air lines a great number of these wives and their children can be brought to this country. The committee has therefore proposed an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for this purpose. The amendment as written refers to "spouses" instead of "war brides" due to the fact that there may be certain instances where the husband of a War bride may still be overseas.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

An additional \$300,000,000 was provided by the House for this item, which is acceptable to the committee. However, the House Committee on Appropriations added the following provisos, which were adopted by the House:

: *Provided*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the government, military and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions of this Act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to be signed by their governments when established (if not already established) for reimbursement to the United States for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available.

Your committee recommends that this provision be deleted, for it is feared that such a provision will render our bargaining power with other nations much less effective if this proviso is retained. The State and War Departments fear this same eventuality. It is believed that we should not jeopardize the possibility of establishing demo-

cratic and economically sound governments in Austria, Germany, Japan, and Korea in order to force the payment of every bit of relief money we have spent in these countries. In the case of Germany and Japan, it is believed these expenditures will be recouped, but in Austria and Korea this will probably be impossible if a stable government is to be expected. At the same time, the committee has been assured that our interests will be protected.

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

General Appropriations—Title I:

Senate:

Intercommunicating telephones:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators, and in other offices of the Senate as approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate".

(The proposed amendment would permit the Sergeant at Arms to have installed in certain Senator's offices, where the need is justifiable, more than the three lines, with hold and intercommunicating facilities, to which they are now limited by law. It would also permit the installation of such equipment in a very small number of offices, other than Senators' offices, which do not now have the right to possess intercommunication systems and which have a vital need for them.)

Motor vehicles-----	\$4, 500. 00
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To provide for replacement of two trucks and maintenance and operation of all equipment until June 30, 1947.

Furniture and repairs-----	5, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill which would give the Senate Sergeant at Arms the same priority as granted agencies of the executive branch of the Government under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

: Provided, That hereafter the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, in expending this and other appropriations under his control shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in the executive branch of the Government under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

Stationery for Senators-----	29, 100. 00
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Senate Restaurants-----	30, 000. 00
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Total, Senate-----	68, 600. 00
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General Appropriations—Title I—Continued**Federal Security Agency:****Food and Drug Administration:**

Certification services-----	\$15, 000. 00
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The additional funds are required to carry out the act of March 10, 1947 (Public Law 16), amending the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, to provide for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of streptomycin or any derivatives thereof. All costs for certification are covered by fees deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury; hence, obligation of the proposed additional appropriation is both preceded and limited by the deposit of the fees.

Howard University:

Salaries-----	275, 364. 00
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The university had prepared to begin its work in 1946-47 with a budget designed to meet a student body of approximately the same size as that served in the year 1945-46, or a full-time equivalent of 3,167 students, not more than 2,800 of whom were expected to appear in the first quarter. By reason primarily of the increase in the enrollment of returning soldiers, however, whose numbers reached 2,253 during the first quarter, the institution was confronted with a full-time enrollment of 5,485 students during the quarter. That is an increase of 2,685 full-time equivalent students (85 percent), or nearly double the number expected.

The gross full-time enrollment for the entire year, thus far, including the summer, has reached a total of 6,185 students or 3,018 above the expected number and 1,385 students above the maximum enrollment expected by Howard University at the full height of its development.

To provide proper teaching and administrative personnel to care for the increased student load \$582,612 on an annual basis is required. Due to the time necessary to recruit such personnel the amount of \$181,936 in lapses can be deducted, leaving \$400,676 to be provided. Contributed funds will amount to \$125,312, leaving \$276,364, which is the amount requested of the Federal Government.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

Payment to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended-----	600, 000. 00
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The budget estimate for this item was \$1,734,000. The entire item was denied by the House on the basis that the agency had violated the Antideficiency Act. The committee, in allowing \$600,000, serves notice on the agency that in the future it will not consider any deficiencies in items of this character.

Total, Federal Security Agency-----	<u>890, 364. 00</u>
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General Appropriations—Title I—Continued**Federal Works Agency:****Public Roads Administration:**

Damage claims-----	\$19,366.89
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Indian Claims Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	15,000.00
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The act of August 13, 1946, created an Indian Claims Commission to hear and determine certain classes of claims against the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States or Alaska. Section 3 (a) of the act provides that the Commission shall consist of a Chief Commissioner and two Associate Commissioners who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The purpose of this proposed appropriation is to provide funds until June 30, 1947, for the salaries of the Commissioners, and to enable the Commission to formulate policies and procedures and to establish an organization for carrying out its statutory duties and responsibilities.

The budget estimate amounted to \$25,000 and was contained in Senate Document No. 23.

National Mediation Board:

Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards-----	60,800.00
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The original appropriation for these Boards was \$110,000. Due to a threatened strike on the Great Lakes involving the maritime union and the Wabash, Ann Arbor, Grand Trunk Western, and Pere Marquette Railroads, the unobligated balance of this fund is exhausted and the Mediation Board is in need of additional funds.

Smithsonian Institution:**National Gallery of Art:**

Salaries and expenses-----	10,430.00
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The Budget estimate was in the amount of \$25,100, allocated as follows: Within-grade promotions, \$13,100; re-allocations since July 1, 1946, \$7,660; terminal leave, \$1,480; and night-work differential, \$2,770. Of these amounts, the committee has approved the item of \$7,660 for re-allocations and the item of \$2,770 for night-work differential. The other two items have not been approved, and it is the feeling of the committee that they should be absorbed.

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service:

Control of tree-insect epidemics-----	\$65, 000. 00
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The amount requested by the Department was \$380,000, of which \$250,000 was allowed by the House. Because of the seriousness of the epidemics, the Department requested the committee to restore the amount of \$130,000 eliminated by the House. The committee recommends the restoration of \$65,000 making the amount available for this purpose \$315,000.

The purpose of this appropriation is to combat serious epidemics of the mountain pine-bark beetle in lodgepole pine stands in two localities on the national forests.

The first, and largest, is located on the Caribou National Forest, Idaho, and if allowed to go unchecked, will place in jeopardy all of the mature lodgepole pine in southeastern Idaho, northwestern Wyoming, and south central Montana. The endangered area includes four national forests and the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

The second infestation is located on the Wasatch Forest in northern Utah. This outbreak threatens all of the lodgepole pine on this forest as well as on the Ashley Forest adjoining.

The committee also recommends that the language of the appropriation be amended by striking out the following words "in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana,". This was done in order that the funds may be available for any outbreak wherever it may occur.

Department of the Interior:

National Park Service:

Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission-----	10, 000. 00
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The act of August 9, 1946, created the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, composed of one Member of the Senate, one Member of the House of Representatives, four members to be appointed by the President, and one member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the matter of establishing a national park in the old part of the city of Philadelphia. The act directed the Commission to prepare a report on all phases of the problem for submission to the Congress through the Secretary of the Interior not later than January 3, 1947. By the act of March 7, 1947, Public Law 9, the time for the preparation of the report and its submission to the Congress has been extended until January 3, 1948.

The Budget estimate for this item was \$15,000 and was contained in S. Doc. No. 22.

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued**Department of Justice:**

Damage claims-----	\$50. 00
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Labor Department:**National War Labor Board:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended for printing and binding in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses," National War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, is hereby increased from \$30,000 to \$49,000 so as to authorize the completion under said appropriation of the National War Labor Board termination report and war history at a total cost of not exceeding \$39,600.

This provision is recommended to enable the National War Labor Board to print its termination report and war history. The Board was terminated as of December 31, 1945. Just prior to the termination of the Board there was established an obligation to cover the printing and binding of the Board's report. The obligation was established on the basis of oral estimates from the Government Printing Office and utilized all the then available funds remaining in the printing and binding limitation mentioned above. It was not possible at the time to secure any accurate estimates of the cost of printing the report because the Government Printing Office could furnish estimates of cost on the basis of completed manuscript only, and the Board's report had not yet reached that stage. Now that the manuscript has been completed and the entire document is in galley proof, the Government Printing Office has submitted a revised estimate considerably in excess of the original rough oral estimate. Some portion of the increase represents a general increase in printing costs. However, the total cost of printing and binding of the Board's report will not exceed \$39,600.

Navy Department:

Hydrographic Bureau, salaries-----	(17, 000. 00)
Office of the Secretary, salaries-----	(52, 000. 00)
Office of Judge Advocate General, salaries-----	(21, 650. 00)
Office of Director of Naval Communications, salaries-----	(116, 800. 00)
Bureau of Naval Personnel, salaries-----	(150, 000. 00)
Bureau of Ordnance, salaries-----	(68, 350. 00)
Medical Department, Navy-----	(530, 000. 00)
Bureau of Ships, salaries-----	(491, 700. 00)

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Navy Department—Continued

Bureau of Ships, salaries—Continued

The preceding items for the Navy Department totaling \$1,447,500 do not represent new money. The funds proposed are to be derived from funds transferred from other appropriations of the Navy as follows: \$17,000 from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947"; \$408,800 from "Transportation and recruiting of Naval Personnel, 1947"; and \$1,021,700 from "Naval procurement fund."

In each instance, it was represented to the committee that the Bureaus were faced with a backlog of work and denial of funds would result in the discharge or furlough without pay of a number of employees, resulting in further slowing down of the work.

The Department requested the restoration of a total of \$1,796,750, of which the committee has allowed \$920,400.

Damage claims, personal property, etc.....	\$29, 148. 24
Damage claims, death and personal injury to residents of Guam.....	61, 478. 26
Total, Navy Department.....	<u><u>1 90, 626. 50</u></u>

Post Office Department:

Office of the Solicitor:

Salaries.....	10, 000. 00
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Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Foreign mail transportation:

Expenses of delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal Postal Union:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

to be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate, which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

This language is necessary because of the unusual living conditions in foreign countries where these Congresses are held and the unusual expenses that delegates to such Congresses have to meet.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

Manufacture and distribution of stamps, etc..	169, 400. 00
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The committee recommends that the amount of \$1,600,000 proposed by the House be increased to \$1,769,400, the amount of the budget estimate. These funds are made necessary by the increased demands for, and the increase in the unit cost of, manufactured stamps and stamped paper.

¹ Items in parentheses not included in totals.

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Post Office Department—Continued

Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

Equipment shops, Washington, D. C.:

It is recommended by the committee that the item of \$300,000 for equipment shops be amended to read, as follows:

For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1947, \$300,000: Provided, That the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased from \$869,500 to \$932,800: Provided further, That this limitation is exclusive of the amount required to meet increased pay costs provided for in Public Law 25 of the Eightieth Congress.

The House committee refused to allow \$63,000 for the employment of additional personnel in excess of that provided for in the original appropriation and in its report indicated that such amount should be absorbed out of other items. The committee proposes an increase in the limitation for personal services to enable the Department to retain these additional employees who are badly needed in the repair of mail sacks.

Total, Post Office Department

\$179,400.00

War Department:

Finance Service, Army:

Pay of the Army

1,000,000.00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$1,000,000, which shall be used for expediting the transportation to the United States by air of dependents of military personnel (war spouses and their children).

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued**War Department—Continued**

Government and relief in occupied areas:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provisos be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the governments, military and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions of this Act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to be signed by their governments when established (if not already established) for reimbursement to the United States for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available.

Damage claims occasioned by armed forces in foreign countries.....	\$8, 000. 00
Damage claims, personal property.....	39, 244. 51
Total, War Department.....	1, 047, 244. 51

Increased pay costs:

Legislative branch:

Senate, salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board.....	300. 00
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War Department:

Civil functions:

The Panama Canal:

Sanitation, Canal Zone.....	400, 000. 00
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Total increased pay costs.....	400, 300. 00
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Total, increase general appropriations, title I ...	2, 857, 181. 90
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Judgments and Authorized Claims—Title II:

Property damage claims.....	75. 00
Judgments, United States courts.....	8, 144. 32
Judgments, Court of Claims.....	48, 487. 87
General Accounting Office travel claims, war with Spain.....	14, 408. 74
General Accounting Office claims.....	4, 330, 782. 14
Total, judgments and authorized claims.....	4, 401, 898. 07

Total, increase titles I and II.....	7, 259, 079. 97
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS**Federal Security Agency:**

Social Security Administration:

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration.....	\$2, 605, 000. 00
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Net increase.....	4, 654, 079. 97
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 832, 180, 266. 32

Calendar No. 107

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

[Report No. 107]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 21, 1947

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators, and in other offices of the Senate as approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate".

For an additional amount for furniture and repairs, fiscal year 1947, \$5,000: Provided, That hereafter the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, in expending this and other appropriations under his control, shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in the executive branch of the Government under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

Senate Restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 709, Seventy-seventh Congress), fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

For an additional amount for mail transportation, fiscal year 1947, \$4,500.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery

1 of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate,
2 for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$29,100, to
3 remain available until June 30, 1948.

4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

5 SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

6 For an additional amount for compensation of Members
7 of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories,
8 and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year,
9 1947, \$548,750.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 For furniture, carpets, and equipment, fiscal year 1947
12 and to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$35,000, to
13 be expended in procuring surplus property in accordance
14 with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and
15 hereafter the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in
16 expending this and other appropriations under his control
17 shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in
18 the executive branch of the Government under such Act.

19 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
20 of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
21 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of
22 the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until
23 June 30, 1948.

1 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

2 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

3 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
4 year 1947, for "House Office Buildings", including the
5 objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch
6 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$12,600.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount,
10 fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements", for re-
11 placement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the
12 supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

13 TERRITORIAL COURTS

14 Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
15 for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii", \$1,188.

16 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

17 Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters", \$15,000.

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

21 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
22 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$38,000.

23 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

24 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

25 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property

1 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Admin-
2 istrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
3 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to
4 him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers
5 and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with
6 the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
7 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for
9 the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses
10 of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including
11 the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum;
12 printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor ve-
13 hicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for
14 cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
15 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside
16 the United States of persons without regard to the civil
17 service and classification laws, including temporary services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of
20 Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
21 izations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided*
22 *further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien
23 Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the
24 administration of property in the Philippine Islands for
25 the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on

1 administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property,
2 Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount
3 of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property
4 transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

5 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

8 Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1947, for "Certification services", ~~\$40,000~~ \$55,000.

10 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,500: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount
14 available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is here-
15 by increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946,
16 payments to the appropriations of Howard University for
17 the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
18 University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation
19 "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Ap-
20 propriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and pro-
21 fessional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby author-
22 ized.

23 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

24 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
25 for "Salaries, Howard University", \$275,364.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended", \$600,000: Provided, That the limitation on the amount available for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia under section 6 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is hereby increased to \$147,961.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$135,000, 000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", ~~\$9,064,000~~ \$6,459,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses,

1 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
2 adjacent area", \$2,700,000.

3 Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional
4 equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000.

5 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

6 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
7 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
8 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
9 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
10 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
11 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
12 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
13 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully
14 set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 37, and House*
15 *Document Numbered 123, Eightieth Congress, \$742,814.77*
16 *\$762,181.66.*

17 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal*
19 *year 1947, to carry out the purposes of the Act of August*
20 *13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims*
21 *Commission, including personal services in the District of*
22 *Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as*
23 *required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$15,000.*

24 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

25 Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount

1 available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and
2 expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics",
3 fixed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000.

5 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 *Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:*
7 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Arbitra-*
8 *tion, emergency, and emergency panel boards", \$60,800.*

9 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
11 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$21,500.

12 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

13 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company
15 for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby
16 increased by \$175,000.

17 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

18 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
19 for "Salaries", \$1,522,000.

20 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an
21 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous ex-
22 penses (other than salaries)", \$321,000.

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
24 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$10,000.

1 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year
2 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the
3 cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board,
4 \$28,000.

5 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

6 *Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For an*
7 *additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and ex-*
8 *penses, National Gallery of Art", \$10,430.*

9 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

10 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
11 ices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Ad-
12 ministration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services",
13 \$142,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the
14 purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal news-
15 papers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to
16 repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hos-
17 pitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
18 Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation
19 on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Inde-
20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to
21 \$13,019,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
22 priation shall be used to pay in excess of 100 persons en-
23 gaged in public relations work.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
25 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000,000.

1 Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
2 for "Pensions", \$241,665,000, to remain available until
3 expended.

4 Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits", \$873,836,000, to re-
6 main available until expended.

7 Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount,
8 fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance", \$3,-
9 125,500, to remain available until expended.

10 National service life insurance: For an additional
11 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insur-
12 ance", \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended.

13 Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase
14 the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March
15 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation
16 Act, 1943, \$300,000.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office"
20 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall
21 be available for the payment of salaries of members of the
22 apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of
23 Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

1 FISCAL SERVICE

2 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
3 1945, for the "Collector's office", \$1,056.55.

4 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
5 1946, for the "Collector's office", \$1,405.91.

6 REGULATORY AGENCIES

7 Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
8 1947, for "Coroner's office", \$3,300.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For
10 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department
11 of Weights, Measures, and Markets", \$1,695.

12 License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year
13 1947, for "License bureau", \$1,565.

14 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and
16 Industrial Safety Board", \$600.

17 Poundmaster's office: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Poundmaster's office", \$2,900.

19 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

20 General supervision and instruction: For an additional
21 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and
22 instruction", \$61,480.

23 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
24 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and
25 maintenance of buildings and grounds", \$53,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$14,904.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$63,700.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the Fire Department, \$3,800.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's relief, \$560,000.

VETERANS' SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for salaries and expenses for services to veterans and war workers, including housing services, \$12,378.

COURTS

Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills", \$3,400.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service", \$95,560.

1 PUBLIC WELFARE

2 Public assistance and children's services: For an addi-
3 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and
4 children's services", \$155,200.

5 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,
6 fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital",
7 \$2,234,000.

8 PUBLIC WORKS

9 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
10 Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
11 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
12 Buildings", \$7,700.

13 Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
14 1946, for "Surveyor's office", \$100.

15 Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year
16 1947, for "Central garage", \$3,200.

17 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from high-
18 way fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
19 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$9,900.

20 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional
21 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse
22 Division", \$350,000.

23 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer
25 Division", \$40,100.

1 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
2 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Divi-
3 sion", \$30,000.

4 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water
5 fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
6 "Operating expenses, Water Division", \$86,300.

7 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
8 fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
9 "Capital outlay, Water Division", \$150,000.

10 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

11 Operating expenses (payable from water fund): For an
12 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses,
13 Washington Aqueduct", \$52,000.

14 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

15 National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1947, for "National Capital Parks", \$55,000.

17 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

18 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
19 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
20 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
21 \$1,073.99.

22 JUDGMENTS

23 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the
24 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
25 bered 107, together with such further sum as may be neces-

1 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
2 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
3 the same became due until the date of payment, \$2,632.30.

4 AUDITED CLAIMS

5 For the payment of the following claims, certified to be
6 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
7 under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which
8 have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the
9 provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31
10 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944
11 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

12 Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia,
13 1944, \$11.24;

14 Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia,
15 1944, \$640.78;

16 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
17 bia, 1944, \$3.46;

18 Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory,
19 District of Columbia, 1944, \$1,813;

20 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
21 fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway
22 fund), \$441.15;

1 Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (pay-
2 able from water fund), \$18.23;

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
4 Columbia, 1944, \$75;

5 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
6 bia, 1943, \$134.64;

7 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Colum-
8 bia, 1943, \$3.43;

9 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District
10 of Columbia, 1943, \$8.08;

11 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and
12 1943, \$17.10;

13 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
14 bia, 1942, \$2.12;

15 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
16 Columbia, 1942, \$146.10;

17 In all, \$3,314.33.

18 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

19 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
20 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
21 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
22 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946, \$6,000,000.

TUSOCK MOTH CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out operations, independently or in cooperation with State agencies, associations, organizations, or individuals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, fiscal year 1947, \$395,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay the cost of property injured or destroyed.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: The sum of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Weeks Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and management".

Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests: For control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threatening the national forests in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, fiscal year 1947, ~~\$250,000~~ \$315,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

3 Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year
4 1947, for "Export control", \$175,000, to be transferred from
5 the appropriation "Field office service".

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

8 Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year
9 1947, for "Fire fighting", \$56,000; and \$20,000 of
10 the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Approp-
11 riation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses",
12 Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumu-
13 lated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this
14 appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional
17 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range
18 fires", \$50,000.

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance
22 of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain
23 available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclama-
24 tion Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended
25 for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District

1 to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that
 2 District to the United States for operation and maintenance
 3 for the calendar year 1947.

4 *NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

5 *Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission: For*
 6 *necessary expenses, including printing and binding, to carry*
 7 *out the provisions of the Act approved August 9, 1946*
 8 *(Public Law 711), as amended, \$10,000, to remain avail-*
 9 *able until January 3, 1948.*

10 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

11 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

12 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 13 1946, for "Insane of Alaska", \$650.

14 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 15 1947, for "Insane of Alaska", \$80,900.

16 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

17 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional
 18 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint
 19 Croix", \$64,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 ~~DAMAGE CLAIM~~ DAMAGE CLAIMS

22 Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages
 23 to privately owned property adjusted and determined by
 24 the Attorney General of the United States under the pro-

visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 121, Eightieth Congress. \$45.60.

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 29, Eightieth Congress, \$50.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended for printing and binding in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", National War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, is hereby increased from \$30,000 to \$49,000 so as to authorize the completion under said appropriation of the National War Labor Board termination report and war history at a total cost of not exceeding \$39,600.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 36*, and House Document Numbered 133, Eightieth Congress, ~~\$20,509.56~~ \$49,657.80.

Damage Claims: For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 34, Eightieth Congress, \$61,478.26.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

There are hereby transferred between appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as follows:

From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to—

"Naval War College, 1947", \$23,000:

1 "Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947",
2 \$77,000;

3 "Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947",
4 \$75,000;

5 "Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947",
6 \$175,000;

7 "Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947"
8 \$150,000;

9 "Instruction, Navy, 1947", \$300,000;

10 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$208,000;

11 "Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947", ~~\$200,000~~
12 \$217,000;

13 In all from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps,
14 1947", ~~\$1,208,000~~ \$1,225,000.

15 From "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947", to
16 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$2,500,000.

17 From "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
18 1947", to—

19 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$42,000;

20 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947", \$200,000;

21 "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947",
22 \$20,000;

23 "Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine
24 Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947", \$50,000;

- 1 “Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Ma-
2 rine Corps, 1947”, \$70,000;
- 3 “Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947”,
4 ~~\$600,000~~ \$652,000;
- 5 “Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947”,
6 \$3,200;
- 7 “Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards,
8 1947”, \$2,500;
- 9 “Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy,
10 1947”, ~~\$50,000~~ \$71,650;
- 11 “Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy De-
12 partment, 1947”, \$4,400;
- 13 “Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications,
14 1947”, ~~\$100,000~~ \$216,800;
- 15 “Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947”, \$150,000;
- 16 “Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947”, ~~\$275,000~~
17 \$425,000;
- 18 “Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947”, \$45,500;
- 19 “Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947”, ~~\$250,000~~
20 \$318,350;
- 21 “Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947”,
22 \$700,000;
- 23 “Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947”,
24 \$150,000;

1 In all from "Transportation and recruiting of naval
2 personnel, 1947", ~~\$2,712,600~~ \$3,121,400.

3 From "Transportation of things, 1947", to—

4 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947",
5 \$9,000,000;

6 "Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947", \$233,000;

7 "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947",
8 \$1,900,000;

9 "Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947",
10 \$240,000;

11 In all from "Transportation of things, 1947",
12 \$11,373,000.

13 From "Aviation, Navy, 1947", to—

14 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947".
15 \$20,000,000;

16 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$5,000,000;

17 In all from "Aviation, Navy, 1947", \$25,000,000.

18 From "Naval procurement fund", to—

19 "Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947", \$250,000;

20 "Pay and ~~allowances~~ *subsistence* of naval personnel,
21 1947", \$103,000,000;

22 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$29,531,000;

1 "Medical Department, Navy, 1947", \$3,862,000

2 \$4,392,000;

3 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$27,500,000;

4 "Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947", ~~\$200,000~~ \$691,-

5 700;

6 In all from "Naval procurement fund", ~~\$164,343,-~~

7 ~~000~~ \$165,364,700.

8 From "Clothing and small stores fund," to "Pay and allow-
 9 ances *subsistence* of naval personnel, 1947", \$71,000,-
 10 000.

11 BUREAU OF SHIPS

12 Not to exceed \$300,000 of the appropriation, "Mainte-
 13 nance, Bureau of Ships, 1947", shall be available for the
 14 purchase of mechanical tabulating equipment for use in
 15 the Navy Department.

16 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

17 PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

18 During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to
 19 rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Sec-
 20 retary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of
 21 the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates
 22 fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947,
 23 to the contrary notwithstanding.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

3 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

4 COLUMBIA

5 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
6 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

7 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

8 COLUMBIA

9 Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office
10 Department, \$10,000.

11 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Compensation to postmasters, \$1,518,100.

14 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$11,124,600.

15 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$46,000.

16 Carfare and bicycle allowance, \$375,500.

17 Rural Delivery Service, \$3,832,100.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$15,000
20 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal
21 year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
22 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
23 master General to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal

1 Postal Union, *to be expended in the discretion of the Post-*
 2 *master General and accounted for on his certificate, which*
 3 *certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum*
 4 *therein expressed to have been expended, which amount shall*
 5 *be available until September 30, 1947.*

6 Foreign air-mail transportation, \$1,000,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
 9 paper, ~~\$1,600,000~~ \$1,769,400.

10 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
 12 \$600,000.

13 ~~Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia,~~
 14 ~~\$300,000.~~

15 *For an additional amount for equipment shops, Wash-*
 16 *ington, District of Columbia, including the same objects*
 17 *specified under this head in the Post Office Department*
 18 *Appropriation Act, 1947, \$300,000: Provided, That the*
 19 *limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal*
 20 *services in the District of Columbia is increased from*
 21 *\$869,500 to \$932,800: Provided further, That this limita-*
 22 *tion is exclusive of the amount required to meet increased*
 23 *pay costs provided for in Public Law 25 of the Eightieth*
 24 *Congress.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK, FEDERAL CROP

INSURANCE CORPORATION

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), fiscal year 1947, \$20,000,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs", \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident

1 to activities of the War Department or of the Army",
 2 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth
 3 in *Senate Document Numbered 30*, and House Docu-
 4 ment Numbered 122, Eightieth Congress, ~~\$154,130.77~~
 5 \$193,375.28.

6 *Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for per-*
 7 *sonal injury and damage to privately owned property,*
 8 *adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under*
 9 *the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settle-*
 10 *ment of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and*
 11 *Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved Janu-*
 12 *ary 2, 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C.*
 13 *224d), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered*
 14 *39, Eightieth Congress, \$8,000.*

15 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

16 FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

17 Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 18 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$465,000,000.

19 *Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
 20 *1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$1,000,000, which shall be*
 21 *used for expediting the transportation to the United States*
 22 *by air of dependents of military personnel (war spouses and*
 23 *their children).*

24 SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

25 The limitation in the last paragraph under the head

1 "Salaries, War Department", in the Military Appropriation
2 Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for per-
3 sonal services at the seat of government, other than for field
4 service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800"
5 to \$51,000,000": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
6 apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid
7 from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available
8 for the Military Establishment.

9 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

10 Government and relief in occupied areas: For an addi-
11 tional amount for "Government and relief in occupied
12 areas", fiscal year 1947, \$300,000,000: ~~*Provided*, That it~~
13 ~~is the sense of the Congress that the governments, military~~
14 ~~and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions~~
15 ~~of this Act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to~~
16 ~~be signed by their governments when established (if not~~
17 ~~already established) for reimbursement to the United States~~
18 ~~for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding~~
19 \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall
20 be available for providing the necessary water transportation
21 and transportation facilities including surplus ships which
22 may be made available.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of
25 the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, transfers may be made

1 of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance
 2 Service, Army", and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the
 3 appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army",
 4 from appropriations as follows:

5 "Air Corps, Army", not to exceed \$135,000,000;

6 "Engineer Service, Army", not to exceed \$91,544,000;

7 "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", not to exceed
 8 \$17,719,000;

9 "National Guard", not to exceed \$55,125,000;

10 "Organized Reserves", not to exceed \$30,000,000;

11 "Welfare of enlisted men", not to exceed \$4,875,000.

12 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

13 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

14 The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses
 15 (Act of May 16, 1946)", in the Third Urgent Deficiency
 16 Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be
 17 expended for personal services at the seat of government is
 18 hereby increased from "\$1,350,000" to "\$1,600,000": *Pro-*
 19 *vided*, That section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
 20 of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from
 21 this appropriation.

22 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

23 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount,
 24 fiscal year 1947, for maintenance and operation, United
 25 States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home
 26 permanent fund, \$50,000.

1 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, PART 2 OF FEDERAL TORT
2 CLAIMS ACT

3 The appropriations for salaries and expenses or for
4 miscellaneous, contingent, or general expenses of each De-
5 partment and agency and funds provided for administrative
6 expenses of corporations for the fiscal year 1947 shall be
7 available for the payment (by each such Department, agency,
8 or corporation) of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
9 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, unless the payment of
10 such claims is otherwise specifically provided for.

11 INCREASED PAY COSTS

12 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
13 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
14 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946
15 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ;
16 July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public
17 Laws 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public
18 Law 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable
19 to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government
20 officers and employees, as follows:

21 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

22 Senate: "Salaries and expenses of detailed police,
23 Capitol Police Board", \$300.

1 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance"
3 (increase of \$3,285,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
4 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund which may
5 be used for salaries).

6 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
7 the Federal Security Agency sums as follows:

8 From:

9 Public Health Service:

10 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth",
11 \$400,000;

12 "Training for nurses", \$3,500,000;

13 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$1,000,000;

15 Social Security Administration:

16 "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare",
17 \$106,000;

18 "Grants to states for child welfare services",
19 \$495,930.

20 To:

21 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
22 penses", \$153,000;

23 Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and ex-
24 penses", \$26,000;

Food and Drug Administration:

“Enforcement operations”, \$409,700;

“Certification services”, \$37,000;

“General administration”, \$16,500;

Freedmen’s Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”, \$119,400;

Howard University: “Salaries”, \$181,600;

Office of Education: “Salaries and expenses”, \$116,500;

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

“For payments to States”, \$12,000;

“General administrative expenses”, \$35,000;

“Salaries and expenses, services for blind function”,
\$3,500;

Public Health Service:

“Venereal diseases”, \$258,400;

“Tuberculosis”, \$99,000;

“Communicable diseases”, \$425,900;

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$1,789,500;

“Foreign quarantine service”, \$237,500;

“National Institute of Health, operating expenses”,
\$279,400;

“National Cancer Institute, operating expenses”.
\$98,900;

“Salaries and miscellaneous expenses”, \$220,100;

1 “Office of International Health Relations”, \$3,830;

2 “Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of

3 Surgeon General”, \$82,100;

4 Social Security Administration:

5 “Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance”, \$134,000;

6 “Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security”,

7 \$95,000;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”,

9 \$35,800;

10 “Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security

11 Administration”, \$466,700;

12 Office of the Administrator:

13 “Salaries, Office of the Administrator”, \$23,500;

14 “Salaries, Division of Personnel Management”,

15 \$17,600;

16 “Salaries, Division of Service Operations”, \$39,000;

17 “Salaries, Office of the General Counsel”, \$85,500;

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 Agricultural Research Administration:

20 Bureau of Animal Industry:

21 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and

22 serum” (increase in sum made available from

23 appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the

24 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May

25 12, 1933, from “\$37,300” to “\$42,500”) ;

1 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: "Administrative ex-
2 penses" (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation upon the
3 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
4 administrative expenses) ;

5 Production Credit Corporations: "Administrative expenses"
6 (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation upon the amount
7 of the corporate funds which may be used for adminis-
8 trative expenses) ;

9 The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
10 transfer from appropriations available to the Department
11 of Agriculture not to exceed the following specified amounts
12 to the appropriations indicated:

13 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$210,000;

15 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$265,000;

17 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000;

18 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$66,000;

20 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

21 "Economic investigations", \$250,000;

22 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$240,000;

23 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
24 expenses", \$78,000;

1 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
2 extension work", \$46,000;

3 Agricultural Research Administration:

4 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$43,000;

6 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
7 \$110,000;

8 Office of Experiment Stations:

9 "Administration of grants and coordination of
10 research with States", \$21,000;

11 "Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico",
12 \$7,000;

13 Bureau of Animal Industry:

14 "Animal Husbandry", \$86,500;

15 "Diseases of animals", \$64,500;

16 "Fur-resources investigations", \$14,000;

17 "Inspection and quarantine", \$134,000;

18 "Meat inspection", \$1,240,000;

19 "Virus Serum Toxin Act", \$40,000;

20 Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$102,800;

22 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engi-
23 neering:

24 "Field Crops", \$235,000;

25 "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops", \$175,000;

- 1 “Forest diseases”, \$36,100;
- 2 “Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation”, \$145,000;
- 3 “Agricultural engineering”, \$53,000;
- 4 “National Arboretum”, \$9,900;
- 5 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:
- 6 “Insect investigations”, \$273,000;
- 7 “Insect and plant disease control”, \$285,000;
- 8 “Foreign plant quarantines”, \$190,000;
- 9 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:
- 10 “Agricultural chemical investigations”, \$50,000;
- 11 “Naval-stores investigations”, \$16,000;
- 12 “Regional research laboratories”, \$470,000;
- 13 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:
- 14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$90,000;
- 15 Forest Service:
- 16 Salaries and expenses:
- 17 “General administrative expenses”, \$72,000;
- 18 “National forest protection and management”,
- 19 \$2,300,000;
- 20 “Forest and range management investigations”,
- 21 \$250,000;
- 22 “Forest products”, \$160,000;
- 23 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation”, \$38,000;
- 24 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating expenses”,
- 25 \$450,000;

1 Soil Conservation Service:

2 "Soil conservation research", \$145,000;

3 "Soil conservation operations", \$4,000,000;

4 "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal lands",
5 \$106,000;

6 Marketing services:

7 "Market news service", \$130,000;

8 "Market inspection of farm products", \$60,000;

9 "Marketing farm products", \$260,000;

10 "Tobacco Acts", \$125,000;

11 "Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
12 and Standard Container Acts", \$25,000;13 "Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures
14 Acts", \$125,000;

15 "United States Grain Standards Act", \$115,000;

16 "United States Warehouse Act", \$56,000;

17 "Federal Seed Act", \$15,500;

18 "Packers and Stockyards Acts", \$55,200;

19 "Naval Stores Act", \$4,300;

20 "Insecticide Act", \$31,000;

21 "Commodity Exchange Act", \$26,000;

22 "Freight rates for farm products", \$15,000;

23 "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", \$2,500,000;

24 Farm tenancy: "Salaries and expenses", \$325,000;

1 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$550,000;

3 Farm Credit Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$40,000;

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$122,-
7 300, to be derived by transfer from "Technical and
8 scientific services";

9 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

10 "General administration, Office of the Adminis-
11 trator", \$477,700;

12 "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facili-
13 ties", \$2,061,700 and, in addition, \$1,600,000
14 to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance
15 and operation of air-navigation facilities (Execu-
16 tive Order 9709)";

17 "Technical development", \$48,000;

18 "Enforcement of safety regulations", \$486,000;

19 "Airport Advisory Service", \$25,400;

20 "Maintenance and operation of aircraft", \$72,100;

21 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
22 Airport", \$79,500;

23 "Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses", \$158,-
24 600;

1 Coast and Geodetic Survey:

2 "Salaries and expenses, departmental", \$287,100;

3 "Salaries and expenses, field", \$223,600;

4 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

5 "Departmental salaries and expenses", \$506,000,

6 to be derived by transfer from "Field office

7 service";

8 Patent Office: "Salaries", \$165,000 and, in addition,

9 \$467,000 to be derived by transfer from appropria-

10 tions as follows: "Photolithographing", \$200,000;

11 "Printing and binding", \$252,000; and "Miscel-

12 laneous expenses", \$15,000;

13 National Bureau of Standards:

14 "Operation and administration", \$68,000;

15 "Testing, inspection, and information service",

16 \$186,000;

17 "Research and development", \$121,000 and, in

18 addition, \$100,000 to be derived from funds

19 transferred to the National Bureau of Standards

20 from the appropriation "Technical and scientific

21 services";

22 "Standards for commerce", \$31,000;

23 Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$962,000

24 and, in addition, \$750,000 to be derived by transfer

1 from "Maintenance and operation of meteorological
2 facilities (Executive Order 9709)";

3 Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative ex-
4 penses" (increase of \$16,000 in the limitation upon
5 the amount of the corporate funds which may be
6 used for administrative expenses) .

7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized to transfer
9 from appropriations available to the Department of Labor
10 not to exceed the following specified amounts to the
11 appropriations indicated:

12 Office of the Secretary:

13 "Salaries", \$114,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions,
15 Fair Labor Standards Act", \$1,000;

16 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
17 Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Stand-
18 ards", \$25,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses, child-labor standards,
20 Division of Labor Standards", \$2,000;

21 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor",
22 \$126,000;

23 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-
24 ards", \$14,000;

25 "Commissioners of Conciliation", \$282,000;

1 Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

2 "Salaries", \$25,000;

3 "Apprentice Training Service", \$218,000;

4 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",

5 \$637,000;

6 United States Employment Service: "General adminis-

7 tration", \$217,000;

8 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,000;

9 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries", \$577,000;

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries", \$55,000;

12 Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$23,800;

13 Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries", \$11,900;

14 Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries", \$22,000;

15 Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$20,200;

16 Division of Personnel: "Salaries", \$28,100;

17 Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$53,950;

18 Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating

19 force", \$85,900;

20 Fiscal Service:

21 Bureau of Accounts:

22 "Salaries and expenses", \$120,300;

23 "Division of Disbursement, salaries and ex-

24 penses", \$762,900;

1 “Salaries and expenses, foreign economic func-
2 tions”, \$42,550;

3 Bureau of the Public Debt: “Administering the
4 public debt”, \$1,894,000;

5 Office of the Treasurer of the United States:

6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$603,000;

7 “Salaries (reimbursable)”, \$15,000;

8 Bureau of Customs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,797,-
9 000;

10 Bureau of Internal Revenue: “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$19,717,400;

12 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$140,000;

13 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: “Salaries and ex-
14 penses”, \$939,400;

15 Secret Service Division:

16 “Salaries”, \$12,750;

17 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes”,
18 \$192,950;

19 “White House Police”, \$45,500;

20 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
21 ings”, \$47,200;

22 “Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit
23 payments to White House Police and Secret
24 Service forces”, \$7,350;

1 Bureau of the Mint:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director",
3 \$18,250;

4 "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices",
5 \$160,300;

6 Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$152,700;

8 Coast Guard:

9 "Office of Commandant", \$237,600;

10 "Civilian employees, Coast Guard", \$326,400;

11 "Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast
12 Guard", \$54,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection,
14 Coast Guard", \$179,000;

15 *WAR DEPARTMENT*

16 *Civil Functions of the War Department:*

17 *The Panama Canal:*

18 "Sanitation, Canal Zone", \$400,000;

19 The restrictions contained within appropriations or
20 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the
21 fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be ex-
22 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving
23 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred
24 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived
25 with respect to the foregoing items, under the heading

1 “Increased pay costs”, to the extent necessary to meet
 2 increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6,
 3 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386) ;
 4 May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July 5, 1946 (Public
 5 Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and
 6 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other
 7 legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year
 8 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of
 9 the Government.

10 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
 14 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
 16 pendent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled “An
 17 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
 18 against the Government of the United States in the sum not
 19 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December
 20 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in *Senate*
 21 *Document Numbered 38*, and *House Document Numbered*
 22 *124*, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

23 Federal Works Agency, \$216.70;

24 Department of the Interior, ~~\$30,530.53~~ \$30,605.53;

1 Department of State, \$2,783.31;

2 Treasury Department, \$510.35;

3 In all, ~~\$34,040.89~~ \$34,115.89; together with such
4 additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may
5 be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as
6 specified in certain of the claims.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

8 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of a judgment, ren-
9 dered against the Government of the United States by a
10 United States district court under the provisions of an Act
11 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
12 in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for
13 the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United
14 States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions,
15 and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46
16 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certi-
17 fied to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Num-
18 bered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

19 (b) For the payment of final judgments, which have
20 been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
21 Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty
22 for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to
23 public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other
24 purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787),
25 and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in

1 *Senate Document Numbered 33, and House Document Num-*
2 *bered 127, under the following agencies:*

3 Navy Department, ~~\$40,053.59~~ \$44,053.59;

4 Treasury Department, \$3,373.77;

5 War Department, \$11,210.88;

6 In all, ~~\$54,638.24~~ \$58,638.24; together with an indefi-
7 nite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in
8 the judgments or as provided by law.

9 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered *Civil*
10 *23,279, 23,432-G and Civil 668, 291, and 1243* rendered
11 by United States district courts, and certified to the Eight-
12 ieth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 28, and House*
13 *Document Numbered 129, under the following agencies:*

14 *Executive Office of the President, \$186.75;*

15 Department of Agriculture, \$503.30;

16 Department of the Interior, \$15,010;

17 War Department, \$8,830.29;

18 In all, ~~\$24,343.59~~ \$24,530.34; together with an indefi-
19 nite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in
20 the judgments or as provided by law.

21 (d) For the payment of final judgments rendered
22 against the Government of the United States by United
23 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of June
24 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46
25 U. S. C. 1242), and which were certified to the Eightieth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 130, under the
 2 United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Ad-
 3 ministration, \$9,615.60; together with an indefinite appro-
 4 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
 5 provided by law:

6 (e) For the payment of final judgments rendered
 7 against the Government of the United States by United
 8 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of
 9 March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of
 10 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were cer-
 11 tified to the Eightieth Congress in *Senate Document Num-*
 12 *bered 35*, and House Document Numbered 132, under the
 13 following agencies:

14 United States Maritime Commission, \$2,250;

15 *Department of Agriculture, \$219.75;*

16 Department of the Interior, \$948.77;

17 Navy Department, \$3,627.78;

18 War Department, ~~\$4,659.77~~ \$8,397.59;

19 In all, ~~\$11,486.32~~ \$15,443.89; together with an in-
 20 definite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such
 21 judgments or as provided by law.

22 (f) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 23 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 24 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 25 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

1 (g) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 2 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 3 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 4 Act.

5 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
 7 the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress
 8 in *Senate Document Numbered 32, and House Document*
 9 *Numbered 131*, under the following agencies, namely:

10 Federal Communications Commission, \$161.61;

11 United States Maritime Commission, \$50,000;

12 Federal Security Agency, \$12,915.66;

13 Federal Works Agency: "Public Buildings Adminis-
 14 tration", \$34,029.23;

15 Department of Agriculture, \$284.17;

16 Department of Commerce, \$1,127.20;

17 Department of the Interior, \$166,496.85 (to pay the
 18 judgments numbered 44659, 44867, 45093, 45910,
 19 and 46026 as set forth in said House Document
 20 131) ;

21 Department of Justice, \$1,563,522.87;

22 Navy Department, ~~\$201,501.58~~ \$201,841.58;

23 Treasury Department, ~~\$8,294.62~~ \$8,641.49;

24 War Department, ~~\$66,462.39~~ \$114,263.39;

25 In all, ~~\$2,104,796.18~~ \$2,153,284.05; together with such

1 amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
2 specified in the judgments.

3 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
5 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
6 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due
9 by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the
10 balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
11 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
12 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
13 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
14 year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
15 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
16 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set
17 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 31, and House*
18 *Document Numbered 120, Eightieth Congress*, there is
19 appropriated the sum of ~~\$15,844,111.24~~ \$20,169,985.39,
20 together with such additional sum due to increases in
21 rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims
22 in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain
23 of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be
24 disbursed and accountd for as a single fund; ~~\$668.66~~
25 \$679.82, payable from District of Columbia revenues and

1 ~~\$40,000.33~~ \$44,897.16, payable from postal revenues; in
 2 all, ~~\$15,884,780.23~~ \$20,215,562.37.

3 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 5 Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
 6 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
 7 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", ap-
 8 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
 9 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
 10 the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July
 11 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in
 12 *Senate Document Numbered 40, and House Document*
 13 *Numbered 125, ~~\$135,529.60~~ \$149,938.34.*

14 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 15 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 16 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 17 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 18 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 19 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
 20 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
 21 Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
 22 have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section
 23 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the
 24 War Department in House Document Numbered 125,
 25 \$651.92.

1 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

2 Amounts made available to the Navy Department from
3 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
4 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
5 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately
6 upon the approval of this Act:

7 NAVY DEPARTMENT

8 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

9 "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947",
10 ~~\$210,000~~ \$193,000.

11 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

12 "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
13 1947", ~~\$2,147,500~~ \$1,738,700;

14 "Transportation of things, 1947", \$4,258,300;

15 "Naval procurement fund", ~~\$4,817,350~~ \$3,795,650.

16 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation", 1945, \$55,
17 000,000;

18 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", 1946,
19 \$130,000,000;

20 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts",
21 1945, \$4,000,000;

22 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts",
23 1946, \$12,000,000;

1 “Transportation of things, Navy”, 1945, \$9,000,-
2 000;

3 “Transportation of things, Navy”, 1946, \$40,000,-
4 000;

5 “Fuel and transportation, Navy”, 1945, \$10,000,-
6 000.

7 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

8 “Medical Department, Navy”, 1945, \$5,500,000;

9 “Medical Department, Navy”, 1946, \$7,000,000.

10 Bureau of Ships:

11 “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, 1945, \$100,000,-
12 000.

13 Bureau of Aeronautics:

14 “Aviation, Navy”, 1945, \$460,000,000;

15 “Aviation, Navy”, 1946, \$6,000,000.

16 Bureau of Ordnance:

17 “Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy”, 1945,
18 \$50,000,000.

19 Marine Corps:

20 “Pay, Marine Corps”, 1945, \$7,000,000;

21 “Pay, Marine Corps”, 1946, \$36,000,000;

22 “General expenses, Marine Corps”, 1945, \$14,-
23 000,000;

24 “General expenses, Marine Corps”, 1946, \$55,-
25 000,000.

1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
4 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
5 the United States or who is a member of an organization
6 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
7 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
8 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
11 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
12 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
13 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
14 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
15 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
16 the Government of the United States, or that such person
17 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
18 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
19 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
20 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
21 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
22 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
23 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
24 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
25 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
2 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
3 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
4 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
5 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
6 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
7 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the First Defi-
9 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 1, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

[Report No. 107]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 2 (legislative day, March 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 21, 1947

Reported with amendments

Apr. 24

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 25, 1947
For actions of April 24, 1947
80th-1st, No. 77

CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....24	Lands, reclamation.....13, 18	Small business.....15
Appropriations.....1, 7, 11, 26	Marketing.....14	Sugar and syrups.....3
Census.....5	Nomination.....6	Territories and possessions.....17, 22
Debt, public.....21	Personnel.....8	Trade, foreign.....20
Electrification, rural.....12	Property, surplus.....4	Transportation, roads.....16
Flood control.....23	Regional authority.....9	Water conservation.....19
Housing.....2	Research.....24	Wool.....25
Insect control.....14		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed 1st deficiency appropriation bill, which includes various USDA items. Senate committee reported Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill, part of which would be administered by USDA. Senate ratified protocol continuing international sugar agreement. Senate committee agreed on revised civil-service retirement bill. House debated Interior appropriation bill. Rep. Boykin criticized REA's activities in Alabama.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill (pp. 4035-53). Sens. Bridges, Brooks, Gurney, Ball, McKellar, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 4053). For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 74. Statements supporting school lunches (pp. 4044-50).
2. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 866, the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill (S. Rept. 140)(p. 4015).

The bill: Establishes a National Housing Commission, to include a Coordinating Council of which the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee would be a member. The Commission would also include liaison and interagency committees. Provides that the Housing Administrator, with the advice and assistance of these entities, and in cooperation with the concerned departments, shall carry out the bill's objectives. Title IV provides for a housing-research program. Title X provides for financial assistance to farmers, through the Agriculture Department, to enable them to construct, alter, improve, repair, or replace dwellings and facilities incident to farm life; authorizes loans and grants under certain conditions; authorizes the Secretary to borrow from RFC, at not over 2½% interest, not over \$25,000,000 the first year, \$50,000,000 the second year, \$75,000,000 the third year, and \$100,000,000 the fourth year, to carry out the title. Title XI authorizes contributions for rural non-farm housing.
3. SUGAR AGREEMENT. Ratified Executive E, the protocol prolonging the international agreement regarding regulation of production and marketing of sugar (pp. 4060-2).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. On motion of Sen. Tobey, M. H., H. R. 2535, to authorize RFC to purchase and resell surplus property for small business, was taken from the calendar and referred back to the Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4018).

5. CENSUS. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 554, to provide for collection and publication of statistical information by the Census Bureau (S. Rept. 141)(p. 4015).
6. NOMINATION of Mr. Clapp to TVA Board was debated (pp. 4023-35, 4058-60).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The subcommittee completed "marking up" this bill, H. R. 2700, and is to present it to the full committee at the next meeting (p. D160).
8. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee, by an 8-1 vote, ordered reported a revised print of S. 637, to liberalize the civil-service retirement system. For main provisions of the bill, see Digest 56. The major changes are as follows: (1) It provides an option for employees with 5 years service who are separated involuntarily similar to that provided for those with 10 years or more service in S. 637; (2) it provides for payment of interest to those involuntarily separated under 5 years; (3) provisions 1 and 2 are not granted to those who are voluntarily separated; and (4) it changes the age in the previous print from 65 to 62 for those separated from the service who elect to receive a deferred annuity. (p. D160.)
9. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. S. 1156, to provide for an MVA, was referred to the Public Works Committee (pp. 4013-4).
10. COMMITTEE NAME. S. Res. 99 (see Digest 72), to change the name of the Senate Civil Service Committee to "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service" is effective Jan. 1, 1948.

HOUSE

11. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3123 (pp. 4067-4124). Reclamation, flood control, and electrification projects were discussed throughout the debate.
During the debate, Rep. Sabath, Ill., criticized high prices, blamed them on the removal of price controls, and inserted tables showing profits of major meat-packing plants for 1945 and 1946 (pp. 4069-70).
12. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Boykin, Ala., criticized REA's activities in Ala. charged that the construction of rural lines has been sacrificed to other projects, and inserted numerous letters from constituents on the subject (pp. 4126-30).
13. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure the continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems (p. 4130).
Rep. Murdock, Ariz., criticized appropriation cuts for reclamation activities (pp. 4066-7).
14. INSECTICIDE MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed-killers, etc. (p. D162). Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported.
15. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed to a resolution making available \$60,000 for the Small Business Committee to continue its study and investigation of the problems of small business (p. 4066).

ward to make statements. He declined to do that.

I was under instructions from the General Manager to proceed with my inquiry and to submit findings to him. When Mr. Pierce declined to sit with me so that he could cross-examine the witnesses, there was nothing for me to do but go ahead with the investigation.

Senator MCCLELLAN. That is not the procedure that you have established down there?

Mr. CLAPP. That is not the usual procedure in connection with a dismissal case; that is correct.

Senator MCCLELLAN. I am not defending Pierce. I do not know, maybe he should have been dismissed long before he was. The point I am making is that you did have a procedure established and an employee did have certain rights under that procedure, and in this case it appears from the documents submitted and from your testimony about it that a different procedure was adopted that resulted in this man's not having the opportunity to appear with counsel and defend himself, and that a decision was made on the high level of the Board terminating him without any hearing and without trial and without his being privileged to exercise his rights before dismissal. That is the way it appears to me.

Mr. CLAPP. I think that is a correct summary of the case.

Senator MCCLELLAN. I am not undertaking to say that Mr. Pierce should have been retained, because I do not know, but it did strike me that a different procedure was followed here to that of your rules and established practices, and different to that followed in the Smith case and some others.

Mr. CLAPP. There is no question at all but that the procedure followed in the Pierce case was different from our usual procedure.

Senator MCCLELLAN. Why?

Mr. CLAPP. The nature of the case explains it, and I am reluctant to go into the nature of it.

Senator MCCLELLAN. I do not want you to go into the details, because it is just something that comes to our attention here. It strikes me that here was a man who had counsel and was seeking to protect his rights, whatever they were, and he was not accorded the right. You can say—and your judgment may be absolutely supported by the facts—that the man deserved dismissal, but where there was procedure provided under established rules that you had promulgated, for a man to have the right of defense and hearing, and then, notwithstanding what the facts are, even if he had committed murder, it appears to have been an arbitrary decision to deny him the right to hearing.

Mr. CLAPP. A hearing prior to the decision by the Board was not given him, that is correct. It is not correct to say that TVA was not willing to hearing him through his counsel or directly in his protest against the action taken by the Board; that would have been after the fact of his dismissal.

Senator MCCLELLAN. What you are maintaining is that you are conceding that the regular procedure was not followed to give him a hearing before judgment; judgment was passed, and then you say you were willing to hear him after judgment and condemnation or dismissal?

Mr. CLAPP. That I think is a fair statement, and I want to add that I think an examination of the details of the case and the nature of it, would make it clear why the procedure was different, which I am reluctant to discuss the details because the man has to the best of my knowledge made a completely good record ever since. His indiscretions were not major in the sense that there was any graft or corruption. There were mistakes of judgment that he made that raised serious doubts

in my mind and in the mind of the Board about a department head having charge of negotiations for an important segment of our facilities.

Senator CAIN. They felt so keenly about it that they thought they had better not discuss it with him?

Mr. CLAPP. They felt so keenly about it, and the corroborating evidence seemed to be so clear, that they felt they were justified in taking action and taking it quickly.

Senator MCCLELLAN. Can we get, without details, some intimation as to the nature of the charges? Would they go to subversive activities or anything that would be in the nature of acts or offenses against the Government, or did they relate to his personal conduct? You might clarify a little bit.

Mr. CLAPP. They related to his personal conduct, and they also related to relationships which he had with one of the representatives of a company with whom we had contracts and where the responsibility of negotiation was on him as a department head.

Senator MCCLELLAN. Then I assume that it involved collusion in a contractual relationship with outside corporations?

Mr. CLAPP. I would not go so far as to say that. It did involve acceptance of favors from the representative of the company and contrary to admonitions previously given to avoid them. The practice had reached a point of such seriousness that the general manager and the Board felt that they could not have confidence in his judgment thereafter.

Senator MCCLELLAN. I just wanted to get the record as clear as we could.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think there was a general understanding that at 3 o'clock today the pending nomination would be laid aside, and that the Senate would proceed to the consideration of a deficiency appropriation bill. I move that the Senate return to legislative session for that purpose.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of legislative business.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 2849, the deficiency bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceed to consider the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Hampshire desire to make a statement on the bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; except to say that the bill covers a multitude of items. There are several Senators who wish to be heard on some of the amendments, and if the questions are asked, I shall be glad to explain the position of the committee and the action taken.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the amend-

ments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations, legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators, and in other offices of the Senate as approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, information has been brought to me that a substantial number of Senators have an appointment at the White House at 4 o'clock. I am wondering if there would be any chance of reaching a unanimous-consent agreement for a vote on the nomination of Mr. Clapp at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. I ask unanimous consent that at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the Senate proceed to vote on the Clapp nomination.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I was trying to object to the request for a vote at 4:30.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If that is why the Senator rose, the Chair is sure the Senate, by unanimous consent, will rescind its action, and the Chair will restate the request. The request is that at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the Senate proceed to vote on the Clapp nomination. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire how long the consideration of the appropriation bill will take.

Mr. BRIDGES. It depends on how much debate it may entail. I do not think it will take long. I hope that we can conclude it in perhaps half an hour.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I would rather not enter into an agreement. I think we can vote possibly at the hour named, but if we enter into an agreement to vote at 4:30 o'clock, there is a possibility that the deficiency bill would not be passed by that time, and there would not be any chance for further discussion of the nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. WILLIAMS. At this time I object to agreeing to a vote at 4:30 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware objects.

The Clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 10, to insert:

For an additional amount for furniture and repairs, fiscal year 1947, \$5,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, in expending this and other appropriations under his control, shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in the executive branch of the Government under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendments was, on page 2, after line 17, to insert:

Senate Restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the act approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law No. 709, 77th Cong.), fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 21, to insert:

For an additional amount for mail transportation, fiscal year 1947, \$4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 23, to insert:

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$29,100, to remain available until June 30, 1948.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices, Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration," on page 6, line 9, after "Certification services", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$55,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 22, to insert:

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Howard University," \$275,364.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 7, to insert:

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended", \$600,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia under section 6 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is hereby increased to \$147,961.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I was not in the Chamber when the amendment at the top of page 7, concerning vocational rehabilitation, was considered. In connection with the adoption of that amendment I ask that there be inserted in the RECORD a statement signed by several directors of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, explaining the situation the States are in because the Federal bureau did not inform them in time that they were running into a deficiency.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senators and Representatives of the Eightieth Congress:

The undersigned directors of State vocational rehabilitation programs have come to Washington at private expense because of a crisis in the State programs which has arisen without fault either of the States or the disabled under the State programs for vocational rehabilitation. We were only recently advised, without any prior warning, that the Federal grants to States for vocational rehabilitation for the quarter ending June 30 of this year depend on congressional action on a pending deficiency item of \$1,734,000, and that this deficiency occurred because the annual appropriation for the current year was much less than the total of the State estimates for the year. The States had not previously known these facts.

The Federal grants are made to reimburse the States under the Federal act and are based on estimates submitted by the States of contemplated State expenditures. These State estimates, made annually, are transmitted to the Federal agency well before the beginning of each fiscal year. The State estimate of the needed amount, submitted under the Federal act, on approval by the Federal Security Agency has always been relied upon by the State in making State appropriation, planning the State program, and incurring expenses in placing the disabled in hospitals and in training, ordering prosthetic appliances, and incurring other necessary expenses.

At no time heretofore have State agencies been advised of, or felt concerned with, whether the annual Federal appropriation provided the total needed to match State expenditures. They have been advised by the Federal agency that Congress is committed to match the State expenditures under the formula in the Act and have known by experience that this commitment had always been kept as State expenditures have heretofore always been regularly matched. The States have thus reasonably relied and acted upon this advice by the Federal agency and this regular action by the Congress, and have done so this year.

The States have lived within their federally approved estimates and are not now seeking amounts in addition to sums in their approved estimates. But they have incurred indebtedness within the purview of estimates which must be paid during the present period. Before any intimation from the Federal agency or any other source that the Federal grant could not be counted on, rehabilitation of thousands of cases was commenced and these disabled people are at present in various hospitals and training institutions. Bills for these services are becoming currently due.

Since the date, a few days ago, when the States were first advised of the present situation, no new cases have been started, and every effort has been made to get the disabled out of hospitals, training course, etc., as quickly as possible. The most drastic curtailment has been practiced. But even this does not change the fact that obligations incurred for these rehabilitation services are coming currently due and must be met. It does not change the fact that the State programs are now in a chaotic condition and that failure to meet the commitments made the handicapped undergoing rehabilitation is causing most serious hardships to these unfortunate people.

For the foregoing reasons, the State directors of vocational rehabilitation for the first time in the 27-year history of the program are appealing to the Congress, and earnestly request that it appropriate the \$1,734,000 needed for grants to the States for the current period.

W. M. WALTER, *Pennsylvania.*

SAMUEL G. BOHLIN, *New York.*

J. J. BROWN, *Texas.*

BEN R. BRAINERD, *Minnesota.*

CHAS. H. WARREN, *North Carolina.*

P. S. BARRETT, *Georgia.*

W. P. GRULKER, *Wisconsin.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 7, line 18, after the word "administration", to strike out "\$9,064,000" and insert "\$6,459,000."

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I desire to discuss this item for a moment. I am in complete accord with the economy program of the committee. I am on the committee, and I voted for this reduction, but some facts were brought to my

attention which I think I ought to bring to the attention of the Senate at this time about the reduction concerning grants to States for unemployment compensation administration.

In January of this year the Federal Security Agency presented data basing its request for the sum of \$9,640,000 to be included in the first deficiency bill to cover State unemployment compensation administrative costs for the balance of the fiscal year. The Bureau of the Budget cut back the Federal Security Agency estimate to \$6,459,000. The Budget Bureau cut-back was based on a substantially lower estimate of work-load for State agencies through the remainder of the fiscal year.

By mid-February actual work loads handled by the State agencies clearly demonstrated the fallacy of the Budget Bureau's assumption not only were actual work-loads in mid-February considerably in excess of even the bureau's \$9,000,000-plus estimate, and very substantially in excess of the Budget Bureau's \$6,000,000 plus. On the basis of facts, the States appeared before Congressman JOHN TABER's deficiency committee and asked for a restoration of \$2,600,000 which the Budget Bureau had cut from the bureau's request. At the time the Budget Bureau made the cut it had indicated that it would be glad to reconsider its position if the course of events demonstrated its estimate to be in error.

The House deficiency committee restored the full amount of the bureau cut and H. R. 2849 was passed by the House carrying an appropriation equivalent to the Federal Security Agency's original request.

This is the report which was submitted to the House at the time:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT-COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The estimate submitted was \$6,459,000, and the committee has included in the bill \$9,064,000. It is the only important instance in the bill where the committee has recommended an amount in excess of the budget. This decision has been reached after only the most careful consideration and is based on the determination by the committee that to increase expenditures for administration in this instance will save considerable amounts of money in the payment of benefits. It is necessary to maintain a careful check of those who receive unemployment compensation in order to eliminate those who desire to receive benefits in order to avoid the necessity of productive work. The original appropriation was inadequate to provide facilities for maintaining the proper checks on this program, and the budget estimate does not, in the committee's judgment, contemplate an adequate program.

I think it is important that the Senate realize that—

Functions for this purpose are secured by the payment into the Treasury of three-tenths of 1 percent of the taxes collected for unemployment compensation, and the amount provided in this deficiency—

That is, with the full amount they have asked for—

when added to the original appropriation, is less than the amount being paid into this fund during the current fiscal year.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HILL. In other words, as I understand, not one dollar for this particular purpose would come out of the money collected by taxes. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS. No; it will come out of the money that has been collected for this purpose. The money will come out of the Treasury.

Mr. HILL. For this specific purpose?

Mr. BROOKS. This money was intended by law to take care of this particular function. The money is in the Treasury, and it has been collected for this purpose.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I think the Senator mis-spoke himself. The appropriation comes out of the general fund of the Treasury, and the three-tenths of 1 percent goes into the general fund of the Treasury. There is no earmarked fund there.

Mr. BROOKS. I understand there is no earmarked fund, but that this amount of money was certainly in any event to be collected for the purpose of doing this very job.

Mr. BALL. It was intended to cover this expense?

Mr. BROOKS. That is true.

Mr. HILL. In other words, this fund was not only intended to cover this expenditure, but if I understand the Senator from Illinois correctly, the fund does more than cover the expenditure. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS. The amount collected for this purpose is greater than the total amount that is requested in this appropriation, if that answers the question.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I think the figures show that during the years the three-tenths of 1 percent has resulted in a fund of \$1,300,000,000 of which there has been distributed only some \$500,000,000. I want to say in this connection, Mr. President, that I have heard from my State and I am informed that what will happen if the small sum does not come back to the State is that the field force will automatically be discharged. That, of course, is what is called the check force. The employees who pay out the benefits will remain, and it has been said by Stanley Rector, who is at the head of this work in my State, that every dollar invested in the field force saves the State fund from \$20 to \$30. It works this way: Under the law every claim that is filed is presumed to be correct, and the check force pays it. Then the inspectors go out and there is saved, as I have said, from \$20 to \$30 for every dollar that is paid to the inspection force. It is really an economy move for which the Senator from Illinois is speaking.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the Budget Bureau customarily makes this deduction, and usually makes it too much. I wish that they would exhibit the same zeal in cutting the Federal

budget in matters that pertain to moneys that come into the Federal Treasury from other sources of taxation, that they exercise in the case of money that is paid into this fund in the Federal Treasury to administer this particular function. I recall that 2 years ago the Director of the Budget pruned this item so closely that many of the industrial States that were faced with an increasing load of unemployment claims were unable to make the budget cover the need, so that in some instances it became necessary to advance State money; in other words, to make up the difference out of the State treasury. On that particular occasion, the Director of the Budget felt that he had given or approved all that should be approved. The Congress adopted his recommendations, and then he, in turn, or the Budget Director of this division, had in turn to advise the unemployment compensation divisions of the States that it would be all right for them to exceed their budget, and that he would ask for a deficiency.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the House has taken the correct view of this matter, and that the amount ought to be restored, or there ought to be some assurance that it will be restored, otherwise the administration of unemployment compensation in the industrial States will be seriously interfered with.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I may point out that there has been submitted to me a graph showing that the budget's estimate was based upon a work load of approximately 890,000 applications to be processed; that there were in July almost 1,300,000 applications; that the latest figure submitted shows 1,000,000 applications, pretty nearly 200,000 more cases than the budget estimated would be the work load at the present time. The impact of the cut will be on the State unemployment compensation funds which are held to the account of employers to pay claims against their accounts. Drastic personnel reductions will mean complete inability to police these accounts for the purpose of verifying the employee's rights to the benefits. As the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] stated, the applications will be there, the individuals to pay them will be there, but the employees to investigate them, to see whether the applications are just or not, will not be there.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say that this afternoon I received a telegram from the unemployment officers of my State who verify the statement which the Senator from Illinois has just made both in regard to the policing problem and in regard to the increase in unemployment, and urging that from the standpoint of the interest of my State additional funds are needed, and expressing the hope that the full amount will be restored in the bill. I am glad to join the Senator from Illinois in his statement.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to say that I have been in touch with the unemployment officers in Michigan. In fact Mr. Ed Cushman has been here in Washington, and he feels that unless this item can be restored until the first of July those in charge of the service in Michigan are going to be greatly handicapped. I have in my hand a telegram which has just come to me from Dr. R. M. Ashley, chairman of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, as follows:

Unless we can have cut restored on the floor the first deficiency appropriation bill H. R. 2849 to carry on unemployment program in Michigan we face a grave situation. It will necessitate cutting 33 percent of our staff for the remainder of the budget period and we are undermanned at this time.

So Michigan faces quite a problem, and the proposed cut would be a very deep cut indeed at the present time. I told Dr. Ashley on the telephone this morning that we would have to make some cuts, and he wanted to know whether the cuts could not be made after the first of July, after they could become reorganized and have the smaller staff operating and performing the work efficiently. I wish to have it appear in the RECORD that the proposed cut is a very serious matter to the State of Michigan.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. It is very seldom of late that management and labor have agreed, but in this instance management and labor are in harmony. The reason for that is that both segments are interested in maintaining intact their unemployment compensation fund.

It has already been stated that when a claim is filed under the law it must be paid, if payment is justified. There are so many claims filed, many of which will make a continued demand upon this fund, that labor and management are interested in seeing that each claim is inspected to find whether it is bona fide. That is why, as I said, for every dollar that is contributed, from 20 to 30 times that amount will be saved to this fund. Such a saving will be made if we do not make the proposed cut in the appropriation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I am in receipt of a telegram from the Governor of Alabama about this matter which I wish to read at this point:

Am advised first deficiency appropriation bill as reported out by the Senate subcommittee reduced State unemployment compensation grant restored by House committee. Request you urge restoration of cut on floor this afternoon. Matter of grave consequence to our agency.

JAMES E. FOLSOM,
Governor.

Mr. President, I think the distinguished Senator from Illinois has ably stated what the proposed cut means, in which he has been joined by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and

the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. Surely the House committee report makes the situation very clear. The House committee report says that to increase expenditures for administration in this instance will save considerable amounts of money in the payment of benefits, and then it goes further and says that the money for this administration has already been collected out of a tax levied for this particular purpose. The money is available. It is not like going into the general fund of the Treasury to take out funds that have been paid in by the taxpayers for general purposes. I do not know why we should not use this money, particularly in view of the thought emphasized by the House that the use of the money will save considerable amounts of money in the payment of benefits.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 7, line 19.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONNALLY subsequently said: Mr. President, while the amendment relating to unemployment compensation was before the Senate I sent to my office to obtain some correspondence, but it did not arrive in time to be availed of before the vote. I supported the amendment offered by the Senate from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS].

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, following the discussion on that subject, a telegram from members of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission, together was a copy of a letter from Mr. W. L. Mitchell, Acting Commissioner of the Federal Security Agency, to myself, setting forth the reason why the House item should be restored.

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUSTIN, TEX., April 24, 1947.

Senator TOM CONNALLY,

Washington, D. C.:

Failure of Senate to grant unemployment compensation deficit restored by House would seriously cripple itinerant service of this agency. As result of reduced budget we have claimants, predominantly veterans, being herded into trucks and traveling as many as 140 miles to file claims. We have been compelled to eliminate 100 itinerant service points.

HARRY BENGE CROZIER,

ROBERT M. MCKINLEY,

TOM BULLOCK HYDER,

Commissioners, Texas Unemployment
Compensation Commission.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, April 18, 1947.

Hon. TOM CONNALLY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CONNALLY: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 8 transmitting a certified copy of House Resolution No. 79, adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas on February 14, 1947.

For your information, there has been some delay in determining the allocation of funds to the States for the administration of civilian unemployment compensation for the current fiscal year pending final action by the Congress on the title III deficiency appropriation.

If the full amount of the deficiency appropriation, as passed by the House, is approved by the Senate, it will be possible to grant to the State of Texas approximately 91 percent of the funds requested by the State for the administration of civilian unemployment compensation for the last half of the current fiscal year. This allocation to the State of Texas will be consistent with the allocations made to other States within the limitation of the total title III funds made available and based upon each State's volume of work load and other varying State characteristics.

The certified copy of the House resolution is herewith returned.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. MITCHELL,
Acting Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 8, line 14, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 37, and"; and in line 15, after the words "Eightieth Congress", to strike out "\$742,814.77" and insert "\$762,181.66."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 16, to insert:

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, to carry out the purposes of the act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the act of June 28, 1944, \$15,000.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to interrogate the Senator from New Hampshire about this item. First, I wish to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that this is a new agency which was created by act of Congress a short time ago, and the Commissioners have just been appointed and are in process now of organizing and getting down to work. They assure me that \$15,000 for the remainder of the year is quite an inadequate sum. If the Senator could agree to make the amount \$20,000, I think it would contribute to the functioning of the Commission. Otherwise the Commission is going to be badly handicapped between now and the first day of July.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say in answer to the Senator that the evidence before the committee was to the effect that \$15,000 would be adequate for the salaries. I wish to be very frank with the Senator. I have talked with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] since the bill was reported, and he has shown me a budget from the Indian Claims Commission showing that they must have certain equipment, such as typewriters and other ordinary equipment in starting this office, and need money also for telephones and other items. I should be glad to have the Senator from Wyoming present in detail what he has to suggest as the supplemental amount which might meet the Senator's problem.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say furthermore that the Commission must buy furniture, not necessarily from the outside, but when they secure furniture

from another department they must pay the other department for it. They represent to me most earnestly that this appropriation is entirely too small. There was not submitted, as I understand, an itemized budget.

Mr. BRIDGES. No. The Commissioners appeared before the committee shortly after their nominations were confirmed and simply told us the general story. In part it is their own fault because they did not present us any detailed itemized account of what the money requested would be used for. We, in turn, figured out that in the period of only approximately 2 months until June 30, \$15,000 would be ample to cover what we thought would be needed. But it is evident to me, after seeing the detailed figures, that in order to function the Commission will need more than that amount in order to secure equipment.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator. They asked for \$25,000, did they not?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. And the committee granted them only \$15,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as the Senator from New Hampshire has stated, the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations was meeting at about the time the members of the Commission were confirmed, and before they had had any opportunity to survey the needs of the Commission the Bureau of the Budget submitted an estimate of \$25,000. Members of the subcommittee, in making a computation of certain salaries which they thought would probably be necessary, as indicated by the Bureau of the Budget, felt that \$15,000 would be adequate. It so happens that \$15,000 would cover the salaries of 10 persons—3 Commissioners, a chief counsel, a chief of the investigating division, a chief clerk, an administrative assistant, 1 secretary-stenographer, 1 clerk-typist, and 1 file clerk. Their salaries would amount to \$14,920. That takes no account whatever of \$350 needed for communications service, \$50 estimated for penalty mail, \$500 for printing and binding, \$173 for supplies and materials, and \$3,000 for equipment, as well as two secretary-stenographers. As the Senator from New Hampshire has said, I have discussed this matter with him. I obtained a table of estimated expenditures after the adjournment of the full committee. In the committee I moved that the sum be increased to \$20,000. My understanding now is that the Senator from New Hampshire will not object to such an amendment. Therefore, I move that, on page 8, line 23, the figure "\$15,000" be stricken and the figure "\$20,000" be substituted.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wonder if we cannot specify that \$15,000 is for salaries, and \$5,000 for equipment, supplies, and incidentals.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest that it would be well to have inserted in the RECORD, the table of expenditures as presented to me by the commission. That will cover the expenditures. So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a table showing

an estimate of salaries and expenses for the Indian Claims Commission from April 10 to June 30, 1947.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Estimate of salaries and expenses, Indian Claims Commission, Apr. 10 to June 30, 1947 (2½ months)

	Salary	Esti- mated, fiscal year 1947, total salary	Pres- ent	Addi- tional
01 PERSONAL SERVICES				
Present personnel:				
3 Commissioners.....	\$10,000	\$6,692	-----	-----
1 chief counsel.....	9,077	2,025	-----	-----
1 Chief, Investigat- ing Division.....	9,077	2,025	-----	-----
1 Chief Clerk.....	7,102	1,584	-----	-----
1 administrative as- sistant.....	3,773	842	-----	-----
1 secretary-stenog- rapher.....	3,272	730	-----	-----
1 clerk-typist.....	2,394	488	-----	-----
1 file clerk.....	2,394	534	-----	-----
Total (10).....	67,089	14,920	\$14,920	-----
Additional required by May 6: 2 secretary- stenographers.....	3,272	1,007	-----	\$1,007
Grand total (12).....	73,633	15,927	-----	-----

¹ For year.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

	Estimate 1947
02 Travel.....	-----
03 Transportation of things.....	-----
04 Communication services.....	\$350
Payment for penalty mail.....	50
06 Printing and binding.....	500
08 Supplies and materials.....	173
09 Equipment.....	3,000
Total.....	4,073
Forwarded.....	15,927
Total estimated.....	20,000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, the Indian Claims Commission was provided for in the last session of Congress, in the month of August 1946. No appointments were made at that time. In the early part of this session I introduced a bill to repeal that provision of the law for the reasons which I set forth before the Committee on Public Lands, to which the subject was referred. The bill to repeal that part of the act was referred to the subcommittee on Indian Affairs, and testimony was taken. I made an extended statement with reference to it.

Thus far the committee has not acted upon it, but did invite amendments to the act, which I have submitted. In the meantime, the commissioners were appointed and their nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. There is before us a request for an appropriation for the Indian Claims Commission. It seems to me that the appropriation ought to be held in abeyance. I move that the item be stricken, for the reason that there is pending an amendment to the act which will create an entirely different situation. The Indian Claims Commissioners, corresponding to the present Indian Claims Commission, would become an arm of the Court of Claims. The same Commissioners who have been appointed would probably have to be reappointed if the Congress should adopt such an amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's motion to strike the item is not in order. The Senator can reach the same objective by voting against the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I think the Chair is correct. I should like to make an explanation. When we reach the point of voting on the committee amendment, I want the Senate to understand that we are setting up a commission which may be in an entirely different situation if and when the amendment to which I have referred, or something similar to it, is adopted by the Congress. I think I am speaking the general sentiment of the Committee on Public Lands, with whose members I have discussed this question. They have stated that they would consider such an amendment, and would probably report an amendment, perhaps not in the exact form in which I have submitted it. I merely wish to make this explanation so that Senators may understand the situation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] to the committee amendment on page 8, beginning in line 17.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Mediation Board," on page 9, after line 5, to insert:

Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards," \$60,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 4, to insert:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art," \$10,430.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service," on page 18, line 21, after the word "forests", to strike out "in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana"; and in line 22, after the numerals "1947", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$315,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 20, after line 3, to insert:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission: For necessary expenses, including printing and binding, to carry out the provisions of the act approved August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711), as amended, \$10,000, to remain available until January 3, 1948.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 20, line 21, to strike out "Damage Claim" and insert "Damage Claims."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 6, to insert:

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 29, Eightieth Congress, \$50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 14, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended for printing and binding in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses," National War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, is hereby increased from \$30,000 to \$49,000 so as to authorize the completion under said appropriation of the National War Labor Board termination report and war history at a total cost of not exceeding \$39,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary," on page 22, line 11, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 36, and"; and in line 12, after the words "Eightieth Congress", to strike out "\$20,509.56" and insert "\$49,657.80."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 13, to insert:

Damage Claims: For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 34, Eightieth Congress, \$61,478.26.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions," on page 23, line 11, after "Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$217,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 14, after "In all, from 'Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947'", to strike out "\$1,208,000" and insert "\$1,225,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 4, after "Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$652,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 10, after "Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy, 1947", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$71,650."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 14, after "Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications, 1947", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$216,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 16, after "Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947", to strike out "\$275,000" and insert "\$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 19, after "Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$318,350."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 2, after "In all, from Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947", to strike out "\$2,712,600" and insert "\$3,121,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 20, after the words "Pay and", to strike out "allowances" and insert "subsistence."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 1, after "Medical Department, Navy, 1947", to strike out "\$3,862,000" and insert "\$4,392,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 4, after "Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$691,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 6, after "In all, from Naval procurement fund", to strike out "\$164,343,000" and insert "\$165,364,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 8, after the words "Pay and", to strike out the word "allowances" and insert "subsistence."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department," on page 27, after line 2, to strike out the following subhead:

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General," on page 28, line 1, after "Postal Union", to insert "to be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate, which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in connection with this last matter, I invite the attention of the Senate to line 19, page 27. A situation has developed in connection with which the Committee on Civil Service and Post Office has had various conferences with members of the Post Office Department and representatives of the War Department and of the State Department. The situation today is such that citizens of this country cannot send any money to Germany or Austria, nor can they send any package over there which weighs more than 11 pounds. Up to the present time American citizens who have relatives or friends over there have sent more than 7,000,000 packages. That has resulted in millions of dollars of relief or aid to relatives of American citizens who reside in Germany and Austria. We are endeavoring to get the weight of such packages increased from 11 to 22 pounds. In discussing the matter with the representatives of the Post Office Department, the War Department, and the State Department we have

been told that the best time to take the matter up is when the Postal Union is meeting. This appropriation is for \$15,000. I have discussed the question with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and have laid the facts before him, and in view of what I have stated I ask that the amount be changed from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In what line?

Mr. LANGER. Line 19, on page 27.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We have not yet completed the committee amendments, but while we are on that subject, without objection, the request of the Senator from North Dakota will be granted, and the figure of \$15,000 in line 19 on page 27 will be increased to \$20,000.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General," on page 28, line 9, after the word "paper", to strike out "\$1,600,000" and insert "\$1,769,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General," on page 28, after line 12, to strike out:

Equipment shops, Washington, D. C., \$300,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 14, to insert:

For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washington, D. C., including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1947, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased from \$869,500 to \$932,800: *Provided further*, That this limitation is exclusive of the amount required to meet increased pay costs provided for in Public Law 25 of the Eightieth Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Military activities—Office of the Secretary of War," on page 30, line 3, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 30, and"; and in line 4, after the words "Eightieth Congress", to strike out "\$154,130.77" and insert "\$193,375.28."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries," approved January 2, 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 39, Eightieth Congress, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Finance Department—Finance service, Army," on page 30, after line 18, to insert:

Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay of the Army," \$1,000,000, which shall be used for expediting the transportation to the United

States by air of dependents of military personnel (war spouses and their children).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government and relief in occupied areas," on page 31, line 12, after the figures "\$300,000,000", to strike out the colon and the following: "*Provided*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the governments, military and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions of this act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to be signed by their governments when established (if not already established) for reimbursement to the United States for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Increased pay costs," on page 33, after line 20, to insert:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: "Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board," \$300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Treasury Department," on page 45, line 1, after the word "Salaries", to strike out "and expenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 14, to insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil Functions of the War Department: The Panama Canal: "Sanitation, Canal Zone," \$400,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 47, line 20, after the words "set forth in", to insert "Senate Document No. 38, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 24, after "Department of the Interior", to strike out "\$30,530.53" and insert "\$30,605.53."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 3, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$34,040.89" and insert "\$34,115.89."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the next series of amendments involve judgments and audited claims, from page 48 to and including page 53. I ask that they be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments referred to are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Courts," on page 49, at the beginning of line 1, to insert "Senate Document No. 33, and";

On page 49, line 3, after "Navy Department", to strike out "\$40,053.59" and insert "\$44,053.59";

On page 49, line 6, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$54,638.24" and insert "\$58,638.24";

On page 49, line 9, after the word "numbered", to insert "Civili 23,279"; and in line 12, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 28, and";

On page 49, after line 13, to insert:

"Executive office of the President, \$186.75."

On page 49, line 18, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$24,343.59" and insert "\$24,530.34";

On page 50, line 11, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 35, and";

On page 50, after line 14, to insert:

"Department of Agriculture, \$219.75."

On page 50, line 18, after "War Department", to strike out "\$4,659.77" and insert "\$8,397.59";

On page 50, line 19, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$11,486.32" and insert "\$15,443.89";

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 51, line 8, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Documents No. 32, and";

On page 51, line 22, after "Navy Department", to strike out "\$201,501.58" and insert "\$201,841.58";

On page 51, line 23, after "Treasury Department", to strike out "\$8,294.62" and insert "\$8,641.49";

On page 51, line 24, after "War Department", to strike out "\$66,462.39" and insert "\$114,263.39";

On page 51, line 25, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$2,104,796.18" and insert "\$2,153,284.05";

Under the subhead "Audited claims", on page 52, line 17, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 31, and"; in line 19, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$15,844,111.24" and insert "\$20,169,985.39"; in line 24, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$668.66" and insert "\$679.82"; on page 53, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$40,000.33" and insert "\$44,897.16"; and in line 2, after the word "all", to strike out "\$15,884,780.23" and insert "\$20,215,562.37";

On page 53, line 12, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 40, and"; and in line 13, after the numerals "125", to strike out "\$135,529.60" and insert "\$149,938.34";

Under the heading "Title III—Reductions in appropriations—Navy Department", on page 54, line 10, after "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$193,000."

On page 54, line 13, after "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947", to strike out "\$2,147,500" and insert "\$1,738,700"; and

On page 54, line 15, after "'Naval procurement fund'", to strike out "\$4,817,350" and insert "\$3,795,650."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I offer an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, line 22, before the period, it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to issue orders to the military and civilian personnel of the United States engaged in the occupation of Germany immediately to discontinue any program for the dismantling of manufacturing plants or other facilities in Germany used for the production of fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not make the point of order until I can explain the amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I reserve the point of order temporarily.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I understand the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is willing to accept this amendment. There is a world-wide shortage of nitrogen fertilizer. The United States has never produced the amount of nitrogen fertilizer which it consumes. Our Army, according to Mr. Hoover and to proof which I do not think anyone will deny, has been destroying nitrate plants in occupied Germany. That has created a nitrate shortage not only in Germany but on the whole continent of Europe and other countries which historically have looked to Germany for supplies of nitrates. Because of the shortage thousands of tons of fertilizer have been shipped out of the United States, and, as a result, there is a critical fertilizer shortage in this country at the present time. Over large areas of the United States farmers are actually not able to secure 50 percent of their fertilizer needs, and our food production and cotton production will be cut down very materially because of the shortage of fertilizer. It is contemplated to destroy more plants in the future. If we permit this policy to continue the fertilizer shortage will last for many years. In reality we are penalizing the American producer.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I want to echo what the Senator from Mississippi has said with reference to this matter. I have personal knowledge of the facts, as one fertilizer production development in my own State which operates at the present time under contracts with the Government is forced to divert many thousand tons of fertilizer from use in the Pacific Northwest in order that it may be made available on orders placed by UNRRA while that organization was in operation, and it will have to continue to do so.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. STEWART. I hope the Senator from California will not insist on his point of order. This is a very important amendment. It is important that it be adopted promptly. It may be possible to attach it to some other bill. I have been looking into the fertilizer situation. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] offered a resolution on this subject several weeks ago. It is a rather serious situation. The War Department seems to assume responsibility for continuing the shipments of fertilizer that are being made to Korea, Japan, and Germany. The United States is not only shipping nitrates, but it is shipping other types of fertilizer each day by the trainload, from the Gulf coast and from the California coast.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, at this point I should like to state to the Senator from Tennessee that from the Gulf ports in Mississippi thousands of tons of fertilizer are being shipped every

month, at a time when the United States is critically short of fertilizer.

Mr. STEWART. That is correct.

Mr. President, I have at my office, although not now on my desk here figures showing the shipment of fertilizer over two or three different lines of railroads during the past several months. The amount which has been shipped—it is in the thousands of tons—is most surprising. Yet there is a shortage of fertilizer in this country. For the past several years the United States has become a large user of fertilizer; and particularly in the Southern States fertilizer is needed because the soil there requires the application of fertilizer each year.

As has been pointed out by an expert on this subject who recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the evil of the serious damage which now is being done is that such damage will not be confined to this year, but it will have a future serious effect on the soil.

Mr. EASTLAND. It is creating a shortage which will last for years.

Mr. STEWART. And it is damaging the soil in a way which can not be rectified for 4 or 5 years to come. Such a policy is most shortsighted; and it is most unfortunate that the War Department seems to assume a stiff-necked attitude about it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I must insist on my point of order at this time. I appreciate the seriousness of the fertilizer shortage which exists today. If this matter is directed to the attention of the administration and the War Department, and if they are unable to set up proper safeguards, I think they should take judicial notice, so to speak, of the condition which exists in the agricultural world because of the shortage of fertilizer.

But I wish to call the attention of the able Senator from Tennessee to the fact that insofar as the plants in Germany are concerned, a fertilizer plant could in a very short length of time be turned into a munitions plant. Unless the Army can be assured that adequate safeguards can be set up so as to prevent the use of those plants, perhaps in a few years, for the manufacture of munitions once more, I certainly am not willing at this time to vote to write into an appropriation bill a provision which would tie the hands of the War Department.

For that reason, Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment proposes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, of course I know that technically the point of order should be sustained. But how in the world could plants in an area which is controlled by the United States Army be used for the manufacture of munitions or anything else which could be used against this country or against other countries?

As a result of the point of order, if it is sustained, not only American farmers in the South, but those in every other section of the United States will be penalized.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In spite of the point of order, I should like to add my voice in support of the position of the Senator from Mississippi. Not only does the present situation cause great injury to the farmers of my State—and for the last several months I have received a great many letters in which complaints are made regarding the shortage of fertilizer—but, in addition, it seems to me that the present policy in regard to Germany is absolutely stupid and indefensible, as was so well explained by President Hoover in his report. Not only are these steps being taken in the case of plants for the manufacture of nitrogen to be used for fertilizer but similar steps are being taken in the case of the production of steel. Germany is being restricted to the production of 6,000,000 tons of steel a year, whereas she could produce 19,000,000 tons of steel annually, and the production of trucks in Germany is being restricted to 10 percent of the number of trucks which could be produced there.

Mr. President, there is something basically wrong with such a policy. Accordingly it seems to me that the amendment now under consideration is a good way to approach that situation. If what the Senator has said about the blowing up of plants is true, there will be no way to remedy the shortage in the future.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, we are now creating a shortage which will last for many years.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Thus, there will be no way to supply these countries with fertilizer to be used in reconstructing and developing their agriculture.

It seems to me that such a policy is utterly stupid. I think it is most regrettable that the Senator from California thinks he must insist upon the point of order.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. A few days ago I was privileged to hear Mr. Hoover speak in regard to the critical situation relative to foodstuffs in the world. He spoke about our policy in Germany. It seems to me that something must be done. I am sorry the point of order has been raised because, for one thing, we are told that if anything which might prejudice peace in the world were done in Germany, insofar as concerns the use of plants manufacturing nitrogen or fertilizer, that situation could very easily be ascertained. If an attempt were made to use such plants for the production of munitions, there would be no difficulty at all in ascertaining that fact.

Mr. President, we must raise our sights. We cannot let this German bugaboo frighten us into doing stupid things, for we are told that today we are facing perhaps the greatest food tragedy in the history of mankind. For 6 or 7 years the good Lord has given us a bountiful harvest. If a bountiful harvest is not had this year—and, Mr. President, unless the necessary fertilizer is available we shall not get such a harvest—then we shall face a starving world, a chaotic world, a world which will be ready for what communism is seeking.

Personally, Mr. President, I agree fully with what one of the distinguished Senators has said, namely, that by this utterly foolish policy not only are we destroying the productive plants of Germany, but we are making it impossible for thousands of acres of land in Germany to be used for the production of food, simply because the necessary fertilizers cannot be obtained.

Mr. President, I have said that we must be frightened by the German bugaboo. We must get a proper perspective in regard to the entire situation, for we are responsible for fixing a proper over-all policy. We must take some definite action, and we must take it soon. If these plants are blown up, some of the great facilities for the production of fertilizers which are absolutely needed for the production of food will be destroyed.

So I trust that prompt action will be taken to end the present policy, which is one of mere stupidity.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me say that I hope the distinguished Senator from California will not insist upon the point of order.

For the last several months, due to the fact that my State is one of those which produce crops both in the early winter and the late winter, I have been repeatedly faced with the problem of the shortage of nitrogen and the shortage of potash. Thus far there has been no reference to potash. I am sure that in a short time this problem will be found of great concern to other sections of the Nation.

Both nitrogen and potash are produced in the German plants. Both of them now are being shipped from the United States to Germany, Japan, and other devastated countries. Because of those shipments from the United States great hardship has already been brought upon my State. So I sincerely hope the point of order will be withdrawn.

I call the attention of the distinguished Senator from California to the fact that if the amendment is agreed to by the Senate, it will simply go to conference. For myself, and I believe I also state the position of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I take the position that if the amendment is agreed to by the Senate, and if it is then taken to conference, if the Army authorities then believe that it will result in harm and injury to their policy, I shall be perfectly willing to have the Senate recede from the amendment at that time, and I believe that the distinguished Senator who has offered the amendment would likewise be perfectly willing to have that done.

Mr. EASTLAND. Certainly.

Mr. HOLLAND. It certainly will allow immediate action, an action which can be remedied in conference if there is need. In conference there will be a chance to protect it as against the military policy.

I sincerely hope the distinguished Senator from California will withdraw his point and permit the enactment of this particular amendment on this bill, because I know there is going to be great

hardship visited upon the northern section of the Nation and the western area of the Nation such as has already been visited upon my own State. This matter can be taken care of in conference adequately, and the military authorities given full opportunity to express themselves.

I hope the Senator will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, there may be a great deal of merit in the contention which is made. My objection is to writing legislation into an appropriation bill, which is not in order under the rules of the Senate. I should have no objection if, in some way, General Clay, who has the responsibility on the other side, who is an intelligent commanding general, who recognizes the problem he has to face locally there, who certainly better than any man on the floor of the Senate realizes the shortage of fertilizer there, could work this situation out. I think it would be a fine thing to do that, but my objection is to our attempting, based on the information or lack of information which we may have, to tie the hands of the man who is charged with the responsibility of administering the American occupied territory in Germany. For that reason, and that reason alone, I must insist on my point of order.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I thought the Congress of the United States made policies for the Government. This is the first time I have ever discovered that General Clay or anyone else makes Government policies.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I join the distinguished Senator from Mississippi in asking the distinguished Senator from California once again if he will not withdraw his point of order. I agree with the Senator from California that the amendment proposes legislation, and the point of order is good against it; but I suggest to the Senator that more than once we have written general legislation in an appropriation bill when time was of the essence, and in this particular case I think it is.

Some fertilizer is produced in my State, but in the main Nebraska is a large consumer of fertilizer. Not a day goes by that I do not receive requests from scores of people that steps be taken to relieve the shortage of fertilizer in Nebraska, a State which grows sugar beets, potatoes, and other crops which require that the soil be in a high state of cultivation and fertility.

I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from California that it seems to me, if I understand his remarks, that he is apprehensive that the Congress if it adopted this amendment would be dictating a policy to the Army too suddenly, and that if these German plants are saved and turned over to the production of fertilizer, it might not be possible to prevent their being used for some other purpose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is a part of the problem. The other part is that this matter has not been considered by the committee. So far as I am concerned, I do not know whether the adoption of the amendment might upset certain international agreements in which the State Department has participated. I do not know what the reasons are on the part of the military authorities for carrying out the program. I should have no objection, if this proposal is sound, as the distinguished Senator from Nebraska apparently feels it is, if he would have reported from the Appropriations Committee legislation accomplishing that purpose, after the State Department and the War Department had a chance to be heard. That is the way to handle it, not by writing legislation into this appropriation bill.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. In a moment, if the Senator will permit me. I agree that the Senator from California is absolutely correct, that the point of order is good, that the proper way is to legislate in a separate measure. There is no dispute about that, except that it can be handled on the pending bill if a point of order is not made, it can go to conference, as the distinguished Senator from Florida suggested and, as I have already stated, time is of the essence; we are right at the place now where the farmers in my State are planting the crops which I mentioned. I know the distinguished Senator will agree with me that if we go through the other procedure it might take considerable time, and time is of the essence.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that legislation of this nature on the pending bill, or any other bill, is probably not needed, for the War Department can leave these plants in existence, or demolish them. I think now that this subject has been debated on the floor of the Senate certainly the purpose will be accomplished, because I am sure the War Department recognizes the necessity for fertilizer not only in this country but elsewhere. The Department can, without notice from the Congress, leave those plants in being. Because of the possibility of the security of the country being jeopardized by leaving munitions plants in operation there, I may say to the Senator that even though the Senator from California withdrew his point of order, I should immediately make another point of order.

Mr. MAYBANK and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield first to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to say that I agree with what the Senator from Nebraska has said. The same condition will occur in the western part of the country that has already happened to the Southeastern States, as described by the Senator from Florida. We started trying to do something through the War

and State Departments last December. The strike of nitrate workers deprived the planters of fertilizer they needed. We worked with the Maritime Commission to get ships to import nitrates from Chile, but we found that Chile could not supply the nitrates in sufficient amount. Our stress has passed now, though many crops have been lost for lack of nitrates.

My hope is that something may be done as early as possible for the benefit of those who have not yet been affected. We have already been hurt, and I might say, to those whose seasons are a little later than ours, that the farmers in their sections will be hurt. We are going to suffer for years, unless something is done, because Chile cannot supply the increased amount of nitrates necessary, and we cannot produce the increased amounts needed in this country to carry forward on the vast acreage increase we put in during the war in order to help feed the world.

There is an appropriation of \$300,000,000 in the pending bill for additional relief; that is, for food relief. The soil of this country cannot continue to produce as it has, and we cannot continue increased production, unless we get the fertilizer and the other materials necessary. So I hope those in the midwestern section of the country, whose seasons are a little later than ours, will see that something is done so that the farmers in that section will not suffer as have ours in the last 3 months.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would like to suggest that points of order are not debatable except for the illumination of the Chair, and the Chair is fully illuminated on the subject now before the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, would the Chair mind just a little more illumination before he makes a ruling?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I do not believe it is necessary for us to act hastily on this question. We are in the planting season of the year throughout the entire Northwest; the South has already gone through much of the planting season; and any action we take here this afternoon is not going to furnish fertilizer or any of the ingredients that go into fertilizer in time to help us overcome any of the fertilizer shortages with which we are confronted, insofar as this season's planting is concerned. Let us get reports and find out what the European situation is, and then act before we get into the planting season next year. Any action we might take here today would not affect this particular cropping season.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Before the distinguished President pro tempore raps us down on the theory that he has no need for further illumination, I should like to make one observation that I think might be illuminating, and then if we

are not taken off our feet, I shall be glad to yield to the other two Senators who want the floor. I would say to the distinguished President pro tempore and also to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, that it is not only a question of fertilizer in this country, but if plants can be started in Germany, sufficient fertilizer can be produced by them, not only to maintain Germany but also most of the countries around Germany, that need to be supplied with fertilizer.

I recently returned from Europe. When one goes out into the country there, what is the first thing he is told? He is told, "We can produce the food, if you will give us the fertilizer." The first thing they want is fertilizer. They have no way to get it. They have no equipment with which to produce it. That is the situation which would be cared for by the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi. It would give Germany an opportunity, operating under our Army, to produce the fertilizer which we are now giving Germany. If it is a question of food, as the distinguished Senator from South Dakota has said—and it certainly is—why not let the German people have the fertilizer to produce the food for themselves, instead of our being required to supply them the food under the provisions of this very appropriation bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. Not only would it supply the fertilizer that Germany uses, it would supply the fertilizer that goes to France, the Low Countries, and the whole continent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senators understand that the Chair is not going to pass on the question of fertilizer; the Chair is going to pass upon the rules of the Senate. Under the rules, the point of order is sustained.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to yield now to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that the question of food, is the very question that was raised by the State Department and the War Department, in December and January, when I complained about the exportation of nitrates and the shipment of thousands and thousands of tons of food. The very point the Senator brought out is that the War Department and State Department are shipping nitrates. That is why the nitrate plants should again be put to work in Central Europe for the German Government.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, it probably is not a popular thing to say, certainly in view of the debate that has just been had here, but, at least, I want to utter a humble word of warning that is

manifest in what has been said here this afternoon. I concur in everything that has been said about the need for aiding the agriculture of this country, but I mention this, this afternoon, because it is simply the first, or among the first of the many demands that we are going to hear in the months and years ahead as to why we should become "softer" on Germany, and I want to have kept in mind, when we are talking about aiding agriculture or assisting the economy somewhere, that the most important thing is to keep the world enemy, Germany, disarmed.

Germany in two wars of aggression has killed American boys to the hundreds of thousands. And I do not want us ever to forget that these policies that the War Department is trying to carry out were intended to keep Germany from killing more American boys in some future war, and that we must not ever forget the fact that they have, so far—I do not know what the future will show—they have so far in our time been the international criminal No. 1, and now what we are all trying to do is to keep them from ever being able again to wage another war.

I was troubled by my able friend here from Arkansas, saying that the steel limitations on Germany are too severe. The first thing we know, we will, out of sympathy or some economic consideration, loosen up here, and loosen up there, and loosen up somewhere else, and get in a fight with some ally or allies about German disarmament, and the enemy will be strong again, and starting another world war and killing more American boys.

Mr. President, humbly with all understanding, and no criticism whatever of the suggestion made and the reasonableness of it, I wanted to utter as best I could a word of warning that we must never forget that the important task is to keep Germany from being able to wage war again.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I appreciate fully the fact that the President pro tempore needs no reenforcement in the ruling which he has made, yet I should like to have the indulgence of the Senate for only a moment or two to emphasize what seems to be involved in the point of order made by the distinguished Senator from California, that should not be overlooked in our RECORD. That is, while there may be temporary situations which may call upon us to set aside the rule of order of the Senate, nevertheless there is sound reason for the rule. There is sound reason for the Senate not to be moved off its feet by a temporary situation and depart from rules of the Senate which have been established by the wisdom of scores of years.

Mr. President, I undertake to say this afternoon that regardless of the import of the view as suggested here by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi—and he may well be correct upon the facts—nevertheless there is an adequate and proper method of legislation, and that method in my humble judgment is not by attaching hastily inadequately considered legislation to an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, as I said at the outset, the Chair needs no reenforcement, but I

personally am pleased to note that the Chair has ruled, and I undertake to say that there is sound wisdom and judgment in the rule which he has so correctly sustained this afternoon.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am glad to observe that the pending bill provides for \$6,000,000 to continue the school-lunch program. I feel that this sum, plus the \$3,000,000 which was recaptured by the Department of Agriculture from previous allocations made, will be almost sufficient to carry through the program this school year.

Last month, when there was doubt as to whether or not the Congress would provide these funds, I addressed a telegram, dated March 6, to all of the State superintendents, asking them to give me an outline of how the school-lunch program worked during the past year, together with such other data as might be pertinent.

It is not my purpose at this time to read letters and telegrams, but I ask unanimous consent that a select number of the telegrams and letters be printed in the RECORD, together with my telegram. I should also like to insert in the RECORD a brief summary of the reports from 34 States, which gives data which I am sure will be of interest to the Senate.

There being no objection, the telegram dated March 6, 1947, together with the telegrams and letters received in reply thereto, and also the summary, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1947.

Am informed that within 2 weeks another deficiency bill will be presented to Congress. Understand Agriculture Department will have figures available for Bureau of Budget so that whatever funds are needed for school lunch program will be provided for in bill. Please write or wire me at once present status of program in your State and other pertinent information which might assist me in debating merits of program when bill comes before Senate. Am in favor of appropriating whatever funds are needed to continue program through school term.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., March 11, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Senate Office Building.

Arizona needs \$55,000 to continue the school lunch program through this school year. This figure is based on present variable rates of reimbursement 6 to 9 cents.

N. D. PULLIAN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OLYMPIA, WASH., March 8, 1947.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Re your wire. More than 20,000,000 lunches will be served this year in more than 700 schools in the State of Washington. Federal lunch program provides reimbursement maximum of 9 cents per lunch. At beginning of school year we cut our maximum reimbursement to 6 cents. Balance of fund used in partial reimbursement for January lunches. Fund now exhausted and schools having difficulty financing lunch programs locally. Agriculture Department has complete information concerning our situation.

PEARL A. WANAMAKER,
State Superintendent of
Public Instruction.

DOVER DEL., March 6, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Senate Office Building:

In order to meet requirements of a maximum supported school-lunch program, Delaware will require \$23,000 for the remainder of the school year 1947.

GEORGE R. MILLER, Jr.,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 6, 1947.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Reurtel Tennessee will need approximately \$600,000 to operate our program through school year unless Federal assistance is made available; 1,832 schools receiving assistance through National School Lunch Act will be forced to close in March. Letter dated March 5 to superintendents and principals advised March 15 as deadline for payment of Federal funds at present date of reimbursement. Thanks.

BURGIN E. DOSSETT, Commissioner.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., March 6, 1947.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

One thousand five hundred and seventy schools with 240,000 average daily participation now participating in national school-lunch program of California with an encumbrance of \$3,533,377.77 for the school year. Estimated total encumbrance of pending applications unapproved due to inadequate funds, \$84,036.88, making a total encumbrance of \$3,617,414.65 for approved and pending applications. Funds now allocated total \$1,821,717, leaving a deficit of \$1,795,697.65. Funds now allocated will be sufficient to operate program until approximately March 31. If funds are available we estimate an additional 300 applications and pupil participation of 65,000 daily with an encumbrance of \$292,500.

We need an estimated amount of \$2,088,197.65 to carry on the school-lunch program for the school year ending June 1947.

ROY E. SIMPSON,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., March 6, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

Florida unable pay March reimbursement claims. Funds exhausted. Some programs closing. Others serving less adequate lunches. Need approximately \$500,000 for remainder of school year. Letter follows.

COLIN ENGLISH.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 6, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Arkansas will need \$92,550 to complete school-lunch program through May 1947. Letter following.

RALPH B. JONES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 6, 1947.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Care Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Your wire received, addressed to E. D. Sullivan, former Administrator, regarding school-lunch program in our State. Registered letters in mail to all schools in Oklahoma announcing the closing date as of March 31 1947, for lack of further Federal assistance. Imperative to have \$357,457.21 to carry the 1,600 schools until May 15, 1947. We appreciate your interest in this matter

and we can assure you that you have our good will and full support.

JAY LEE,
Administrator, State Board
of Public Welfare.

BOSTON, MASS., March 7, 1947.

Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:
Have concurred with John J. Desmond, Jr., commissioner of education and the following is the situation in Massachusetts based on present participation funds already allocated for public schools in Massachusetts will be exhausted on May 15, 1947 would need an additional \$125,000 to continue program on present level through June 30, 1947. Could use an additional \$20,000 to take in additional schools not at present approved because of lack of funds.

PATRICK A. TOMPKINS,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

DES MOINES, IOWA, March 7, 1947.

Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Sufficient funds on hand to pay monthly claims for Iowa school-lunch program for March participation. Schools have been notified that the rate of reimbursement will be reduced to zero April 1 unless additional money is received. Our estimate is \$239,000 to continue maximum indemnity rate to the end of the school year.

C. W. BANGS,
State School Lunch Supervisor.

SALEM, OREG., March 8, 1947.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:
Reurtel March 6, Oregon allocation will be entirely depleted as of April 1 and must discontinue if more funds not available. Would need \$284,300 on 6 cents per lunch basis and \$150,392 on 4 cents per lunch basis for remainder school year after April 1. Funds must be made available quickly if to be effective because of notification to schools.

REX PUTNAM,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, March 7, 1947.

Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

United States Senate:

Federal lunch funds exhausted; need \$317,191.67 to guarantee maximum reimbursement. Letter follows.

E. ALLEN BATEMAN,
State Superintendent, Public Instruction.

BOSTON, MASS., March 7, 1947.

United States Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER:

Concur with Massachusetts commissioner of public welfare, Patrick A. Tompkins, namely. Based on present school-lunch participation funds already allocated for public schools in Massachusetts will be exhausted May 15, 1947. Would need an additional \$125,000 to continue program on present level through June 30, 1947. Could use an additional \$20,000 for additional school lunches not at present approved because of lack of funds.

Commissioner JOHN J. DESMOND, Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Baton Rouge, March 8, 1947.

Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.
DEAR MR. ELLENDER: In response to the request in your wire, I am glad to furnish you

with information relative to the status of the school-lunch program in Louisiana.

Louisiana made every effort at the beginning of the 1946-47 school year to expand the school-lunch program so that it would reach every child who necessarily had to remain at school at noon. This resulted in a greatly increased participation and consequently a deficit of funds to carry on the program. Many schools which made application to begin operations later in the year had to be canceled because of the subsequent shortage of funds. This, in turn, eliminated a large number of the children who most needed and would have benefited by a good hot lunch.

Federal reimbursement rates for the different type lunches are the same as they were in 1943. Food and labor costs have increased materially, and these costs have been absorbed by the State. Prices of lunches had to be raised to care for these increased costs, and at present are having to be further increased to care for the loss of funds from reimbursement. Thus, the large number of children who cannot afford the increased cost are having to drop out. Some schools are reporting a decrease of 20 to 50 percent in participation because of this. Too, many of the programs, especially in the small Negro schools, are having to close since it is impossible to operate on the little amount of cash the children can afford to pay.

Louisiana, through local contributions, has far exceeded the matching requirements in meeting their share of the costs of program operation. In addition to this, there is a State appropriation of \$250,000 distributed to the schools of the State to assist in carrying on the program.

Louisiana has received for reimbursement the following:

Original allocation-----	\$1, 277, 334. 72
Special allocation-----	199, 968. 00
Total-----	1, 477, 302. 72
Amount spent to date-----	1, 081, 854. 47
Balance-----	395, 448. 25
Estimated for February claims -----	250, 000. 00
Balance to be used in March--	145, 448. 25

Based upon the amounts spent each month, approximately an additional \$500,000 is needed if all schools are to operate through the entire school term.

Failure at this time to provide adequate Federal aid for the program will mean a definite backward step. Some programs will go out of existence, and I feel sure they would hesitate to begin a program another year.

The school-lunch program has paid dividends to boys and girls far greater than can be estimated. From observation, boys and girls who participated are healthier, happier individuals who attend school more regularly; there are fewer absences due to illness; they are making better grades; and a more desirable teacher-pupil relationship exists.

The enclosures may be interesting to you, should you not have received copies.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN E. COXE,
State Superintendent.

DIVISION OF WELFARE,
STATE DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 6, 1947.
HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: In response to your telegram of March 6, I enclose herewith the following:

1. Copy of a telegram signed by myself and Hubert Wheeler, State commissioner of education, which was sent to all Members of the Missouri congressional delegation.

2. Copy of the news release relating to the school-lunch program in Missouri and the fact that Federal funds for partial support of this program will be exhausted March 31, 1947.

3. Copy of a letter sent to all school lunch sponsors in Missouri advising them of the closing date of the school lunch program in this State as far as Federal funds are concerned.

The school lunch program is very popular in Missouri and more schools are participating in the program this year than in any previous year. I consider this program to be of great benefit to the school children of our State and certainly believe that failure to appropriate additional Federal funds to maintain the program this year and in future years would be a serious mistake of Congress.

I hope very much that you are successful in your efforts to secure additional funds for the hot lunch program.

Very truly yours,

PROCTOR N. CARTER,
Director.

FEBRUARY 28, 1947.

To: The press.

From: Proctor N. Carter, director, Division of Welfare; Hubert Wheeler, State Commissioner of Education.

Federal funds allocated to the State of Missouri by the United States Department of Agriculture which meet part of the costs of the school-lunch program will be spent by March 31, and many schools will be forced to close the program on that date, it was announced today. School lunches are now being served in 1,200 Missouri schools, with over 140,000 school children receiving one lunch each day under the program. Children pay a nominal amount for their meals and the Federal funds are used to reimburse schools for a part of the additional costs of the meals. The allocation of Federal funds to Missouri for the current school year was \$1,407,152.58. Proctor N. Carter, director of the division of welfare, which administers the school-lunch program, and Hubert Wheeler, State commissioner of education, today jointly directed a telegram to all of the Missouri congressional delegation urging their support of a pending measure in Congress which would provide additional Federal funds for the program.

FEBRUARY 28, 1947.

This telegram sent today to all Missouri Congressmen and United States Senators:

"Federal funds for operation of school-lunch program in Missouri are sufficient only to carry the program through March. One thousand, two hundred participating schools are being notified today that Federal funds will be exhausted on March 31 and reimbursement to schools for part of costs of lunch program cannot be made after that date. Over 140,000 school children in Missouri are now receiving one lunch each day under program. We are informed that House Resolution 1775, introduced by Representative MORRISON, Louisiana, would appropriate additional Federal funds for school lunches which would enable program to be continued in Missouri as well as other States. We respectfully urge your support of this measure in the interest of the health and welfare of school children in Missouri."

HUBERT WHEELER,
State Commissioner of Education.
PROCTOR N. CARTER,
Director, Division of Welfare.

DIVISION OF WELFARE,
STATE DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 27, 1947.
To All Approved School-Lunch Sponsors:

Federal funds which have been allocated to Missouri for the school-lunch program for the current school year will be exhausted at the close of the school day, March 31, 1947. Reimbursement cannot be made to any school for any part of the costs of the lunch program after that date. All claims for reimbursement of food costs up to, and including March 31, will be paid as in the past.

We have been advised by the United States Department of Agriculture that legislation is now pending in the Congress (H. R. 1775) which would provide additional funds to the States for the school-lunch program, but there is no assurance that such legislation will be passed.

We regret very much that sufficient Federal funds were not provided to enable the school-lunch program to function throughout the current school year because we feel that this is one of the most beneficial programs that has ever been initiated by the Federal Government.

In order that we may be assured that this notice is received by all sponsors of school-lunch programs, we shall appreciate it if you will sign the attached form and return it promptly to us.

Very truly yours,

PROCTOR N. CARTER,
Director.

DIVISION OF WELFARE,
STATE DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE,
Jefferson City, Mo.
To C. E. HARTLEY, State School-Lunch Supervisor:

This will acknowledge receipt of letter of February 27, 1947, advising us that Federal funds for the school-lunch program will be exhausted at the close of the school day, March 31, 1947. I understand that the Division of Welfare will not be responsible for reimbursement for any costs incurred in connection with the serving of lunches under the school-lunch program after March 31.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Springfield, March 7, 1947.
Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your wire of March 6, requesting information regarding the present status of the school-lunch program in Illinois.

The State of Illinois was allocated \$1,844,729.64, in Federal food funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which is \$700,000 less than the total amount reimbursed schools in Illinois from Federal funds for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1946.

In addition, I would like to call your attention to the fact that we have accepted into the program at the present time, 2,292 schools. The peak month of participation in the 1945-46 school year was 1,756, and this year's participation is an increase of approximately 31 percent. From the present rate of monthly reimbursement, it is evident that the State of Illinois will need approximately \$1,200,000 to enable full participation for this fiscal year. Unless additional funds are received, Federal reimbursement to schools will end after March 31.

A large number of our programs are located in schools where the community is unable to carry the entire financial burden of the school-lunch program. The office has been beset by letters and telephone calls from

PTA groups, mothers' clubs, and school officials, some of whom have just come into the program this year. It seems to be the feeling that if Federal aid is withdrawn at this time, just when the program has begun to function well, the effect will be disastrous to many needy programs.

We trust this gives you the desired information.

Very truly yours,
VERNON L. NICKELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., March 14, 1947.
Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: We appreciate your telegram of March 6 very much and your interest in the hot school-lunch program. The State of New Mexico, however, will have adequate Federal funds for the remainder of the 1946-47 fiscal year with which to carry on the hot school-lunch program. We would like to request an additional allocation of approximately \$30,000 in nonfood assistance money for the State of New Mexico, inasmuch as all the funds appropriated to New Mexico for nonfood assistance have been expended or encumbered, with the exception of about \$12,000.

Any assistance that you could give us insofar as this item is concerned will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

MURRAY A. HINTZ,
State Director.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Hartford, Conn., March 11, 1947.
The Honorable ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is in response to your telegram under date of March 6 requesting information concerning the school lunch program.

The original allotment to Connecticut was \$362,820. Requests for 271 school lunch grants were approved previous to the discontinuance of approval in November. On the present estimated deficit of \$30,660.98 it will be necessary to discontinue the program not later than the middle of May. However, a supplementary allotment somewhere between \$56,000 and \$60,000 has been assured us periodically since last November. To date this sum has not been received. Should it be received, we will be able to carry the present program through to the end of the school year with a balance of \$26,000 and we can then approve payment to 10 schools whose applications were received too late for favorable action last fall. This would presumably reduce the balance from \$26,000 to \$8,000.

There are, however, 26 schools which have made application for grants on which favorable action has been impossible. The estimated sum necessary to pay grants to these schools for a year is \$55,000. Sixty-five other schools have withheld their applications because they have been advised that the State had no money with which to pay them and, of course, could not approve their requests. The estimated amount necessary to pay these claims in full for the year is \$105,000. In other words, if the applications of all eligible schools had been approved the total amount necessary to pay the claims would have been approximately \$571,000. This would mean a deficit in estimated allotment of \$209,000, or in case the supplementary allotment is received as promised a deficit of \$143,000. Because we ceased approving applications for grants in November, the maximum deficit we can see is \$31,000.

If the supplementary payment is received as promised we will have enough money to carry

the program through the year with \$26,000 available for picking up claims for applications of additional schools now held on file in this office or withheld locally. But \$26,000 will be insufficient by \$143,000 to meet all legitimate claims.

Any further information desired will be gladly furnished.

Cordially yours,

N. S. LIGHT,
Director, Bureau School and
Community Services.

STATE OF NEVADA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Carson City, March 8, 1947.
Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: On receipt of your telegram of March 6, I sent it, with a memorandum, to Miss Mildred Huber, State supervisor of home economics education to whom, for the past 6 months, I have assigned the responsibility of supervising the school-lunch program in Nevada, pending the appropriation from the State legislature which would permit us to employ a special supervisor for the program.

Miss Huber's answering memorandum, received yesterday, is so complete an answer to your inquiry that I am enclosing a copy herewith. For their information, I am also sending copies of this letter and Miss Huber's memorandum to the three members of the Nevada congressional delegation.

With my sincere thanks for your splendid interest in this most vital piece of legislation, I am,

Very truly yours,

MILDRED BRAY,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Memorandum to: Miss Mildred Brady, superintendent of public instruction.
From: State supervisor home economics, Mildred Huber.

Subject: Information pertaining to school-lunch program.

There is a \$2,522.29 deficit for the month of February and \$22,453.37 will be required to continue the program through the school term. We have had a gradual increase in the number of free meals served from 7,699 in December to 10,592 in January. Approximately one-third of the schools plan to discontinue school lunches if Federal aid is discontinued and about two-thirds of the schools hope to continue until the close of the school term with an increase in the price of lunches which now range from 10 cents to 30 cents. The average daily charge is about 21 cents.

Families with a number of children taking advantage of the hot school lunches will be unable to pay higher prices and those children receiving free meals will be eliminated entirely. Nevada has a total of 44 schools receiving benefits from the National School Lunch Act, with an average attendance of 4,325 children. Should Federal aid continue other school districts expect to operate school lunch rooms next year.

Nevada has matched \$3.25 for every Federal dollar received. The program expenses from September through January were \$100,329.30, while \$29,654.50 of Federal funds have been used for food reimbursement. The Nevada Nutrition Council's study of "Daily Food Records of School Children" shows that the school lunch, in many cases, is the only nourishing, hot meal the child receives during the day.

From September through January a total of 376,803 meals have been served to children. \$69,552.67 has been spent for food alone and \$2,874.53 was donated in food and services.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Raleigh, March 11, 1947.

Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: Your telegram of March 6 and the interest you show in the continuance of the school lunch program is greatly appreciated.

In response to the opportunity offered under the new National School Lunch Act, we had an increase this year of 217 schools over the number participating in last year's program. This increase in the number of participating schools and increased participation in established programs has raised the average number of meals served daily by 78,000. This means that an additional \$6,200 per day in Federal funds has been required.

Even though we discontinued the acceptance of applications on December 1, due to apparent lack of sufficient Federal funds for reimbursement, \$3,908,000 was needed to carry the 1232 approved schools through the end of the school year. The allocation of food assistance funds to North Carolina for 1946-47 is \$2,633,002, leaving a deficiency of approximately \$1,275,000 to operate the program through the present school year.

We have enough money to pay approximately 40 percent of each March claim. County and city superintendents were notified to this effect early in February and advised to increase, if necessary, the price of their lunches as much as 10 cents, effective March 1 to enable them to continue the program. As a direct result of the price increases the attendance in lunchrooms has already dropped 25 to 75 percent, and in many instances the lunchrooms will be closed by the end of March unless additional funds are made available. Quick action by Congress is needed if relief is to be granted in time to be effective.

The school lunch program in North Carolina plays a major part in the physical and mental development of our children. I know of no program supported by Federal funds which has proved more popular as is evidenced by the rapid increase in participation and by the fact that more than \$6,000,000 is being contributed annually from State and local funds.

I shall greatly appreciate any support that you can give toward obtaining supplementary funds to be administered under the National School Lunch Act for the current year.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

CLYDE A. ERWIN,
State Superintendent, Public Instruction.

STATE OF OHIO,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Columbus, March 11, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: I am attaching a copy of a report from our school-lunch supervisor, W. A. Whitman, in response to your telegram of March 6, 1947. I thought you would enjoy reading the complete letter and for that reason I have not attempted to abstract his report.

Very truly yours,

CLYDE HISSONG.

MARCH 8, 1947.

Dr. CLYDE HISSONG,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
State Department of Education,
State Office Building,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR DR. HISSONG: I am attaching the telegram which Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER sent

you relative information concerning the status of the Ohio Public School Lunch Program. I am also listing miscellaneous information for your use in making a reply to Mr. ELLENDER's telegram.

We are mailing letters this very day to the 1,168 schools on our reimbursement program to the effect that we will cease paying reimbursement claims in full on and after March 22. In other words, we are only guaranteeing payments for the first 15 days operation in March. We are giving schools the opportunity of keeping their contracts in force in order for them to remain eligible for the receipt of National School Lunch Foods and equipment assistance. It will take a minimum of \$750,000 to finance the Ohio food program for the balance of this year. It would have taken an additional \$1,000,000 (this includes the \$750,000) to finance this year's food program for those schools which are now on the program in addition to those which were refused participation on the food program. It might be wisdom to point out that there were 806 public schools on the Ohio food program last year and that as of October 1, 1946, we were servicing 1,168 schools on this program. This represents, you will observe, an increase of practically 50 percent. We refused 51 schools during the month of October the right to participate on the program because of over-incumbrance of funds. These 51 schools would have fed between ten and twelve thousand children per day. Dozens of schools that had intended to seek application to be placed on the program did not make application when they learned these 51 schools had been refused. We now are feeding between 225,000 and 250,000 children on our food reimbursement program.

We have at least 25 or 30 schools on the food program at a zero rate of reimbursement in order that they can participate in the National School Lunch Foods and also be eligible for equipment assistance. One of the outstanding things which has occurred during the past 2 weeks is the number of requests we have received from schools who have expressed a desire to be placed on the program without food reimbursement in order to secure lunch foods and equipment assistance.

I turned over to Mr. Underwood on Friday night of this week a group of between fifteen and twenty letters from boards of education who contemplate remodeling their buildings or building new buildings this coming summer and who want equipment assistance in order to carry out their lunchroom plans. These boards cannot start lunchrooms until next fall. Mr. Underwood is taking it up with the Chicago office this very day to learn if anything can be done to help these boards of education. All of the requests which I just mentioned have come to our office during the past ten to twelve days. This type of request is rapidly on the increase.

We have received only one check for equipment to date. This check was in the amount of \$156,000. All of our present equipment funds will be incumbered within a short time because of the rapid increase in the number of applications. Practically all equipment applications which are coming in at the present time are calling for larger payments of money. It is my hope that the Government gives us the second allotment of equipment funds in order that we may take care of all applicants. All orders for equipment must be placed before July 1, 1947. The schools will have, however, up to September 1, 1947, to secure the equipment and get it installed. Any unincumbered equipment funds which exist as of September 1, 1947, must be turned back to the Federal Government.

Yours very truly,

W. A. WHITMAN,
Supervisor, Ohio Public-School
Lunch Program.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Austin, Tex., March 11, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: In reply to your telegram of recent date concerning the status of the national school-lunch program in Texas I submit the following information:

Unless additional funds are provided this program will be closed for the current fiscal year on March 31, 1947. This involves the food-assistance funds only. Our non-food-assistance grant will be sufficient. The need in this State for more funds was brought about by an increase in participation both of schools and of pupils within the participating schools, as well as by steadily increasing costs of food, equipment, and services.

I feel this program is working to the distinct benefit of the school children, the schools, and the community by increasing average daily attendance, raising health and well-being of the pupils, and promoting the general welfare through efficient use of surplus farm commodities. Texas, with its many rural schools, is especially cognizant of the value of the program. Pupils are transported long distances to their schools, and a wholesome hot lunch at noon provides needed energy far beyond a cold unappetizing lunch brought from home.

I am inclosing the results of a survey made by our school-lunch division which, I believe, will be of interest to you. You will note from the inclosure that we will need \$720,000 more to complete the current scholastic year. Please accept my thanks for your interest in this essential program.

Very truly yours,

L. A. WOODS,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Tallahassee, March 7, 1947.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Senator for Louisiana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: Thank you for your encouraging telegram. Schools in this State desperately need Federal school-lunch funds for the rest of this year and next year. Increased food costs during the last few weeks have made some schools increase the sale price of lunches in order to keep going even with Federal aid. Most schools will struggle through March in the hope that Congress will provide the additional funds needed. If funds are not forthcoming by April 1, schools will be forced to make drastic changes such as: (1) increase the sale price of lunches. This will exclude many children most in need of school lunches, (2) serve less adequate lunches, (3) close the school-lunch departments for the remainder of the year. The full effect of the exhaustion of Federal school-lunch funds will not be felt until April because schools buy on credit in anticipation of reimbursement. When March bills become due, if Federal funds are not available to reimburse schools, credit may be withdrawn. Schools will be forced to conduct money-raising activities to write off March deficits or transfer funds to food and labor accounts that were earmarked as matching funds for the purchase of equipment.

Because of increased costs, this office in the last 10 days has had requests for help from three of the larger schools in the State that have never received Federal reimbursement. They did not realize that we can no longer provide Federal aid. I believe that many other schools that have not received reimbursement this year would have been asking for aid during the last 2 months if they had not known funds were about exhausted. With Federal reimbursement, schools are

finding it difficult to serve adequate lunches. If a deficiency appropriation is not provided, we cannot hope to provide adequate lunches for the children in the State.

We need approximately \$500,000 to carry us through the remainder of this year. It is expected that if Federal funds are available for the school year 1947-48, there will be from 10- to 20-percent increase in requests for Federal reimbursement. We have more than met our matching requirements and it is expected that the State Legislature which convenes early in April, will provide considerable school-lunch funds for buildings, equipment, supervision, personnel salaries, and personnel training. Even with this, we will need Federal assistance. There are many schools that do not yet have school-lunch programs, both State and Federal funds will be needed to expand the program and to assure every child an adequate lunch.

I am notifying the schools in this State of the proposed bill and urging that they back it in every way possible. If I can give you any further information or assistance, please advise.

Cordially yours,

COLIN ENGLISH.

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Boise, March 8, 1947.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Member, United States Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: Our school lunch Federal funds were exhausted in the State as of March 1. Many of the schools are trying to continue their programs. Many of the poorer schools, those having children needing a good lunch have been forced to close. The price of the lunch for children has increased from 15 to 25 cents. Fewer children can afford to buy their lunch, particularly those who need it most.

Without Federal assistance, it is going to be most difficult to continue to serve those who cannot pay for their meals, particularly those who cannot pay the increased price. In general, we have been advised that meals are of poor quality.

Our need for continued funds for hot lunch is urgent.

Cordially yours,

ALTON B. JONES,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Charleston, March 7, 1947.

MR. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: The school lunch program is very popular in West Virginia. We are now serving approximately 95,000 children and have 1,450 school-lunch centers. We could use to great advantage \$25,000.

The small amount of money which we need does not signify the importance in which we hold the program or the great importance of having a deficiency appropriation to take care of other States whose funds were insufficient this year.

Fifty-three out of our fifty-five counties have a program and are very well pleased with it as it is run this year. With the increased cost of food products there probably would not be more than 100 schools which could continue with an adequate lunch program without the Federal aid.

I wish to take this opportunity to urge that we have a larger appropriation for the coming year. Even though West Virginia is one of the fortunate States this year the amount we will receive will not be enough to cover our anticipated program next year.

Yours very truly,

W. W. TRENT,
State Superintendent of Free Schools.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1947.
HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ELLENDER: This is in reply to your telegram of March 6, 1947, regarding the present status of the school-lunch program in Maryland.

During September 1946 there were 200 schools operating in Maryland, serving 32,480 children daily. Of these, 1,573 children were receiving lunch without cost. During the following 5 months, the participation has increased to 421 schools, serving 60,412 children, 6,126 of whom are receiving lunch without cost or at reduced cost. While this seems to indicate a large program, actually only one-fourth of the total enrollment in Maryland schools has available a hot, nutritious lunch. We have approved an additional 70 schools, but the program has not actually started in these schools because of a threatened shortage of funds.

Maryland is reimbursing the schools with the maximum amount possible under the terms of the National School Lunch Act. While the original allocation of \$465,064 has been supplemented by an additional \$72,000, we are faced with the fact that Maryland will exhaust the funds available by the middle of May. This means that, excluding any expansion, we will need an additional \$76,000 to carry the program through the remainder of the school year. In view of this threatened shortage of funds, we have been reluctant to encourage new schools to participate in the program, even though we recognize that those schools having little or no lunch program are even more seriously in need of help than those schools fortunate enough to have been able to avail themselves of the program earlier this year or in past years.

Maryland school children have benefited from the program, and the program is constantly expanding as a result of Federal subsidy and from the distribution of surplus commodities. These commodities have been of more than considerable help in our operation of the program, since without them many schools would have been unable to serve the well-balanced meal they are serving without increasing the cost.

If additional funds are not made available, many of the gains for which we have labored in the past years and thought had been established would be lost.

1. The school lunch operation would tend to revert to the old emphasis on profit instead of emphasis on adequate nutrition for all children.

2. Prices of lunches would increase one-third to one-half more than the present price for all children.

3. The increase in prices would result in fewer children being able to buy adequate lunches.

4. Needy children could not be fed adequately, if at all, by the schools.

5. Schools would be less able to replace and maintain equipment necessary for proper preparation of food and proper sanitation.

6. The foregoing results would greatly hamper the development of the educational values of the school lunch.

The prospect for the year 1948-49 is that Maryland will need approximately \$750,000 to operate the expanding program. Your assistance in securing additional appropriations for this program is earnestly solicited.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS G. PULLEN, Jr.,
State Superintendent of Schools.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Little Rock, March 7, 1947.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: In reference to your telegram of March 6, the following fig-

ures are submitted for the Arkansas school-lunch program:

Amount of money actually used as of Jan. 31, 1947-----	\$833,387.05
Estimated amount of money needed for February, March, April, and May 1947-----	738,000.00

Total----- 1,571,387.05

The public schools of Arkansas have been allotted \$1,478,836.24 for food assistance. Based on our actual use for the first 7 months and an estimated need for the next 5 months, we will need \$92,550.81 to complete the school-lunch program up through May 1947, which will be the end of the fiscal year for the schools.

Arkansas has a total of 889 public schools operating the school-lunch program with an average daily attendance of 132,178 students. Sixty-eight percent of the students are receiving a complete meal with milk; 30 percent are receiving a complete meal without milk, leaving 2 percent of the pupils that are being served a partial meal. This is due to lack of facilities in the schools.

If there is additional information that you would like to have, we will be glad to obtain it for you.

Very sincerely yours,

RALPH B. JONES.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
St. Paul, March 7, 1947.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: Agreeable to your telegram of yesterday, it affords me pleasure to give you the following information regarding the school-lunch program in Minnesota operating with funds made available under the National School Lunch Act:

In Minnesota there are 1,275 schools—public and parochial—serving lunches daily to 150,000 to 160,000 children.

Federal allotment for Minnesota to date is \$1,079,106.02 for the cash-reimbursement program. The comparable figure for last year was \$1,119,273.

Unless additional Federal funds are made available through a deficiency appropriation, the allotment to date will assist in carrying the lunch program in Minnesota only to March 31, 1947. Minnesota needs an additional \$345,000 to satisfy present contracts entered into by the State department of education with the local school boards sponsoring the lunch program to carry through June 1947.

In Minnesota we are keenly alive to the fact that the school-lunch program is the primary responsibility of the local school board and that the Federal Government simply supplements. You will be interested to learn that the children and the school boards are contributing approximately \$2.50 for every Federal dollar furnished us.

We asked each school whether or not the lunch could be 100-percent locally financed to June 1947 should additional Federal funds not be forthcoming, and only 12 percent can do so. To carry on the sponsors advise that the asking price of the meal will again be increased and we know that another group of children will automatically be eliminated from participating; unfortunately, this will affect a segment of the school group that can be reached only when the asking price is average or below. The children are paying on an average of 15 cents this year compared with 10 cents last year for the type A lunch in the rural areas.

At your suggestion, I am summarizing below my reasons for requesting that the Congress make available an additional appropriation to enable us to operate through June 1947.

1. Section 3 of Public Law 396 clearly authorizes the Congress to appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to enable

the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the act. Further that the act provided for expanding the school-lunch program which expansion was urged by the administrative officials of the United States Department of Agriculture particularly during the early part of the present school year. The State Department of Education, therefore, in good faith so advised prospective lunch sponsors and entered into a contract—not a 1-year but a continuing contract with no stipulated date of expiration at agreed-upon rates of reimbursement depending on type of lunch served.

2. The lunch program, in its fourth year under the stimulus of this Federal aid, and the acceptance of the program as an integral part of the over-all school set-up by educators, farmers, businessmen, and the communities as a whole, shows these major developments:

(a) Doubled and trebled participation by pupils in a great number of schools.

(b) Changed from the type C (milk only) and type B (the incomplete plate lunch) to the type A or complete plate lunch calling for higher Federal reimbursement and consequent heavier drawing against available Federal funds.

To illustrate: In approximately the same number of schools operating this year that functioned last year for the month of January we served in 1947, 1,724,947 type A meals compared to 1,297,286 in January 1946, or an increase of approximately 33 percent. Multiply this increase by 9 cents per meal over the school year and you can readily see that in Minnesota that this is the major reason for asking for these additional funds.

3. This lunch program should start with the first day of school and carry through to the last day of school to retain the benefits accruing to this health program in maintaining good sturdy bodies and alert minds.

4. This Federal assistance is necessary for several years to come, or until such time as the local communities and the States can assume the financial responsibility. The national school lunch is so designed and as above stated in Minnesota, and I know personally in the several States contiguous to Minnesota, the children and local contributions weighed against the Federal contribution is not dollar for dollar (as called for in the law) but rather \$2 to \$1 even at this time. In other words, I cannot too strongly emphasize that the States are carrying out their part of the agreement; and are, naturally, looking to the Federal Government to live up to its agreement.

I do not think there is any question, at this time, as to the worthwhileness of the school-lunch program or is there a lack of appreciation of the outstanding beneficial results that are accruing to the children, the school and the community in the operation of the lunch project; but in passing I would like to go on record as stating that in Minnesota we are daily becoming more cognizant of the important part it is playing in school and community life. We do find that the youngsters have better health and that it does enhance the scholastic standing of the pupil. In our rural schools, particularly, it continues to be a great boon to the children that have to be transported; early rising precludes in so many cases an adequate breakfast for the child notwithstanding that food may be available and it is a very long day, indeed, because of the late hour this same child arrives home.

The school lunchroom is being used as a laboratory for the nutrition taught in the schoolroom, the child is taught proper posture, he is taught the social amenities, he is taught to eat the proper kinds of food and in the proper quantities. Further there is a definite relationship established between the school and the home as regards the food consumption of the child.

Minnesota, an agricultural State, is very much interested in the food consumption.

This year, with the large potato surplus, we are using 10 to 12 carloads of potatoes monthly. We will serve approximately 19,000,000 half-pints of milk this year so that it is clearly demonstrated that the school-lunch program is of tremendous socio-economic importance to us.

I have watched with interest your untiring efforts in behalf of the lunch program and we are grateful for your fine understanding of the need of such a program in bettering our education.

Should you desire additional information will you please feel free to call upon me and in the meantime may I express the hope that Congress may see its way clear to give this essential activity the necessary financial backing to permit of our continuing the program through June 1947.

Yours very truly,

DEAN M. SCHWEICKHARD,
Commissioner of Education.

By T. J. BERNING,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE STATE OF UTAH,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Salt Lake City, March 7, 1947.
Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: Because of favorable Federal and State legislation, Utah has developed an extensive school-lunch program. Since 1943 the State school-lunch law has provided approximately 7 cents per meal.

Federal funds have been about 20 percent of the total expenditure while the local districts have raised through charges to child, and so forth, about 50 percent of the total cost. This means that the State fund has provided about 30 percent.

We will continue through the year. Our cost to child is so high that many who should participate are not able to. We are serving about 31 percent of all children registered in school.

From Federal funds we have paid to January 31, 1947, the following rates for all meals in Utah: Type A, 7 cents; type A without milk, 5 cents; type C, 2 cents.

Our Federal money at this rate is exhausted and the cost to child soars. If the Federal funds could continue, at this rate we could manage. The maximum rate, however, is what we must have if we are to expand the program and feed all who should rightfully eat at school lunch.

Herewith, we are submitting a chart of meals served to January 31, 1947, with the estimated meals to June 30. We have given also the amount of money we would receive at the maximum rate. The amount allocated to Utah for the year has now been received as noted.

In order to do the job that Congress had in mind, we must have the maximum rate of reimbursement in Utah.

Very truly yours,

N. J. BARLOW,
Assistant State Superintendent
of Public Instruction.

Present and projected figures for 1946-47 Utah school-lunch program

Meals	A	A/W	Total, A and A/W	C	Total funds
September 1946 to Jan. 31, 1947.....	3, 295, 983	381, 488	3, 677, 471	95, 745	-----
Estimated meals for—					
February.....	792, 791	88, 087	880, 878	19, 000	-----
March.....	812, 450	90, 272	902, 722	18, 000	-----
April.....	753, 610	83, 734	837, 344	19, 000	-----
May.....	485, 622	53, 958	539, 580	20, 000	-----
June.....	8, 100	900	9, 000	-----	-----
Total, all meals for 1946-47.....	6, 148, 556	698, 439	6, 846, 995	171, 745	-----
Federal funds necessary at maximum rate of reimbursement (cents).....	\$553,370.04	\$48,890.73	\$602,260.77	\$3,434.90	\$605,695.67
U. S. Department of Agriculture appropriation for 1946-47 (this amount has been received).....					288,504.00
Balance needed from deficiency appropriation bill now before Congress to give maximum reimbursement.....					317,191.67

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, March 7, 1947.
The Honorable ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This will acknowledge and thank you for your telegram of yesterday addressed to my predecessor, Dr. Stoddard, relative to the prospect of a Federal deficiency appropriation for the school lunch program. I am happy to furnish you the information for which you ask concerning the present status of the program in New York State. May I say that your long and vigorous support of this program to improve the health of the children and young people of the Nation through improving their nutritional status is, in my judgment, deserving of the highest commendation.

Due to the operation of the equalization factor in the Federal formula for the apportionment of the school-lunch funds among the States, New York State gets a relatively small apportionment. Indeed, despite the substantial increase in the total Federal appropriation this year, our initial allotment increased only about four per cent. Our program, as you may know, is of several years' standing and has grown extensively and substantially. This year about 553,571 children are participating in Federally-reimbursed programs. These children are

schools. These figures represent a substantial increase over those of a year ago.

Moreover, this year more of our schools than previously began operation of their lunch program immediately after Labor Day instead of in November or December. We are hopeful that more of them will continue into June this year. Also more of our children are getting the "A" or complete lunch with the 9 cents reimbursement rather than the "C" lunch (milk) with its 2 cents reimbursement. All these factors have resulted in a more rapid depletion of our limited share of the Federal appropriation. Consequently our Federal money is completely exhausted. It became evident in late November this would be the case and early in December we notified all the schools of the situation. Our Federal appropriation has similarly been exhausted in previous years but the congressional deficiency appropriation plus large reallocations from the unspent funds of other States have until this year made possible the continuance of the program without curtailment during the school year.

We were advised repeatedly in December that the likelihood of a Federal deficiency appropriation was slight. We are happy to learn from your telegram that the situation has greatly improved. As you well know, more of the States are participating this year attending 2,658 of our public and private

and consequently the funds for reallocation are markedly less.

Knowing all this, our Governor, Mr. Dewey, in his opening message to the legislature, January 8, recommended that the State come to the rescue of the program. I inclose a copy of that portion of his message. The same day, State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, introduced a bill—Senate Introductory No. 2—presenting "a first instance" appropriation to see us through the current school year, which ends June 30, 1947. I am inclosing a copy of this bill. Provision is made for the repayment to the State of any additional Federal funds which may be forth-

coming. In order that this bill might become law prior to the adoption of the State budget Governor Dewey subsequently sent an emergency message to the legislature. The bill was passed unanimously with the hearty approval of both major political parties. It appropriates \$2,500,000.

Senator Desmond now has a bill in the legislature appropriating \$2,750,000 for the school year starting July 1. This is for the purpose of increasing the 9 and 2 cents Federal payments by 4 and 2 cents respectively. We believe that the possibility of getting somewhere with this bill would be considerably increased were the congress-

sional deficiency appropriation to be large enough to permit the repayment of that portion of this year's \$2,500,000 which it is necessary to spend. I estimate that it will take nearly \$2,000,000 of the \$2,500,000 to see us through June 30.

We understand that the total sum needed by the various States to finish out the present school year's program approximates \$23,000,000.

Surely there are few uses for Federal funds which are of greater proved value to the Nation than this.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS T. SPAULNING.

Summary of information regarding the school-lunch program as reported by 34 States

State	Date funds will be exhausted	Additional funds needed this year	Will Congress be asked for more funds?	Is your State providing food assistance now?	Will your State legislature be asked for more funds for food?	Will your State use all non-food funds?	The cost of administration is borne by—	Percent of increase in school program	Number of approved programs	Average daily participation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arkansas	Mar. 31	\$300,000	Yes	No	No	Yes	State vocational funds.	12½ percent	889	114,834.
California	Mar. 31	\$2,060,000	do	do	do	do	Emergency funds.	52 percent	2,356	152,000.
Colorado	July 1	None	No	do	do	do	Emergency appropriation.	10 percent	278	32,000.
Florida	About Mar. 1.	Approximately \$500,000.	Yes	do	do	do	General education budget.	Approximately 10 percent.	736	100,000 through December.
Georgia	Apr. 1	\$672,914.27	do	do	do	do	Budget commission.	11.1 percent	1,443	Estimated 274,387.
Idaho	Feb. 28	\$120,000	do	Yes, \$225,01.59.	do	do	State department education.	About same	235	30,000.
Illinois	Apr. 1	\$1,200,000	do	Yes, 2½ cents.	\$2,750,000 biennium.	do	State legislature.	Approximately 50 percent.	2,400	400,000.
Iowa	Apr. 1	\$239,000	do	Yes, maximum rates.	No	do	State appropriations.	Approximately 10 percent.	863	101,178.
Kansas	Entire year		No	No	do	do	State funds by legislature.	34 percent	580	56,000.
Louisiana	About Mar. 1.	\$450,000	Yes	Yes, \$250,000.	do	do	Out of State appropriations.	10 percent	1,402	210,353.
Maine	Expect enough	None	No	No	do	Plan to.	Government and Council order.	12 percent	462	Approximately 40,000.
Maryland	About May 1.	\$70,000	Yes	do	do	Yes	State funds, vocational.	36 percent	410	A, B, and C, 61,360.
Minnesota	Mar. 15	\$350,000	do	do	do	85 percent.	State Department of education budget.	About 9 percent.	1,235	160,000.
Nebraska	End school year.	None	No	do	do	Yes	Special State legislation.		417	45,500.
New Hampshire	Sufficient for year.	do	do	do	do	do	Appropriation.		330	18,171.
New Jersey	About last of April.	About \$300,000	Yes	do	do	do	State funds Department of Education budget.	11 percent	871 schools, 421 contracts.	Approximately 135,000.
New Mexico	Sufficient for year.	None	No	do	do	do	State Welfare Department.	No information.	180	23,825.
New York	Feb. 10	\$2,500,000	Yes	Yes \$2,500,000.	Granted \$2,500,000. Not likely.	do	Special appropriation.	50 percent	2,400 at peak	480,000.
North Carolina	Mar. 15	\$1,220,000	Yes requested	No	do	do	State appropriation.	21 percent	1,233	289,520.
North Dakota	Won't use entire allocation.	None	No	do	No	do	Donation from non-State funds.	10 percent	607	30,000.
Ohio	March	\$750,000	Unlikely	do	do	Probably.	State.	50 percent	1,168	
Oklahoma	Apr. 1	\$100,000	Yes	do	Probably	Yes	Appropriations by State.	Approximately 32 percent.	1,642 schools	
Oregon	do	\$202,887	do	do	No	Not sure	Emergency appropriation.	36 percent	463	54,100.
Rhode Island	About June 1.	None	No	Yes \$54,000.	do	Yes	Appropriation requested, Department of Education.	7 percent	192	22,399.
South Carolina	Mar. 31	\$300,000	Yes	No	do	do	By State.	Decrease	1,629	154,765.
South Dakota	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Texas	Feb. 28	\$720,000	do	No	\$720,000	do	State Department of Education.	15 percent	2,654	285,000.
Utah	Feb. 15	\$253,000	do	Yes, 7 cents per meal.	No	do	State funds	9 percent	368 schools	47,583.
Vermont	June 1	None	No	Yes, maximum reimbursement.	do	do	Emergency appropriation.	20 percent plus.	350	25,000.
Virginia	For year			No	do	Probably.	State legislature.	10 percent	863	December 1946, 114,236.
Washington, D. C.	Entire year			do	do	No	State funds	Approximately 50 percent	13	Approximately 5,000.
West Virginia	May 20	None	No	do	No	Yes	State department of education.	21 percent	1,420	92,000.
Wisconsin	About May 15, 1930.	Sufficient.	do	do	do	Doubtful.	State emergency appropriation.	30 percent	1,266	110,000.
Wyoming	Approximately Feb. 20.	\$70,000	Yes	do	Yes, \$20,000.	Yes	General fund, State board.	12 percent	96	12,663.
Total		\$12,377,801.27						20 percent?	31,451	3,794,879.

¹ Bill in committee now and may not pass.

² Average.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 19, it is proposed to strike out "\$64,000," and to insert "\$104,000."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I shall take only a moment to explain the amendment. It would add \$40,000 to the fund that is provided for the municipal government of St. Croix, one of the three islands of the Virgin Islands group.

I am told that representatives of the Department of the Interior appeared before the committee at the time and made what they thought was a very strong statement in support of the total sum for which they asked, \$104,000, only \$64,000 of which was provided by the House and approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

A group of Senators from the Committee on Public Lands visited the Virgin Islands some weeks ago. We were on the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. Had Senators who are now present on the floor had the opportunity of viewing the conditions with reference to health and municipal government on the island of St. Croix at that time I am sure they would approve an additional \$40,000 for this deficiency appropriation.

The organization of the government of the municipality of St. Croix, for which this annual appropriation is requested, may be divided functionally into the following major expenditure objects: First, the legislature; second, the judiciary; third, police, prison, and penitentiary; fourth, the fire department; fifth, the health department, including two hospitals, a leper asylum, a home for the aged, institutional care for the mentally ill, and a sanitation service; sixth, social welfare; seventh, education; eighth, public works; ninth, tax assessors; tenth, public library; eleventh, municipal telephone service; and twelfth, contribution to the retirement fund. It is interesting to observe that during the fiscal year 1946, \$141,000 of the total obligations of \$412,000 was allocated to health, hospitalization, and sanitation activities, while \$71,000 was allocated to public schools.

Mr. President, the \$40,000 additional which I am asking be appropriated, if appropriated, will go almost entirely to health, hospitalization, and education.

In that connection I should like to call attention to the fact that municipal government salaries on St. Croix are exceedingly low, half of the employees receiving salaries of \$50 a month or less. The two top salaries in the whole set-up are paid to the two physicians in the municipal hospital, and they receive only \$3,640 per annum. These salaries are so low that the municipality has great difficulty in finding competent physicians who are willing to accept employment on the island. I could continue to give additional arguments in favor of the additional \$40,000.

Mr. President, in this connection I ask to have printed in the RECORD a statement explaining the amendment.

There being no objection, the state-

ment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:.

Page 18, line 12: Strike out "\$64,000" and insert "\$104,000", an increase of \$40,000.

For the fiscal year 1946, \$150,000 was appropriated for the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix. In that fiscal year, the total budget of the municipality of St. Croix was \$412,000 and local revenues amounted to \$262,000—the deficiency of \$150,000 having been paid by the Federal Government.

For the fiscal year 1947, an appropriation of \$142,400 was requested. There was appropriated by Public Law 478, 50 percent of the requested appropriation, or \$71,200. Congress, however, also appropriated \$6,000 for salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of and to report to said committees on the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix.

For the fiscal year 1947, the originally budgeted expenditures of the municipality of St. Croix were \$396,000 and local revenues are estimated to be \$243,000, leaving a deficiency of \$153,000 which exceeds the appropriation by \$81,800. However, a careful examination of the departments, agencies, and activities of the municipal government of St. Croix by the new Governor since his inauguration, has disclosed exceedingly low maintenance for essential institutions which cannot suffice in the light of increased costs of commodities and contract services. It is now estimated that, in order to correct these deficiencies during the current fiscal year, the budget of the municipality of St. Croix must be increased to \$418,400 which, with operating revenues of \$243,200, leaves a deficit of \$175,200, or \$104,000 in excess of the appropriation of \$71,200. It is believed that the study which has been made by municipal experts on behalf of the committees on appropriation of Congress justifies the proposed budgetary changes. A deficit appropriation for 1947 is being requested in amount of \$104,000.

The organization of the government of the municipality of St. Croix for which this annual appropriation is requested may be divided functionally into the following major expenditure objects: (1) The legislature; (2) the judiciary; (3) police, prison and penitentiary; (4) the fire department; (5) the health department, including two hospitals, a leper asylum, a home for the aged, institutional care for the mentally ill and a sanitation service; (6) social welfare; (7) education; (8) public works; (9) tax assessor; (10) public library; (11) municipal telephone service; and (12) contribution to the retirement fund. It is interesting to observe that during the fiscal year 1946, \$141,000 of the total obligations of \$412,000 was allocated to health, hospitalization, and sanitation activities, while \$71,000 was allocated to public schools.

For the fiscal year 1948, the total expenditures of the municipality of St. Croix are estimated to be \$428,500, and a deficiency appropriation of \$150,000 has been recommended to Congress by the President.

The economy of the island of St. Croix is predominantly agricultural. Farming is hazardous because of the character of the soil and the amount of rainfall. There is little industrial development on the island. Under these conditions, it has been found generally impossible for local revenues to equal expenditures required even for a minimum of governmental service. Although every effort is being made to help the island to become economically self-sufficient, the policy should be continued of providing annual Federal appropriations to maintain essential services in health, sanitation, education, and other governmental

activities. Any substantial change in this policy, or major reduction of the deficit appropriation, would inflict irreparable hardship on the people of St. Croix by reducing governmental services which are already below accepted American standards.

Public services in St. Croix, even with the annual deficit appropriation, are in an unsatisfactory condition. In the fiscal year 1946, one-half of the employees of the municipal government were receiving salaries of \$50 per month or less. Top salaries paid by the municipality are for two physicians in the municipal hospital, and they receive only \$3,640 per annum. These salaries are so low that the municipality has great difficulty in finding competent physicians who are willing to accept employment in the island. There have been several vacancies in the medical staff of St. Croix during the past few years because of these inadequate salaries. Graduate nurses in 1946 were receiving salaries of from \$40 to \$55 per month. There was such widespread loss of personnel, and deterioration of health services, that the municipal government was compelled to increase these salaries in 1947 by \$10 per month, and they are still very low.

A total of \$20,000 is appropriated for subsistence of patients in two municipal hospitals whose total capacity is 170 beds, with approximately 30,000 patient days. There are 150 aged inmates of the Kingshill home who must be cared for out of a total subsistence appropriation of \$16,000. There are approximately 50 inmates in the leper asylum who are subsisted for \$9,000. The average per diem ration rates of the medical institutions in 1946 were as follows: Christianssted and Frederiksted hospitals, 28 cents; leper asylum, 35 cents; Kingshill home for the aged, 25 cents.

Nurses' training is one of the urgent needs of the medical department of the municipal government of St. Croix. For years the municipal government has not been able to provide a director of nurses' training, due to lack of funds. The want of prescribed training by a specialist in this field is already evident in the deterioration of the nursing service, and will be increasingly so until such training shall have been restored.

Under public works, 86 municipal buildings, containing 491 rooms, and 140 miles of road, of which 33 miles are hard-surfaced, must be maintained and kept in good condition. Street cleaning and garbage removal are essential to health and sanitation, as well as to civic decency. Because less than 20 percent of St. Croix' homes are equipped with modern sewerage facilities, the municipality must operate a sewage-disposal system by the employment of labor to remove night soil from a majority of homes in the two towns and dump it into the sea. Until recently the labor wage in the municipal government was 18 cents an hour, but it has been necessary to increase his wage to 20 cents an hour in view of the fact that the minimum wage for agricultural labor fixed by the Department of Agriculture is now 23 cents.

For 29 years the administration and various agencies of the Federal Government have been endeavoring to put St. Croix on a self-supporting basis. Some progress has been made, but the goal is far from attainable unless rum and sugar again reach high prices and are exported in large quantities, which seem quite improbable at the present time. Gradually increasing municipal revenues have contributed to the definite advancement that has been made in health, education, sanitation, public improvements, and public welfare. However, this improvement would not have been possible without regular Federal aid. It does not appear within the range of possibility that the need for this aid can be eliminated in the near future, because of the poor economic condition of St. Croix. All possible local taxes have been

levied, including excise and internal revenue taxes on liquors and even on soft drinks. These taxes have even been increased during 1947, to assist in reducing the deficit. Expenditures have been reduced to a minimum. Any further reduction would be very serious as indicated in the report of the municipal experts appointed by Congress.

If the Congress of the United States would return to the Virgin Islands the internal revenue taxes collected on liquors exported from the Virgin Islands to the United States, there would be no necessity for the municipality of St. Croix to apply for a deficit appropriation. These revenues which, from 1934 to the present time, total approximately \$50,000,000 would provide economic self-dependency and would obviate the continuing need for annual deficit appropriations. But as long as these revenues are withheld, it is believed that the Federal Government should continue to supply the budgetary deficit.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if he will not permit this increased item of \$104,000 to go to conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like very much to accede to the request of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, but a matter of principle is involved. Here is a municipality in the Virgin Islands which should be standing on its own feet the same as any other municipality in any other territory of the United States. This municipality has continually, year after year, operated at a deficit. There is no reason why it cannot live within its income, particularly when the House gives it \$64,000 in addition to its own income. I think the Senate committee was very generous in agreeing to the House appropriation. If I had my say about it I would not give them one cent. I do not think the appropriation can be justified. There is no reason to give any municipality an appropriation. If this municipality is given an appropriation it simply means that any municipality in any of our territories can make similar requests. I feel it my duty, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska, to oppose his request, and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in further support of the request for an additional \$40,000 and the statement that practically all of it will be used for the protection of the health of the people of the island, I want to call attention to the fact that the people in those islands are endeavoring to be self-supporting. That is the impression I gained from a personal visit to the islands. On St. Thomas and St. Johns they are succeeding pretty well in keeping close to being self-supporting. The island of St. Croix is almost wholly agricultural. The people of that island have made the attempt to be self-supporting. The salaries of government officials are exceedingly low.

In view of the fact that we of the continental area are trying to turn tourist traffic that way I think it is only wise that we use the precaution of protecting the health of the tourists as well as those who live on the island by adding this trivial amount to the deficiency appropriation. Therefore I move the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by

the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Panama Canal Construction Annuity Fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the act of May 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 257), as amended by the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 619), fiscal year 1947, \$408,743.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the committee in considering this item denied it. Since that time I have received a letter from the Civil Service Commission. I may point out that this is a typical example of what is happening over the years. Congress passes an act, innocent appearing; no one looks into it. Then we find ourselves obligated year after year to make appropriations. I send the letter from the Civil Service Commission to the desk and ask that it be read in explanation of the item.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1947.

HON. STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman, Appropriations Committee,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: I have just been advised that the Senate Appropriations Committee, in reporting to the Senate H. R. 2849, entitled "First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1947", has declined to include an item of \$588,000 for the Panama Canal construction annuity fund.

The supplemental estimate of appropriation in question was submitted to the House of Representatives by the President on January 24, 1947. As indicated in the justifications accompanying the estimate, the item of \$588,000 was indicated to pay annuities authorized by the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 619) which is an amendment to the original act of May 29, 1944, 58 Stat. 257.

The Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1947, contains an item of \$1,814,000 for the payment of annuities under the Panama Canal construction annuity fund. As of today, the actual cash balance remaining in this fund amounts to only \$98,133.09. Disbursements during the current fiscal year to date have been limited to the payment of annuities authorized under the original act of May 29, 1944, plus 37 annuities authorized under the act of August 7, 1946.

The annuity payments for the month of March 1947 amounted to \$168,958.39. At this same rate annuities for the months of April, May, and June 1947, payable to annuitants already on the annuity roll, would amount to \$506,875.17. With a balance of only \$98,133.09 to apply against this need, annuity payments totaling \$408,742.08 which would otherwise be paid to annuitants already on the annuity rolls cannot be paid unless the Congress deems it wise to appropriate this latter amount of money for the current fiscal year 1947.

In the event the Congress does not appropriate this item of \$408,742.08, it will be necessary for the Commission to inform each annuitant on the rolls that the normal annuity payment cannot be paid until the Congress appropriates sufficient funds.

It is believed that the Commission should bring these facts to your attention at the

earliest possible moment. Such is the basis for this letter.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
President.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senate's attention for a moment on this subject because this amendment deals with a matter which is typical of what we often find.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator give us the page number and the line number so Senators on this side of the aisle may follow his remarks?

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment will be inserted on page 6, after line 5. It is not an amendment to any language in the bill, for this item was eliminated from the bill. The letter contains a request for its insertion in the bill. It says that under the act of 1944 as amended by the act of 1946 we have nothing to do but to adopt the amendment in order not to betray our trust to the builders of the Panama Canal, civilian employees, who worked for a time in the Canal Zone building the Panama Canal. The Congress in 1944 and again in 1946 passed bills authorizing annuities for life to civilians who participated in the building of the canal, most of whom were there for a relatively short time.

Notwithstanding whether or not we feel that this appropriation is justified, Congress has established this annuity system. Even though I regret it, I do not see that I, as chairman of the committee, can do anything else than send the amendment to the desk. However, I should like to have inserted in the Record the original law and the amendment to the law, so that they may stand as an example of the appropriations which Congress is bound to make over a long period of years as a result of action which perhaps was not fully considered.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[Public Law 319—78th Cong.]

S. 683

An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal

Be it enacted, etc., That in recognition of the distinguished services rendered in and about the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and government of the Panama Canal, and the Canal Zone, during the construction period of the Panama Canal, from May 4, 1904, to March 31, 1914, inclusive, by civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to all and each of them so engaged or employed, who were not included in the recognition and benefits accorded by the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1190).

SEC. 2. That in further recognition of the exceptional character of the services described in section 1, each civilian official and each civilian employee entitled to receive the thanks of Congress agreeably to the provisions of section 1, who has not been heretofore specially rewarded by gratuity, annuity, or other benefit under any provision of law; and who was engaged with, or employed by, the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama during the aforesaid construction period of the Panama Canal, for 3 years or more; and who, during

such service, was a citizen of the United States; and who, on the date whereon this act becomes effective, shall be living, shall be entitled to receive, and there shall be paid to him by the Government of the United States, for and during the remainder of his life, an annuity, based on the salary, pay, or compensation received by, and paid to him, for his aforesaid service, as follows:

Forty percent of his average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation if such service was for as much as 3 years and not more than 4 years;

Fifty percent of his average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation if such service was for more than 4 years and not exceeding 6 years; and

Sixty percent of his average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation if such service was for more than 6 years.

The term "basic salary, pay, or compensation," as used in this act, shall be so construed as to exclude from the operation of the act all bonuses, allowances, overtime pay, or salary, pay, or compensation given in addition to the base pay of the position as fixed by law or regulations.

SEC. 3. Annuities granted under the provisions of this act shall be due and payable in monthly installments on the first business day of the month following the month or other period for which the annuity shall have accrued; and payment of all annuities and allowances granted hereunder shall be made by checks drawn by the disbursing clerk for the payment of pensions, in such form and manner, and with such safeguards as shall be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing accounting that may be found applicable to such payments; and the administration of this act shall be under the Civil Service Commission.

Each application for annuity hereunder shall be in such form as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe and shall be supported by such certificate from the head of the department, branch, or independent office of the Government, or the Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company, which may have in possession the record of any service described or referred to in this act, as may be necessary to determine the rights of the applicant. Upon receipt of satisfactory evidence, the Civil Service Commission shall forthwith adjudicate the claim of the applicant, and, if title to annuity be established, a proper certificate shall be issued to the annuitant under the seal of the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 4. Annuities granted under the provisions of this act shall commence from the date whereon the act takes effect and shall continue during the life of the annuitant: *Provided, however,* That in such case as where a deceased person, had he been alive on the date whereon the act takes effect, would have been entitled to receive an annuity hereunder, and shall have been survived by a wife undivorced from him, who was his wife living with him at least 1 year of his service on the Isthmus of Panama during said construction, and has not since remarried, such survivor shall be entitled to receive such annuity from the effective date of the act until her death: *And provided further,* That in any case where an annuitant hereunder shall die after he has received any annuity payment, or payments hereunder, and shall leave surviving him a wife undivorced from him, who was his wife living with him at least 1 year of his service on the Isthmus of Panama during said construction, such survivor shall be entitled to receive the annuity from the date to which same was paid to such deceased annuitant until her death.

Any surviving person as described in this section, shall become an annuitant hereunder and shall be subject to all the provi-

sions of this act regarding applications for, and payment of, annuities, and she shall furnish such proof of her marriage and marital relationships to establish her right to become such annuitant as may be required by the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 5. If, after becoming an annuitant under the provisions of this act, any person, on account of any service rendered by him as hereinbefore indicated, or rendered by him as an official or employee of the permanent organization of the Panama Canal, or of the Panama Railroad Company, subsequent to March 31, 1914, shall elect to receive, and shall receive, any special reward or annuity, under any provision of law other than that provided for by this act, then and in that event all his further right to receive the annuity hereunder authorized shall thenceforth cease.

In any case where a citizen of the United States is receiving, or becomes entitled to receive, an annuity under the provisions of any law providing for the retirement of civilian officers and employees of the United States Government or any of its agencies, and had 3 years or more of service on the Isthmus of Panama of the character described in section 2, he may elect to have that annuity canceled, and thenceforth to become and be an annuitant under the provisions of this act, but he shall not receive both. The annuity which may thus be paid to him under this act shall begin with the date whereon his other annuity, hereinbefore referred to, shall cease because of his election to cancel same; and the substituted annuity, thus to be paid him, under the provisions of this act, shall thenceforth continue until his death. As an annuitant under this act, all its provisions shall be applicable to him.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of administration, the Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to perform, or cause to be performed, any and all acts, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for carrying into full force and effect the provisions of this act.

The Civil Service Commission shall make a detailed comparative report annually, showing all the receipts and disbursements on account of annuities paid under this act, together with the total number of persons receiving such annuities and the total amounts paid them.

SEC. 7. None of the annuities or moneys mentioned in this act shall be assignable, either in law or equity, or be subject to execution, levy, lien, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process.

SEC. 8. The Civil Service Commission shall submit annually to the Bureau of the Budget estimates of the appropriations necessary to pay the annuities hereunder authorized.

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as may be necessary to pay such annuities and to carry out the provisions of this act.

Approved May 29, 1944.

[Public Law 619—79th Cong.]

H. R. 3748

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," approved May 29, 1944

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal", approved May 29, 1944, be, and the same is, hereby amended, effective May 29, 1944, by adding to the last paragraph of said section 2 the following sentence: "The terms 'citizens of the United

States' and 'a citizen of the United States', as used in this act, shall be so construed as to include those who, through naturalization, became citizens of the United States on or before December 7, 1941."

Approved August 7, 1946.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have read the original act of 1944, providing for these annuities, which we knew at the time would cost money. But certainly no one can read the second act and understand that it would cost \$588,000 to make the annuities retroactive to 1944. What was put through the Senate was something which I am quite sure the Senate did not understand was going to cost any such sum of money. I join with the chairman in saying that in passing bills of this kind we ought to have information as to what they are going to cost. Once the obligation is incurred, we are bound to carry it out.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, that brings up the question as to whether or not, when we have on the calendar a hundred or more bills, there should be a rule of the Senate requiring either the sponsor of the bill or the committee which reports the bill to submit with it an estimate of the financial implications of the bill. Time after time we pass bills which are innocuous in sound and appearance, but which bind the Government to years of expenditure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 2849 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

~~ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE FOR RURAL LETTER CARRIERS~~

~~The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 547) to provide for annual and sick leave for rural letter carriers, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:~~

~~That section 6 of Public Law 134, Seventy-ninth Congress, chapter 274, first session, is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph to section 6 under the title "Annual Leave":~~

~~"The authorized absence of a rural carrier on Saturdays which occurs within or at the~~

beginning or end of a period of sick or annual leave of five or more days' duration (or 4 days' duration if a holiday falls within or at the beginning or end of the period of sick or annual leave) shall be without charge to such leave or loss of compensation: *Provided*, That Saturdays occurring in a period of annual or sick leave taken in a smaller number of days may at the option of the carrier be charged to his accrued leave and when so charged he shall be paid for such absence."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall take effect as of February 1, 1947.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from North Dakota will explain the difference between the House amendment and the bill passed by the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the original bill applies to rural carriers on the same basis as to all other civil employees. The only difference is that if the Saturday comes at a time during the vacation, it may be added to the other leave, which makes the application exactly similar to that in the case of other civil-service employees.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What did the House amendment do? The amendment as read from the desk struck out everything after the enacting clause and substituted new language.

Mr. LANGER. The change is in the proviso, which reads as follows:

Provided, That Saturdays occurring in a period of annual or sick leave taken in a smaller number of days may at the option of the carrier be charged to his accrued leave and when so charged he shall be paid for such absence.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Was there any objection to the bill in the committee?

Mr. LANGER. There was no objection on the part of anyone.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On either side?

Mr. LANGER. On either side.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Dakota.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that two or three Senators who desire to speak at this time wish to address themselves to the Clapp nomination rather than to the labor bill. If I am correct, I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

CONVENTION WITH UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA RELATING TO TAXES ON INCOME—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate Executive Order, Eightieth Congress, first session, a convention between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa, signed at Pretoria on December 13, 1946, in the English and Afrikaans languages, for the avoidance of double taxation and for establishing rules of reciprocal administrative assistance with respect to taxes on income. Without objection, the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the convention, and it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and printed in the RECORD, together with the message from the President and the letter from the Acting Secretary of State. The Chair hears no objection.

The message, letter, and convention are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the convention between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa, signed at Pretoria on December 13, 1946, in the English and Afrikaans languages, for the avoidance of double taxation and for establishing rules of reciprocal administrative assistance with respect to taxes on income.

I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report by the Acting Secretary of State with respect to the convention.

The convention has the approval of the Department of State and the Treasury Department.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 24, 1947.

[Enclosures: 1. Report of the Acting Secretary of State. 2. Convention of December 13, 1946, between the United States and the Union of South Africa with respect to taxes on income.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House:

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, the convention between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa, signed at Pretoria on December 13, 1946, in the English and Afrikaans languages, for the avoidance of double taxation and for establishing rules of reciprocal administrative assistance with respect to taxes on income.

The Department of State and the Treasury Department collaborated in the negotiation of the convention, which was formulated as a result of technical discussions in 1944 between representatives of this Government and representatives of the Union Government and subsequent communications between the appropriate authorities of the two Governments.

As set forth in Article I, the convention is made applicable, in respect of the United States, only to Federal income taxes, including surtaxes and excess-profits taxes, and does not apply to taxes imposed by the several States of the United States. Correspondingly, the convention is made applicable in the case of the Union of South Africa to taxes,

as specified, imposed under the income tax laws of the Union, including normal and super taxes, undistributed profits tax, non-resident shareholders' tax, excess profits duty, and trade profits special levy.

The purposes of the convention are, in general, the prevention of double taxation, the reciprocal exchange of information relating to income taxation, and reciprocal assistance in the collection of taxes to which the convention relates. The convention when it enters into force, will afford a basis for the settlement of tax problems comparable to the bases established by the conventions now in force between the United States and certain other countries. These include the convention and protocol of March 23, 1939, with Sweden, which became effective on January 1, 1940; the convention and protocol of March 4, 1942, with Canada, which was made effective as of January 1, 1941; the convention and protocol of July 25, 1939, with France, which became effective on January 1, 1945; and the convention of April 16, 1945, with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which became effective on July 25, 1946, as to United States taxes imposed with respect to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1945, and as to United Kingdom taxes imposed with respect to years of assessment beginning in accordance with the corresponding British tax system.

The convention with the Union of South Africa has been negotiated as a part of the broad program which began nearly twenty years ago for the negotiation of conventions for the elimination, in so far as possible, of international double taxation. It is believed that the convention constitutes a further step toward the removal of an undesirable impediment to international trade which results from the double taxation of income.

It appears that the Union imposes its taxes primarily on the basis of income from sources within the Union. Conflict was found to exist with respect to the determination as to whether certain income is from Union sources or United States sources, because of divergent theories of taxation in the application of the revenue laws of the respective countries, not only in regard to the imposition of the tax but also the amount of credit to be allowed in any of the countries for taxes imposed by or paid to the other country. The convention lays down certain rules by which the settlement of such questions may be facilitated. The provisions relating to administrative assistance are intended, and in fact are essential, to make fully effective the substantive provisions regarding exemptions and credits. In so far as the United States is concerned, it is expected that the administrative provisions of the convention will have an immediate and salutary effect in their application to United States citizens who may have failed to file United States income-tax returns since taking up residence in the Union of South Africa.

The convention contains a preamble and eighteen Articles. Article I specifies the taxes to which the convention applies, as referred to above, while Article II contains definitions of terms found in the convention.

Article III has three paragraphs, the first making applicable to this convention the principle of national treatment found in a large number of treaties of the United States, the second being an expression of the principle, applied in any event, that exemptions, deductions, credits or other allowances accorded by the laws of either country shall not be restricted in determining the tax imposed by such country, and the third being the general provision which permits consultation in the event of appreciable changes in the fiscal laws of either country.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2849

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

(1) SENATE

10 (2) *The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the*
11 *offices of Senators, and in other offices of the Senate as ap-*

1 proved by the Committee on Rules and Administration,
 2 special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold,
 3 and intercommunicate, the cost thereof to be paid out of the
 4 appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses
 5 of the Senate".

6 (3) For an additional amount for furniture and repairs,
 7 fiscal year 1947, \$5,000: Provided, That hereafter the
 8 Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, in expending this and other
 9 appropriations under his control, shall be accorded the same
 10 priority as granted agencies in the executive branch of the
 11 Government under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
 12 amended.

13 (4) Senate Restaurants: For payment to the Architect of
 14 the Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September
 15 9, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 709, Seventy-seventh Con-
 16 gress), fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

17 (5) For an additional amount for mail transportation, fiscal
 18 year 1947, \$4,500.

19 (6) Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
 20 of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate,
 21 for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$29,100, to
 22 remain available until June 30, 1948.

23 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

24 SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

25 For an additional amount for compensation of Members

1 of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories,
2 and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year,
3 1947, \$548,750.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 For furniture, carpets, and equipment, fiscal year 1947
6 and to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$35,000, to
7 be expended in procuring surplus property in accordance
8 with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and
9 hereafter the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in
10 expending this and other appropriations under his control
11 shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in
12 the executive branch of the Government under such Act.

13 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
14 of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
15 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of
16 the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until
17 June 30, 1948.

18 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

19 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

20 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1947, for "House Office Buildings", including the
22 objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch
23 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$12,600.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 COURT OF CLAIMS

3 Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount,
4 fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements", for re-
5 placement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the
6 supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

7 TERRITORIAL COURTS

8 Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
9 for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii", \$1,188.

10 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

11 Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters", \$15,000.

13 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

14 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

15 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
16 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$38,000.

17 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

18 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

19 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
20 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Admin-
21 istrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
22 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to
23 him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers
24 and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with

1 the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
2 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for
4 the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses
5 of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including
6 the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum;
7 printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor ve-
8 hicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for
9 cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
10 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside
11 the United States of persons without regard to the civil
12 service and classification laws, including temporary services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (Public Law 600) ; personal services in the District of
15 Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
16 izations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided*
17 *further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien
18 Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the
19 administration of property in the Philippine Islands for
20 the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on
21 administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property,
22 Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount
23 of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property
24 transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

(7) CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 257), as amended by the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 619), fiscal year, 1947, \$408,743.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Certification services", (8)\$40,000 \$55,000.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is hereby increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946, payments to the appropriations of Howard University for the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby authorized.

(9) HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Howard University", \$275,364.

(10) OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended", \$600,000: Provided, That the limitation on the amount available for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia under section 6 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is hereby increased to \$147,961.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$135,000,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", \$9,064,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", \$2,700,000.

Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set forth in (11) *Senate Document Numbered 37, and House Document Numbered 123, Eightieth Congress, (12)* ~~\$742,814.77~~ *\$762,181.66.*

(13) INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims

1 *Commission, including personal services in the District of*
 2 *Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as*
 3 *required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$20,000.*

4 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

5 Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount
 6 available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and
 7 expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics",
 8 fixed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
 9 tion Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000.

10 (14) NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

11 *Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards:*
 12 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Arbitra-*
 13 *tion, emergency, and emergency panel boards", \$60,800.*

14 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

15 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
 16 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$21,500.

17 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company
 20 for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby
 21 increased by \$175,000.

22 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

23 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
 24 for "Salaries", \$1,522,000.

1 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an
2 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous ex-
3 penses (other than salaries)", \$321,000.

4 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$10,000.

6 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year
7 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the
8 cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board,
9 \$28,000.

10 (15) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

11 *Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For an*
12 *additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and ex-*
13 *penses, National Gallery of Art", \$10,430.*

14 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

15 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
16 ices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Ad-
17 ministration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services",
18 \$142,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the
19 purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal news-
20 papers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to
21 repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hos-
22 pitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
23 Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation
24 on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Inde-
25 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to

1 \$13,019,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
2 priation shall be used to pay in excess of 100 persons en-
3 gaged in public relations work.

4 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000,000.

6 Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
7 for "Pensions", \$241,665,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal
10 year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits", \$873,836,000, to re-
11 main available until expended.

12 Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount,
13 fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance", \$3,-
14 125,500, to remain available until expended.

15 National service life insurance: For an additional
16 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insur-
17 ance", \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended.

18 Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase
19 the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March
20 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation
21 Act, 1943, \$300,000.

22 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

24 Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office"
25 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall

1 be available for the payment of salaries of members of the
2 apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of
3 Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

4 FISCAL SERVICE

5 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1945, for the "Collector's office", \$1,056.55.

7 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
8 1946, for the "Collector's office", \$1,405.91.

9 REGULATORY AGENCIES

10 Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
11 1947, for "Coroner's office", \$3,300.

12 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For
13 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department
14 of Weights, Measures, and Markets", \$1,695.

15 License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year
16 1947, for "License bureau", \$1,565.

17 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an
18 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and
19 Industrial Safety Board", \$600.

20 Poundmaster's office: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1947, for "Poundmaster's office", \$2,900.

22 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

23 General supervision and instruction: For an additional
24 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and
25 instruction", \$61,480.

1 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
2 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and
3 maintenance of buildings and grounds", \$53,000.

4 PUBLIC LIBRARY

5 Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
6 year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$14,904.

7 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

8 Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$63,700.

10 FIRE DEPARTMENT

11 Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1947, for the Fire Department, \$3,800.

13 POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

14 Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional
15 amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's
16 relief, \$560,000.

17 VETERANS' SERVICES

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1947, for salaries and expenses for services to veterans
20 and war workers, including housing services, \$12,378.

21 COURTS

22 Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount,
23 fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills", \$3,400.

24 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

25 Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For

1 an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating ex-
2 penses, Adult Correctional Service", \$95,560.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 Public assistance and children's services: For an addi-
5 tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and
6 children's services", \$155,200.

7 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,
8 fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital",
9 \$2,234,000.

10 PUBLIC WORKS

11 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
12 Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
13 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
14 Buildings", \$7,700.

15 Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
16 1946, for "Surveyor's office", \$100.

17 Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year
18 1947, for "Central garage", \$3,200.

19 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from high-
20 way fund) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
21 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$9,900.

22 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional
23 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse
24 Division", \$350,000.

1 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional
2 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer
3 Division", \$40,100.

4 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Divi-
6 sion", \$30,000.

7 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water
8 fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
9 "Operating expenses, Water Division", \$86,300.

10 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
11 fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
12 "Capital outlay, Water Division", \$150,000.

13 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

14 Operating expenses (payable from water fund): For an
15 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses,
16 Washington Aqueduct", \$52,000.

17 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

18 National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal
19 year 1947, for "National Capital Parks", \$55,000.

20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
24 \$1,073.99.

1 JUDGMENTS

2 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the
3 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
4 bered 107, together with such further sum as may be neces-
5 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
6 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
7 the same became due until the date of payment, \$2,632.30.

8 AUDITED CLAIMS

9 For the payment of the following claims, certified to be
10 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
11 under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which
12 have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the
13 provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874. (31
14 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944
15 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

16 Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia,
17 1944, \$11.24;

18 Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia,
19 1944, \$640.78;

20 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
21 bia, 1944, \$3.46;

22 Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory,
23 District of Columbia, 1944, \$1,813;

24 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway

1 fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway
2 fund), \$441.15;

3 Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (pay-
4 able from water fund), \$18.23;

5 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
6 Columbia, 1944, \$75;

7 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
8 bia, 1943, \$134.64;

9 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Colum-
10 bia, 1943, \$3.43;

11 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District
12 of Columbia, 1943, \$8.08;

13 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and
14 1943, \$17.10;

15 Health Department, medical services, District of Colum-
16 . bia, 1942, \$2.12;

17 Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of
18 Columbia, 1942, \$146.10;

19 In all, \$3,314.33.

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
22 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
23 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
24 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, to enable
3 the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of
4 the National School Lunch Act of 1946, \$6,000,000.

5 TUSSOCK MOTH CONTROL

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agri-
7 culture to carry out operations, independently or in coopera-
8 tion with State agencies, associations, organizations, or indi-
9 viduals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, fiscal year
10 1947, \$395,000, to remain available until December 31,
11 1947: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may
12 be used to pay the cost of property injured or destroyed.

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 National forest protection and management: The sum
15 of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation
16 "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Weeks
17 Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and
18 management".

19 Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests: For
20 control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threat-
21 ening the national forests (16)in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming,
22 and Montana, fiscal year 1947, (17)\$250,000 \$315,000,
23 to remain available until December 31, 1947.

24 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
25 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

3 Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year
4 1947, for "Export control", \$175,000, to be transferred from
5 the appropriation "Field office service".

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

8 Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year
9 1947, for "Fire fighting", \$56,000; and \$20,000 of
10 the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Approp-
11 riation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses",
12 Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumu-
13 lated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this
14 appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional
17 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range
18 fires", \$50,000.

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance
22 of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain
23 available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclama-
24 tion Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended
25 for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District

1 to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that
 2 District to the United States for operation and maintenance
 3 for the calendar year 1947.

4 (18) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission: For
 6 necessary expenses, including printing and binding, to carry
 7 out the provisions of the Act approved August 9, 1946
 8 (Public Law 711), as amended, \$10,000, to remain avail-
 9 able until January 3, 1948.

10 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

11 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

12 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 13 1946, for "Insane of Alaska", \$650.

14 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 15 1947, for "Insane of Alaska", \$80,900.

16 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

17 Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional
 18 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint
 19 Croix", \$64,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 (19) ~~DAMAGE CLAIM~~ DAMAGE CLAIMS

22 Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages
 23 to privately owned property adjusted and determined by
 24 the Attorney General of the United States under the pro-

visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 121, Eightieth Congress. \$45.60.

(20) *Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 29, Eightieth Congress, \$50.*

(21) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended for printing and binding in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", National War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, is hereby increased from \$30,000 to \$49,000 so as to authorize the completion under said appropriation of the National War Labor Board termination report and war history at a total cost of not exceeding \$39,600.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in (22) *Senate Document Numbered 36*, and House Document Numbered 133, Eightieth Congress, (23) ~~\$20,509.56~~ \$49,657.80.

(24) *Damage Claims: For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 34, Eightieth Congress, \$61,478.26.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

There are hereby transferred between appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as follows:

From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to—
"Naval War College, 1947", \$23,000;

1 "Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947",
2 \$77,000;

3 "Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947",
4 \$75,000;

5 "Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947",
6 \$175,000;

7 "Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947"
8 \$150,000;

9 "Instruction, Navy, 1947", \$300,000;

10 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$208,000;

11 "Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947", (25)~~\$200,000~~
12 \$217,000;

13 In all from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps,
14 1947", (26)~~\$1,208,000~~ \$1,225,000.

15 From "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947", to
16 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$2,500,000.

17 From "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel.
18 1947", to—

19 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$42,000;

20 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947", \$200,000;

21 "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947",
22 \$20,000;

23 "Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine
24 Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947", \$50,000;

- 1 "Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Ma-
2 rine Corps, 1947", \$70,000;
- 3 "Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947",
4 ~~(27)\$660,000~~ \$652,000;
- 5 "Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947",
6 \$3,200;
- 7 "Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards,
8 1947", \$2,500;
- 9 "Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy.
10 1947", ~~(28)\$50,000~~ \$71,650;
- 11 "Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy De-
12 partment, 1947", \$4,400;
- 13 "Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications,
14 1947", ~~(29)\$160,000~~ \$216,800;
- 15 "Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947", \$150,000;
- 16 "Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947",
17 ~~(30)\$275,000~~ \$425,000;
- 18 "Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947", \$45,500;
- 19 "Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947", ~~(31)\$250,000~~
20 \$318,350;
- 21 "Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947",
22 \$700,000;
- 23 "Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947",
24 \$150,000;

1 In all from "Transportation and recruiting of naval
2 personnel, 1947", (32)~~\$2,712,600~~ \$3,121,400.

3 From "Transportation of things, 1947", to—

4 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947",

5 \$9,000,000;

6 "Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947", \$233,000;

7 "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947",

8 \$1,900,000;

9 "Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947",

10 \$240,000;

11 In all from "Transportation of things, 1947",

12 \$11,373,000.

13 From "Aviation, Navy, 1947", to—

14 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947".

15 \$20,000,000;

16 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$5,000,000;

17 In all from "Aviation, Navy, 1947", \$25,000,000.

18 From "Naval procurement fund", to—

19 "Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947", \$250,000;

20 "Pay and (33)~~allowances~~ *subsistence* of naval personnel,

21 1947", \$103,000,000;

22 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$29,531,000;

23 "Medical Department, Navy, 1947", (34)~~\$3,862,000~~

24 \$4,392,000;

1 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$27,500,000;

2 "Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947", (35)~~\$200,000~~
 3 ~~\$691,700~~;

4 In all from "Naval procurement fund", (36)~~\$164,-~~
 5 ~~343,000~~ \$165,364,700.

6 From "Clothing and small stores fund," to "Pay and
 7 (37)~~allowances~~ *subsistence* of naval personnel, 1947",
 8 \$71,000,000.

9 BUREAU OF SHIPS

10 Not to exceed \$300,000 of the appropriation, "Mainte-
 11 nance, Bureau of Ships, 1947", shall be available for the
 12 purchase of mechanical tabulating equipment for use in
 13 the Navy Department.

14 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

15 PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

16 During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to
 17 rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Sec-
 18 retary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of
 19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates
 20 fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947,
 21 to the contrary notwithstanding.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

3 ~~(38)POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT~~

4 ~~OF COLUMBIA~~

5 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
6 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

7 ~~(39)POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT~~

8 ~~OF COLUMBIA~~

9 ~~(40)Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office~~
10 ~~Department, \$10,000.~~

11 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Compensation to postmasters, \$1,518,100.

14 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$11,124,600.

15 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$46,000.

16 Carfare and bicycle allowance, \$375,500.

17 Rural Delivery Service, \$3,832,100.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed ~~(41)\$15,000~~

20 \$20,000 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation",

21 fiscal year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of

22 delegates designated from the Post Office Department by the

1 Postmaster General to the Twelfth Congress of the Uni-
 2 versal Postal Union, ~~(42)~~*to be expended in the discretion of*
 3 *the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate,*
 4 *which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the*
 5 *sum therein expressed to have been expended, which amount*
 6 *shall be available until September 30, 1947.*

7 Foreign air-mail transportation, \$1,000,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
 10 paper, ~~(43)~~~~\$1,600,000~~ \$1,769,400.

11 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

12 Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
 13 \$600,000.

14 ~~(44)~~Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia,
 15 ~~\$300,000.~~

16 *For an additional amount for equipment shops, Wash-*
 17 *ington, District of Columbia, including the same objects*
 18 *specified under this head in the Post Office Department*
 19 *Appropriation Act, 1947, \$300,000: Provided, That the*
 20 *limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal*
 21 *services in the District of Columbia is increased from*
 22 *\$869,500 to \$932,800: Provided further, That this limita-*
 23 *tion is exclusive of the amount required to meet increased*
 24 *pay costs provided for in Public Law 25 of the Eightieth*
 25 *Congress.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK, FEDERAL CROP

INSURANCE CORPORATION

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), fiscal year 1947, \$20,000,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs", \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-

tion of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in (45) Senate Document Numbered 30, and House Document Numbered 122, Eightieth Congress, (46) \$154,130.77 \$193,375.28.

(47) *Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2, 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 39, Eightieth Congress, \$8,000.*

(48) *Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$1,000,000, which shall be used for expediting the transportation to the United States by air of dependents of military personnel (war spouses and their children).*

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

The limitation in the last paragraph under the head "Salaries, War Department", in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for per-

1 sonal services at the seat of government, other than for field
2 service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800"
3 to \$51,000,000": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
4 apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid
5 from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available
6 for the Military Establishment.

7 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

8 Government and relief in occupied areas: For an addi-
9 tional amount for "Government and relief in occupied areas",
10 fiscal year 1947, \$300,000,000 (49): ~~*Provided*, That it~~
11 ~~is the sense of the Congress that the governments, military~~
12 ~~and otherwise, or nations receiving aid under the provisions~~
13 ~~of this Act, shall be expected to provide, in agreements to~~
14 ~~be signed by their governments when established (if not~~
15 ~~already established) for reimbursement to the United States~~
16 ~~for such aid: *Provided further*, That not exceeding~~
17 ~~\$60,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall~~
18 ~~be available for providing the necessary water transportation~~
19 ~~and transportation facilities including surplus ships which~~
20 ~~may be made available.~~

21 GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of
23 the Military Appropriation Act. 1947, transfers may be made
24 of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance
25 Service, Army", and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the

1 appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army",
 2 from appropriations as follows:

3 "Air Corps, Army", not to exceed \$135,000,000;

4 "Engineer Service, Army", not to exceed \$91,544,000;

5 "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", not to exceed
 6 \$17,719,000;

7 "National Guard", not to exceed \$55,125,000;

8 "Organized Reserves", not to exceed \$30,000,000;

9 "Welfare of enlisted men", not to exceed \$4,875,000.

10 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

12 The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses
 13 (Act of May 16, 1946)", in the Third Urgent Deficiency
 14 Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be
 15 expended for personal services at the seat of government is
 16 hereby increased from "\$1,350,000" to "\$1,600,000": *Pro-*
 17 *vided*, That section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act
 18 of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from
 19 this appropriation.

20 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

21 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount,
 22 fiscal year 1947, for maintenance and operation, United
 23 States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home
 24 permanent fund, \$50,000.

1 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, PART 2 OF FEDERAL TORT

2 CLAIMS ACT

3 The appropriations for salaries and expenses or for
4 miscellaneous, contingent, or general expenses of each De-
5 partment and agency and funds provided for administrative
6 expenses of corporations for the fiscal year 1947 shall be
7 available for the payment (by each such Department, agency,
8 or corporation) of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
9 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, unless the payment of
10 such claims is otherwise specifically provided for.

11 INCREASED PAY COSTS

12 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
13 year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
14 Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946
15 (Public Law 386) ; May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ;
16 July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public
17 Laws 567, 568, and 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public
18 Law 582) ; and other legislation enacted during or applicable
19 to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government
20 officers and employees, as follows:

21 (50)LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

22 Senate: "Salaries and expenses of detailed police,
23 Capitol Police Board", \$300.

1 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 "Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance"
3 (increase of \$3,285,000 in the limitation upon the amount of
4 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund which may
5 be used for salaries).

6 There are hereby transferred between appropriations of
7 the Federal Security Agency sums as follows:

8 From:

9 Public Health Service:

10 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth",
11 \$400,000;

12 "Training for nurses", \$3,500,000;

13 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$1,000,000;

15 Social Security Administration:

16 "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare",
17 \$106,000;

18 "Grants to states for child welfare services",
19 \$495,930.

20 To:

21 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
22 penses", \$153,000;

23 Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and ex-
24 penses", \$26,000;

1 Food and Drug Administration:

2 "Enforcement operations", \$409,700;

3 "Certification services", \$37,000;

4 "General administration", \$16,500;

5 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$119,-
6 400;

7 Howard University: "Salaries", \$181,600;

8 Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$116,500;

9 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

10 "For payments to States", \$12,000;

11 "General administrative expenses", \$35,000;

12 "Salaries and expenses, services for blind function",
13 \$3,500;

14 Public Health Service:

15 "Venereal diseases", \$258,400;

16 "Tuberculosis", \$99,000;

17 "Communicable diseases", \$425,900;

18 "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,789,500;

19 "Foreign quarantine service", \$237,500;

20 "National Institute of Health, operating expenses",
21 \$279,400;

22 "National Cancer Institute, operating expenses",
23 \$98,900;

24 "Salaries and miscellaneous expenses", \$220,100;

1 "Office of International Health Relations", \$3,830;

2 "Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of
3 Surgeon General", \$82,100;

4 Social Security Administration:

5 "Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$134,000;

6 "Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security",
7 \$95,000;

8 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
9 \$35,800;

10 "Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
11 Administration", \$466,700;

12 Office of the Administrator:

13 "Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$23,500;

14 "Salaries, Division of Personnel Management",
15 \$17,600;

16 "Salaries, Division of Service Operations", \$39,000;

17 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$85,500;

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 Agricultural Research Administration:

20 Bureau of Animal Industry:

21 "Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and
22 serum" (increase in sum made available from
23 appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the
24 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May
25 12, 1933, from "\$37,300" to "\$42,500") ;

1 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: "Administrative ex-
2 penses" (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation upon the
3 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
4 administrative expenses) ;

5 Production Credit Corporations: "Administrative expenses"
6 (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation upon the amount
7 of the corporate funds which may be used for adminis-
8 trative expenses) ;

9 The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to
10 transfer from appropriations available to the Department
11 of Agriculture not to exceed the following specified amounts
12 to the appropriations indicated:

13 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$210,000;

15 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$265,000;

17 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000;

18 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$66,000;

20 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

21 "Economic investigations", \$250,000;

22 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$240,000;

23 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
24 expenses", \$78,000;

1 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
2 extension work", \$46,000;

3 Agricultural Research Administration:

4 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$43,000;

6 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
7 \$110,000;

8 Office of Experiment Stations:

9 "Administration of grants and coordination of
10 research with States", \$21,000;

11 "Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico",
12 \$7,000;

13 Bureau of Animal Industry:

14 "Animal Husbandry", \$86,500;

15 "Diseases of animals", \$64,500;

16 "Fur-resources investigations", \$14,000;

17 "Inspection and quarantine", \$134,000;

18 "Meat inspection", \$1,240,000;

19 "Virus Serum Toxin Act", \$40,000;

20 Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$102,800;

22 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engi-
23 neering:

24 "Field Crops", \$235,000;

25 "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops", \$175,000;

- 1 “Forest diseases”, \$36,100;
- 2 “Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation”, \$145,000;
- 3 “Agricultural engineering”, \$53,000;
- 4 “National Arboretum”, \$9,900;
- 5 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:
- 6 “Insect investigations”, \$273,000;
- 7 “Insect and plant disease control”, \$285,000;
- 8 “Foreign plant quarantines”, \$190,000;
- 9 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:
- 10 “Agricultural chemical investigations”, \$50,000;
- 11 “Naval-stores investigations”, \$16,000;
- 12 “Regional research laboratories”, \$470,000;
- 13 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:
- 14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$90,000;
- 15 Forest Service:
- 16 Salaries and expenses:
- 17 “General administrative expenses”, \$72,000;
- 18 “National forest protection and management”,
- 19 \$2,300,000;
- 20 “Forest and range management investigations”,
- 21 \$250,000;
- 22 “Forest products”, \$160,000;
- 23 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation”, \$38,000:
- 24 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating expenses”;
- 25 \$450,000;

1 Soil Conservation Service:

2 "Soil conservation research", \$145,000;

3 "Soil conservation operations", \$4,000,000;

4 "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal lands",
5 \$106,000;

6 Marketing services:

7 "Market news service", \$130,000;

8 "Market inspection of farm products", \$60,000;

9 "Marketing farm products", \$260,000;

10 "Tobacco Acts", \$125,000;

11 "Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
12 and Standard Container Acts", \$25,000;13 "Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures
14 Acts", \$125,000;

15 "United States Grain Standards Act", \$115,000;

16 "United States Warehouse Act", \$56,000;

17 "Federal Seed Act", \$15,500;

18 "Packers and Stockyards Acts", \$55,200;

19 "Naval Stores Act", \$4,300;

20 "Insecticide Act", \$31,000;

21 "Commodity Exchange Act", \$26,000;

22 "Freight rates for farm products", \$15,000;

23 "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", \$2,500,000;

24 Farm tenancy: "Salaries and expenses", \$325,000;

1 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$550,000;

3 Farm Credit Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$40,000;

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$122,-
7 300, to be derived by transfer from "Technical and
8 scientific services";

9 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

10 "General administration, Office of the Adminis-
11 trator", \$477,700;

12 "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facili-
13 ties", \$2,061,700 and, in addition, \$1,600,000
14 to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance
15 and operation of air-navigation facilities (Execu-
16 tive Order 9709)";

17 "Technical development", \$48,000;

18 "Enforcement of safety regulations", \$486,000;

19 "Airport Advisory Service", \$25,400;

20 "Maintenance and operation of aircraft", \$72,100;

21 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
22 Airport", \$79,500;

23 "Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses", \$158,-
24 600;

1 Coast and Geodetic Survey:

2 "Salaries and expenses, departmental", \$287,100;

3 "Salaries and expenses, field", \$223,600;

4 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

5 "Departmental salaries and expenses", \$506,000,

6 to be derived by transfer from "Field office

7 service";

8 Patent Office: "Salaries", \$165,000 and, in addition,

9 \$467,000 to be derived by transfer from appropria-

10 tions as follows: "Photolithographing", \$200,000;

11 "Printing and binding", \$252,000; and "Miscel-

12 laneous expenses", \$15,000;

13 National Bureau of Standards:

14 "Operation and administration", \$68,000;

15 "Testing, inspection, and information service",

16 \$186,000;

17 "Research and development", \$121,000 and, in

18 addition, \$100,000 to be derived from funds

19 transferred to the National Bureau of Standards

20 from the appropriation "Technical and scientific

21 services";

22 "Standards for commerce", \$31,000;

23 Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$962,000

24 and, in addition, \$750,000 to be derived by transfer

from "Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709)";

Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$16,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses) .

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized to transfer from appropriations available to the Department of Labor not to exceed the following specified amounts to the appropriations indicated:

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries", \$114,000;

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions. Fair Labor Standards Act", \$1,000;

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Standards", \$25,000;

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor standards. Division of Labor Standards", \$2,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor", \$126,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards", \$14,000;

"Commissioners of Conciliation", \$282,000;

1 Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

2 "Salaries", \$25,000;

3 "Apprentice Training Service", \$218,000;

4 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",

5 \$637,000;

6 United States Employment Service: "General adminis-

7 tration", \$217,000;

8 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,000;

9 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries", \$577,000;

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries", \$55,000;

12 Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$23,800;

13 Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries", \$11,900;

14 Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries", \$22,000;

15 Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$20,200;

16 Division of Personnel: "Salaries", \$28,100;

17 Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$53,950;

18 Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating

19 force", \$85,900;

20 Fiscal Service:

21 Bureau of Accounts:

22 "Salaries and expenses", \$120,300;

23 "Division of Disbursement, salaries and ex-

24 penses", \$762,900;

1 “Salaries (51) and expenses, foreign economic
2 functions”, \$42,550;

3 Bureau of the Public Debt: “Administering the
4 public debt”, \$1,894,000;

5 Office of the Treasurer of the United States:

6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$603,000;

7 “Salaries (reimbursable)”, \$15,000;

8 Bureau of Customs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,797,-
9 000;

10 Bureau of Internal Revenue: “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$19,717,400;

12 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$140,000;

13 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: “Salaries and ex-
14 penses”, \$939,400;

15 Secret Service Division:

16 “Salaries”, \$12,750;

17 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes”,
18 \$192,950;

19 “White House Police”, \$45,500;

20 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
21 ings”, \$47,200;

22 “Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit
23 payments to White House Police and Secret
24 Service forces”, \$7,350;

1 Bureau of the Mint:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director",
3 \$18,250;

4 "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices",
5 \$160,300;

6 Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$152,700;

8 Coast Guard:

9 "Office of Commandant", \$237,600;

10 "Civilian employees, Coast Guard", \$326,400;

11 "Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast
12 Guard", \$54,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection,
14 Coast Guard", \$179,000;

15 (52) WAR DEPARTMENT

16 *Civil Functions of the War Department:*

17 *The Panama Canal:*

18 "Sanitation, Canal Zone", \$400,000;

19 The restrictions contained within appropriations or
20 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the
21 fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be ex-
22 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving
23 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred
24 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived
25 with respect to the foregoing items, under the heading

1 "Increased pay costs", to the extent necessary to meet
 2 increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6,
 3 1946 (Public Law 317) ; May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386) ;
 4 May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390) ; July 5, 1946 (Public
 5 Law 491) ; July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and
 6 577) ; and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other
 7 legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year
 8 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of
 9 the Government.

10 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
 14 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
 16 pendent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An
 17 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
 18 against the Government of the United States in the sum not
 19 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
 20 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in (53) *Senate*
 21 *Document Numbered 38, and House Document Numbered*
 22 *124, Eightieth Congress, as follows:*

23 Federal Works Agency, \$216.70;

24 Department of the Interior (54) ~~\$30,530.53~~ \$30,-
 25 605.53;

1 Department of State, \$2,783.31;

2 Treasury Department, \$510.35;

3 In all, ~~(55)\$34,040.89~~ \$34,115.89; together with such
4 additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may
5 be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as
6 specified in certain of the claims.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

8 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of a judgment, ren-
9 dered against the Government of the United States by a
10 United States district court under the provisions of an Act
11 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
12 in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for
13 the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United
14 States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions,
15 and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46
16 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certi-
17 fied to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Num-
18 bered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

19 (b) For the payment of final judgments, which have
20 been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
21 Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty
22 for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to
23 public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other
24 purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787),
25 and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in

1 (56) *Senate Document Numbered 33, and House Document*
 2 *Numbered 127, under the following agencies:*

3 Navy Department, (57) ~~\$40,053.59~~ \$44,053.59;

4 Treasury Department, \$3,373.77;

5 War Department, \$11,210.88;

6 In all, (58) ~~\$54,638.24~~ \$58,638.24; together with an
 7 indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where speci-
 8 fied in the judgments or as provided by law.

9 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered (59) *Civil*
 10 *23,279, 23,432-G and Civil 668, 291, and 1243 rendered*
 11 *by United States district courts, and certified to the Eightieth*
 12 *Congress in (60) Senate Document Numbered 28, and House*
 13 *Document Numbered 129, under the following agencies:*

14 (61) *Executive Office of the President, \$186.75;*

15 Department of Agriculture, \$503.30;

16 Department of the Interior, \$15,010;

17 War Department, \$8,830.29;

18 In all, (62) ~~\$24,343.59~~ \$24,530.34; together with an
 19 indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified
 20 in the judgments or as provided by law.

21 (d) For the payment of final judgments rendered
 22 against the Government of the United States by United
 23 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of June
 24 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46
 25 U. S. C. 1242), and which were certified to the Eightieth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 130, under the
 2 United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Ad-
 3 ministration, \$9,615.60; together with an indefinite appro-
 4 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as
 5 provided by law:

6 (e) For the payment of final judgments rendered
 7 against the Government of the United States by United
 8 States district courts under the provisions of the Act of
 9 March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of
 10 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were cer-
 11 tified to the Eightieth Congress in ~~(63)~~ *Senate Document*
 12 *Numbered 35*, and House Document Numbered 132, under
 13 the following agencies:

14 United States Maritime Commission, \$2,250;

15 ~~(64)~~ *Department of Agriculture*, \$219.75;

16 Department of the Interior, \$948.77;

17 Navy Department, \$3,627.78;

18 War Department, ~~(65)~~ ~~\$4,659.77~~ \$8,397.59;

19 In all, ~~(66)~~ ~~\$11,486.32~~ \$15,443.89; together with an
 20 indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such
 21 judgments or as provided by law.

22 (f) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 23 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 24 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 25 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

1 (g) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 2 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 3 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 4 Act.

5 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
 7 the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress
 8 in ~~(67)~~*Senate Document Numbered 32, and House Docu-*
 9 *ment Numbered 131, under the following agencies, namely:*

10 Federal Communications Commission, \$161.61;

11 United States Maritime Commission, \$50,000;

12 Federal Security Agency, \$12,915.66;

13 Federal Works Agency: "Public Buildings Adminis-
 14 tration", \$34,029.23;

15 Department of Agriculture, \$284.17;

16 Department of Commerce, \$1,127.20;

17 Department of the Interior, \$166,496.85 (to pay the
 18 judgments numbered 44659, 44867, 45093, 45910,
 19 and 46026 as set forth in said House Document
 20 131) ;

21 Department of Justice, \$1,563,522.87;

22 Navy Department, ~~(68)\$201,501.58~~ \$201,841.58;

23 Treasury Department, ~~(69)\$8,294.62~~ \$8,641.49;

24 War Department, ~~(70)\$66,462.39~~ \$114,263.39;

25 In all, ~~(71)\$2,104,796.18~~ \$2,153,284.05; together with

1 such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
2 specified in the judgments.

3 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
5 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
6 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due
9 by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the
10 balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
11 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
12 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
13 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
14 year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
15 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of
16 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set
17 forth in (72)*Senate Document Numbered 31, and House*
18 *Document Numbered 120, Eightieth Congress, there is*
19 *appropriated the sum of (73)\$15,844,111.24 \$20,169,-*
20 *985.39, together with such additional sum due to increases in*
21 *rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims*
22 *in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain*
23 *of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be*
24 *disbursed and accounted for as a single fund; (74)\$668.66*
25 *\$679.82, payable from District of Columbia revenues and*

1 (75)~~\$40,000.33~~ \$44,897.16, payable from postal revenues;
 2 in all, (76)~~\$15,884,780.23~~ \$20,215,562.37.

3 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 5 Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
 6 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
 7 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", ap-
 8 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
 9 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
 10 the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July
 11 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in
 12 (77)*Senate Document Numbered 40, and House Document*
 13 *Numbered 125,* (78)~~\$135,529.60~~ \$149,938.34.

14 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 15 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 16 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 17 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 18 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 19 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
 20 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
 21 Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
 22 have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section
 23 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the
 24 War Department in House Document Numbered 125,
 25 \$651.92.

1 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

2 Amounts made available to the Navy Department from
3 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
4 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
5 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately
6 upon the approval of this Act:

7 NAVY DEPARTMENT

8 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

9 "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947",

10 (79) ~~\$210,000~~ \$193,000.

11 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

12 "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
13 1947", (80) ~~\$2,147,500~~ \$1,738,700;

14 "Transportation of things, 1947", \$4,258,300;

15 "Naval procurement fund", (81) ~~\$4,817,350~~
16 \$3,795,650.

17 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation", 1945, \$55,
18 000,000;

19 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", 1946,
20 \$130,000,000;

21 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts",
22 1945, \$4,000,000;

23 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts",
24 1946, \$12,000,000;

1 "Transportation of things, Navy", 1945, \$9,000,-
2 000;

3 "Transportation of things, Navy", 1946, \$40,000,-
4 000;

5 "Fuel and transportation, Navy", 1945, \$10,000,-
6 000.

7 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

8 "Medical Department, Navy", 1945, \$5,500,000;

9 "Medical Department, Navy", 1946, \$7,000,000.

10 Bureau of Ships:

11 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", 1945, \$100,000,-
12 000.

13 Bureau of Aeronautics:

14 "Aviation, Navy", 1945, \$460,000,000;

15 "Aviation, Navy", 1946, \$6,000,000.

16 Bureau of Ordnance:

17 "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy", 1945,
18 \$50,000,000.

19 Marine Corps:

20 "Pay, Marine Corps", 1945, \$7,000,000;

21 "Pay, Marine Corps", 1946, \$36,000,000;

22 "General expenses, Marine Corps", 1945, \$14,-
23 000,000;

24 "General expenses, Marine Corps", 1946, \$55,-
25 000,000.

1 TITLE IV--GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
4 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
5 the United States or who is a member of an organization
6 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
7 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
8 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
11 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
12 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
13 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
14 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
15 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
16 the Government of the United States, or that such person
17 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
18 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
19 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
20 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
21 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
22 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
23 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
24 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
25 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
2 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
3 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
4 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
5 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
6 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
7 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the First Defi-
9 ciency Appropriation Act, 1947”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 1, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 24 (legisla-
tive day, April 21), 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2849

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 28, 1947
For actions of April 25, 1947
80th-1st, No. 78

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....7,14	Labor.....13	Personnel.....5,8
Appropriations...1,10,12,16	Lands, reclamation..10,16,19	Prices.....11,18,21
Education.....17	Lend-lease.....22	School-lunch program... 9
Flood control.....6,15	Livestock and meat.....23	Soil conservation.....15
Food, distribution.....25	Marketing..... 2	Trade, foreign.....20
Foreign affairs.....4,24	Minerals..... 3	Veterans' benefits..... 5

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill. House sent 1st deficiency appropriation bill to conference. House committee reported bill to regulate marketing of economic poisons and devices. House committee reported bill to amend Veterans' Preference Act. Senate committee reported omnibus civil-service retirement bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 307-30, with amendments H. R. 3123, the Interior Department appropriation bill (pp. 4161-235). Much of the debate was on reclamation and electrification items.

Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel of Mich., Stefan, Case of S. Dak., Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon were appointed conferees on H. R. 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill (p. 4235). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 24.

2. MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices (H. Rept. 313)(p. 4237).

3. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2455, to establish a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 311)(p. 4236).

4. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2616, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (H. Rept. 314)(p. 4237).

5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 966, to amend Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act (H. Rept. 315)(p. 4237).

6. FLOOD CONTROL. Received several flood-control survey reports from the War Department (H. Docs. 220, 221, 222); to Public Works Committee (p. 4236).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 28 (p. 4236). Today's program is the bill for relief of war-devastated areas and the daylight-saving bill (p. 4267).

SENATE

8. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments

S. 637, the omnibus retirement bill (S.Rept. 143) (p. 4134).

9. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow's telegram favoring appropriation of funds for this program (p. 4134).
10. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems; to Public Lands Committee (p. 4133).
11. PRICES. Sen. Lodge, Mass., commended the Newburyport price-reduction plan (p. 4135).
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized Interior Secretary Krug's statement relating to personnel reductions in view of reduced appropriations (pp. 4135-6).
Sen. Johnson, Colo., urged that the need for funds for Labor Department and Federal Security Agency be met "realistically" (pp. 4159-60).
13. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-relations bill (pp. 4136-8, 4139-46, 4148-59).
14. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 28 (p. 4160).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FLOOD CONTROL; SOIL CONSERVATION. H.R. 3216, by Rep. Cole, N.Y., to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the upper Susquehanna River watershed in N.Y. and Pa. for run-off and water-flow retardation, and soil-erosion prevention. To Public Works Committee. (p. 4237.)
16. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. H.R. 3218, by Rep. Welch, Calif., to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure the continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 4237.)
17. EDUCATION; H.R. 3220, by Rep. Blatnik, Minn., to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States in more nearly equalizing educational opportunities. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 4237.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. PRICES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted former Gov. Alf Landon's address on how to cut prices (pp. A2015-7).
Rep. Bates, Mass., inserted a Washington Post article reporting on the Newburyport price-reduction plan (pp. A2030-1).
Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted a New York Times editorial, "Prices and Profits" (pp. A2033-4).
19. LAND POLICY. Rep. Miller, Calif., inserted a San Francisco News article, "Farm Bureau Members Split on CVP Land Policy" (pp. A2023-4).
20. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Reed, N.Y., inserted Arthur Besse's (Nat'l. Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers) statement before the Ways and Means Committee on the value of trade agreements and an International Trade Organization (pp. A2028-30).
21. FOOD PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., discussing a Washington Post editorial which criticizes the price-support program and the high cost of food (pp. A2032-3).

Jenkins, Ohio	Merrow	Sadiak
Jenkins, Pa.	Meyer	Sanborn
Jennings	Michener	Sarbacher
Jensen	Miller, Conn.	Schwabe, Okla.
Johnson, Calif.	Miller, Md.	Scoblick
Johnson, Ill.	Miller, Nebr.	Scott, Hardie
Johnson, Tex.	Mills	Scott,
Jones, Ala.	Monroney	Hugh D., Jr.
Jones, N. C.	Morgan	Scribner
Jones, Ohio	Morris	Seely-Brown
Jonkman	Muhlenberg	Sikes
Judd	Mundt	Simpson, Ill.
Kean	Murdock	Simpson, Pa.
Kearney	Murray, Wis.	Smathers
Keating	Nixon	Smith, Kans.
Keefe	Nodar	Smith, Va.
Kefauver	Norblad	Snyder
Kelley	O'Brien	Spence
Kennedy	O'Hara	Springer
Kerr	Owens	Stanley
Kersten, Wis.	Pace	Stefan
Kilburn	Passman	Stevenson
Kilday	Patterson	Stigler
Knutson	Peden	Stockman
Kunkel	Peterson	Stratton
Lane	Philbin	Taber
Lanham	Phillips, Calif.	Talle
Latham	Phillips, Tenn.	Teague
Lea	Pickett	Thomason
LeCompte	Poage	Tibbott
LeFevre	Potts	Tollefson
Lodge	Poulson	Trimble
Love	Price, Fla.	Twyman
Lucas	Priest	Vail
Lusk	Rains	Van Zandt
Lyle	Ramey	Vorys
McConnell	Rankin	Vursell
McCormack	Reed, Ill.	Wadsworth
McCown	Reed, N. Y.	Walter
McGarvey	Rees	Weichel
McGregor	Reeves	Wheeler
McMahon	Rich	Whitten
McMillan, S. C.	Richards	Whittington
McMillen, Ill.	Riehlman	Wigglesworth
MacKinnon	Riley	Williams
Mahon	Rizley	Wilson, Ind.
Maloney	Robertson	Wilson, Tex.
Manasco	Robison	Winstead
Mansfield, Mont.	Rockwell	Wolcott
Martin, Iowa	Rogers, Fla.	Wolverton
Mathews	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff
Meade, Ky.	Rohrbough	Worley
Meade, Md.	Ross	Youngblood
	Russell	Zimmerman

NAYS—30

Angell	Holifield	Miller, Calif.
Blatnik	Huber	O'Konski
Bloom	Karsten, Mo.	O'Toole
Delaney	Kee	Price, Ill.
Dingell	King	Rabin
Douglas	Kirwan	Redden
Fernandez	Lemke	Rooney
Gordon	Lesinski	Sadowski
Gorski	Madden	Smith, Ohio
Havenner	Marcantonio	Welch

NOT VOTING—94

Allen, Ill.	Elston	Morton
Andrews, N. Y.	Fellows	Murray, Tenn.
Arends	Fogarty	Norrell
Barden	Fuller	Norton
Bell	Gallagher	Patman
Bland	Gerlach	Pfeifer
Bolton	Gifford	Ploeser
Bonner	Gore	Plumley
Brown, Ohio	Hall	Powell
Buchanan	Edwin Arthur	Preston
Buck	Hartley	Rayburn
Buckley	Hébert	Rayfiel
Bulwinkle	Heffernan	Rivers
Byrne, N. Y.	Hope	Sabath
Canfield	Jackson, Calif.	St. George
Celler	Johnson, Ind.	Sasscer
Clark	Johnson, Okla.	Schwabe, Mo.
Clason	Jones, Wash.	Shafer
Clem	Kearns	Sheppard
Clipp	Keogh	Short
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Smith, Maine
Coudert	Landis	Smith, Wis.
Courtney	Larcade	Somers
Cox	Lewis	Sundstrom
Dague	Lynch	Taylor
D'Alesandro	McDonough	Thomas, N. J.
Dawson, Ill.	McDowell	Thomas, Tex.
Deane	Macy	Towe
Domengeaux	Mansfield, Tex.	Vinson
Drewry	Mason	West
Eaton	Mitchell	Wood
Eberharter	Morrison	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. D'Alesandro for, with Mr. Domengeaux against.
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.
Mr. Deane for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.
Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Celler against.
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Powell against.
Mr. Gerlach for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.
Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Wood against.
Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Lynch against.
Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Buchanan against.
Mr. McDowell for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois against.
Mr. Canfield for, with Mr. Eberharter against.
Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Somers against.
Mr. Dague for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. Schwabe of Missouri for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Sundstrom for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Coudert with Mr. Preston.
Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Bonner.
Mr. Hartley with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.
Mr. Jackson of California with Mr. Fogarty.
Mr. Landis with Mr. Cox.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Rivers.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Thomas of Texas.
Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Vinson.
Mr. Johnson of Indiana with Mr. Barden.
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Patman.
Mr. Fuller with Mr. West.
Mr. Eaton with Mr. Clark.
Mr. Clason with Mr. Clements.
Mr. Buck with Mr. Bulwinkle.
Mr. Elston with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Sheppard.
Mr. Hope with Mr. Bland.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Norrell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and also to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include newspaper articles.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. C. B. J. Molitor before the Ways and Means Committee on April 24, 1947.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include testimony offered before the Committee on Ways and Means by Mr. Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I ask unanimous consent to file a report on the bill H. R. 1203.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three separate instances in the Appendix and include excerpts in each case.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report on the Newburyport plan.

Mr. MacKINNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY TO FILE REPORT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill (H. R. 3203) relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations, to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress and for other purposes, reported out of the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday, and that any member of the committee desiring to file minority views may likewise have the same permission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Washington Evening Star and in the other an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made in the Committee today copy of a statement made by me before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations and to have my re-

marks under the heading "The Montana Power Co. Does Not Want to Starve the Hungry Horse; It Wants to Kill Him."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend parts of his remarks which previously appeared in the RECORD on June 7 and June 12, 1946, and on December 12, 1944.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER, BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

APRIL 24, 1947.

Hon JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Speaker, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Hon. WILLIAM W. BRADLEY, of California, has informed me that it is impossible for him to serve as a member of the 1947 Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy and has submitted to me his resignation as a member of the Board.

Pursuant to the provision of Public Law 38, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended, I have appointed Hon. JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr., of California, a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

Very sincerely yours,

FRED BRADLEY,
Chairman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma), through Tuesday, April 29, 1947, on account of death in family.

To Mr. VINSON, for 2 weeks, beginning April 28, 1947, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, May 5, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI] may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in committee today and include certain tables.

Mr. KNUTSON (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 547. An act to provide for annual and sick leave for rural letter carriers.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 24, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to restore the name of Hoover Dam.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 28, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

597. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for inactive-duty training pay for the Organized Reserve Corps, to provide uniform standards for inactive-duty training pay for all Reserve components of the armed forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

598. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of the proposed transfer of a vessel to the Puget Sound Naval Academy, of Winslow, Wash.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

599. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 17, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of report on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and the mouth of the Ohio River, with a view to providing flood protection in the reach between the mouth of Kaskaskia River and the Fort Chartres and Ivy Landing drainage and levee district, with particular reference to the town of Prairie du Rocher, in Randolph County, Ill., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on September 18, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 222); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

600. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 17, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on the Arkansas River, Kans., Okla., and Ark., with respect to the need for improved flood protection in Cardens Bottom Drainage District No. 2, Yell County, Ark., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on October 8, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 221); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

601. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 24, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Queen Creek, Ariz., authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved on June 22, 1936, and

on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 220); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

602. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a decrease of \$3,675,000 for the Housing Expediter (H. Doc. No. 219); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

603. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

604. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 2, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of report on Chagrin River, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on October 8, 1942; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 199. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2780, a bill to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 305). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALBERT: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 2229. A bill to amend the act of June 25, 1938, relating to the appointment of postmasters under civil service; without amendment (Rept. No. 306). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROBSION: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3214. A bill to revise, codify, and enact into law title 28 of the United States Code, entitled "Judicial Code and Judiciary"; without amendment (Rept. No. 308). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 174. A bill to amend section 26, title I, chapter 1, of the act entitled "An act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321), as amended by the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 588); with amendments (Rept. No. 309). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2353. A bill to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public-park purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 310). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2455. A bill to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 311). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2573. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis; without amendment (Rept. No. 312). Re-



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 1, 1947
For actions of April 30, 1947
80th-1st, No. 81

CONTENTS

Appropriations..... 2	Foreign affairs.....1,17,19	Prices, control.....15
Education.....4,18	Housing.....3,14	Property, surplus.....11
Electrification..... 5	Labor.....10	Reports.....11
Farm program.....19	Lands, reclamation...5,9,16	Taxation.....16
Fertilizers.....12	Minerals..... 7	Textiles.....11
Food inspection.....13	Personnel.....6,8	Veterans benefits...4,6,14

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill for relief in war-devastated areas. House agreed to conference report on 1st deficiency appropriation bill, which includes various USDA items; agreed to compromise tree-insect item. House debated bill to remove certain housing-materials controls. House committee reported bill to provide for institutional on-farm training.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed, 333-66, with amendments H. J. Res. 153, to provide for relief of war-devastated areas (pp. 4420-2). Agreed, 225-165, to an amendment by Rep. Jonkman, Mich., to reduce the appropriation authorization from \$350,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Agreed, 324-75, to an amendment by Reps. Colmer, Miss., and Mundt, S. Dak., to require relief going to Soviet-dominated countries to be strictly supervised. Under the bill, relief would be limited to food, medical supplies, materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed.
2. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2849 (pp. 4460-2). The conferees included \$282,500 for control of tree-insect epidemics, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$315,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminated language proposed by the House to restrict the area in which the appropriation could be spent. For other items of interest to this Department, see Digest 74. The Senate has not yet received the conference report on this bill.
3. HOUSING. Began debate on H. R. 3203, to remove certain controls over housing materials and to continue rent control (pp. 4423-60).
4. VETERANS' TRAINING. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2181, to include "institutional on-farm training" in the education and training program for veterans (H. Rept. 327)(p. 4471).
5. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Horan, Wash., spoke against cuts in the Interior Department appropriations for reclamation and power development (pp. 4466-70).
6. PERSONNEL; VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 966, as reported (see Digest 78), amends Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act by providing that it shall be mandatory

for administrative officers in the executive departments and agencies of the Government to take such corrective action as the Commission finally recommends after an appeal is taken by a preference eligible from a decision of the Department or agency to discharge, suspend for more than 30 days, furlough without pay, or reduce in rank or compensation any such preference eligible.

7. MINERALS. H.R. 2455, as reported (see Digest 78), the proposed "National Minerals Development and Conservation Act of 1947", creates a National Minerals Resources Division in the Interior Department, to plan and recommend an over-all minerals program to integrate activities and functions of various Government agencies concerned with mineral policies; transfers to the new Division the functions of the Office of Price Plan for Copper, Lead, and Zinc; makes development and conservation payments mandatory (to producers who wish to apply) under specific conditions for copper, lead, and zinc, and at the discretion of the Director for other newly mined ores, acceptance of benefits being optional with the producer; sets a top limit at which conservation payments may be made, with exceptions, as determined by the Director, in cases where the necessity for stimulation of exploration or for production of a particular metal or mineral becomes urgent for the national defense; provides for reimbursement at current market prices for metals, minerals, and ores which are placed in the national stockpiles; and authorizes RFC to spend up to \$80,000,000 in any one year for conservation payments, limiting such disbursement to five years.

SENATE

8. OMNIBUS RETIREMENT BILL. S. 637, as reported (see Digest 78), provides for mandatory retirement at age 70 for employees with 10 or more years' service; eliminates the tontine charge; reduces to 3% interest on money paid into the retirement fund; provides optional retirement at 55 years of age for employees with more than 10 years' service at a 6% reduction per year for each year under 60; removes the 35-year limit in computation with no limit on service that may be credited; provides special retirement option for employees involuntarily released, through no fault of their own, after 25 or more years of service at a 3% reduction in pension for each year under 60; provides an option for employees retired voluntarily after more than 25 years of service at a 6% reduction in pension for each year under 60; provides an option for employees involuntarily separated after 5 years of service - employee could leave contribution in fund and receive a full pension at 62, or withdraw his contribution and receive a reduced pension at 62 based on 1% of his annual salary for each year of service; provides an option for employees who voluntarily separate after more than 10 years' service - employee could leave contributions in fund and receive full pension at 65 or withdraw his contributions and receive reduced pension at 65 based on 1% of annual salary for each year of service; authorizes mandatory rebate of moneys paid into the retirement fund to employees involuntarily separated after less than five years and to employees voluntarily separated after less than 10 years of service; increases pensions \$300 per year or 25%, whichever is less, for those already retired; and provides for survivorship benefits both for those already retired and those who retire in the future.
9. RECLAMATION. Sen. Taft, Ohio, spoke in favor of reclamation projects and stated that the Interior Appropriation bill passed by the House makes possible the largest reclamation project we have had in any year, and that particular projects of an urgent nature will be given further consideration" (pp. 4379-80). Sens. Bridges (N.H.), Robertson (Wyo.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and others discussed the reclamation program and its relation to the program for reducing Government expenditures (pp. 4380-7).
10. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4379, 4387-92,

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

APRIL 30, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

MR. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2849]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 25, 26, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the figure "\$20,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$15,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$282,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$626,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$60,825; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$260,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,934,425; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$164,631,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41; and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That not exceeding \$42,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert \$1,925,675; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,529,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 42.

JOHN TABER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, relating to the Senate, provide additional amounts for furniture and repairs, \$5,000; for Senate restaurants, \$30,000; for mail transportation, \$4,500; for stationery for Senators, \$29,100; and installation of new telephone equipment, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7 appropriates \$408,743 for the Panama Canal construction annuity fund, Civil Service Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$55,000 for certification services, Food and Drug Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$275,364 for salaries, Howard University, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$600,000 for payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 appropriate \$762,181.66 for payment of damage claims, Public Roads Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$742,814.77 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13 appropriates \$15,000 for the Indian Claims Commission instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14 appropriates \$60,800 for arbitration, emergency and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 appropriates \$10,430 for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17 appropriate \$282,500 for control of tree insect epidemics, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$315,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates language proposed by the House to restrict the area in which appropriation could be expended.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$10,000 for the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 appropriate \$50 for a damage claim, Department of Justice, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 increases limitation on amount available for printing and binding for the War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, from \$30,000 to \$49,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24 appropriate \$111,136.06 for damage claims, Navy Department, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$20,509.56 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 increase, by transfer, amount available for salaries, Hydrographic Office, by \$200,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$217,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27 increases, by transfer, amount available for salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, by \$626,000, instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$652,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, by \$60,825, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$71,650 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications, by \$200,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$216,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, by \$350,000, instead of \$275,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy, by \$260,000, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$318,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32 corrects a total.

Amendment No. 33 corrects the title of an appropriation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34 increases, by transfer, the amount available, Medical Department, Navy, by \$4,000,000, instead of \$3,862,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,392,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Bureau of Ships, Navy, by \$350,000, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$691,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36 corrects a total.

Amendment No. 37 corrects the title of an appropriation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39 correct a printing error.

Amendment No. 40 appropriates \$10,000 for salaries, Office of the Solicitor, Post Office Department, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41 makes \$17,000 (instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate) for attendance of delegates at the Congress of the Universal Postal Union.

Amendment No. 42 reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 43 appropriates \$1,769,400 for manufacture of stamps, Post Office Department, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 44 increases limitation on amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia for the Post Office Equipment Shops, from \$869,500 to \$932,800, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, and 47 appropriate \$201,375.28 for damage claims, War Department, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$154,130.77 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48, appropriates \$1,000,000 (under the heading, "Pay of the Army") for transportation by air to the United States of war spouses and their children, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49 limits the amount available for water transportation of relief supplies, etc., in the appropriation, "Government and relief in occupied areas, Army," to \$42,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House, and strikes out language, proposed by the House, relating to reimbursement for such relief expenditures.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$300 for increased pay costs for detailed police under the Capitol Police, Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51 corrects an appropriation title.

Amendment No. 52 appropriates \$400,000 for increased pay costs, Panama Canal, sanitation (War Department), as proposed by the Senate.

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Amendments Nos. 53 to 78, inclusive, appropriate \$22,667,630.64 for claims and judgments, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$18,265,732.57, as proposed by the House.

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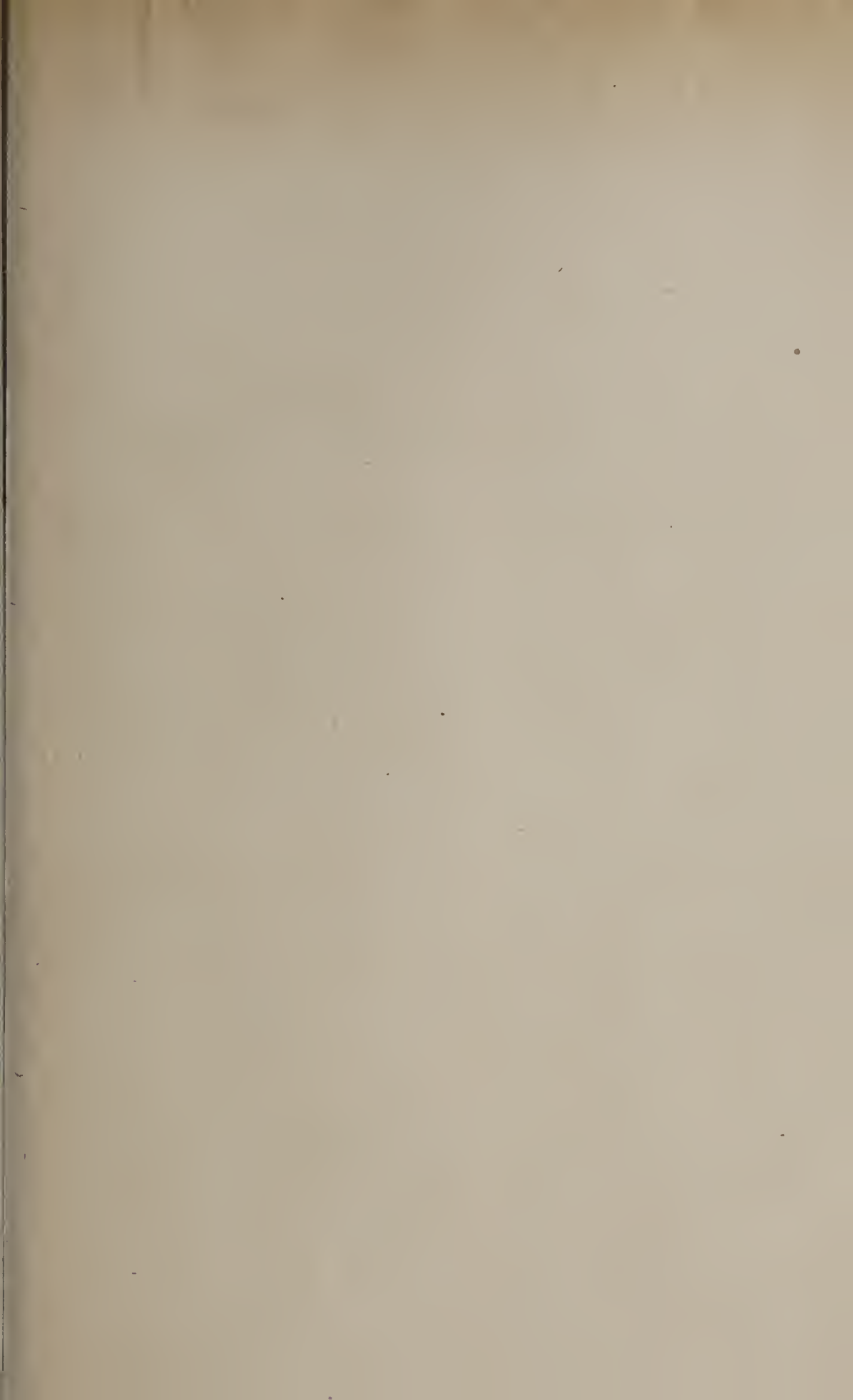
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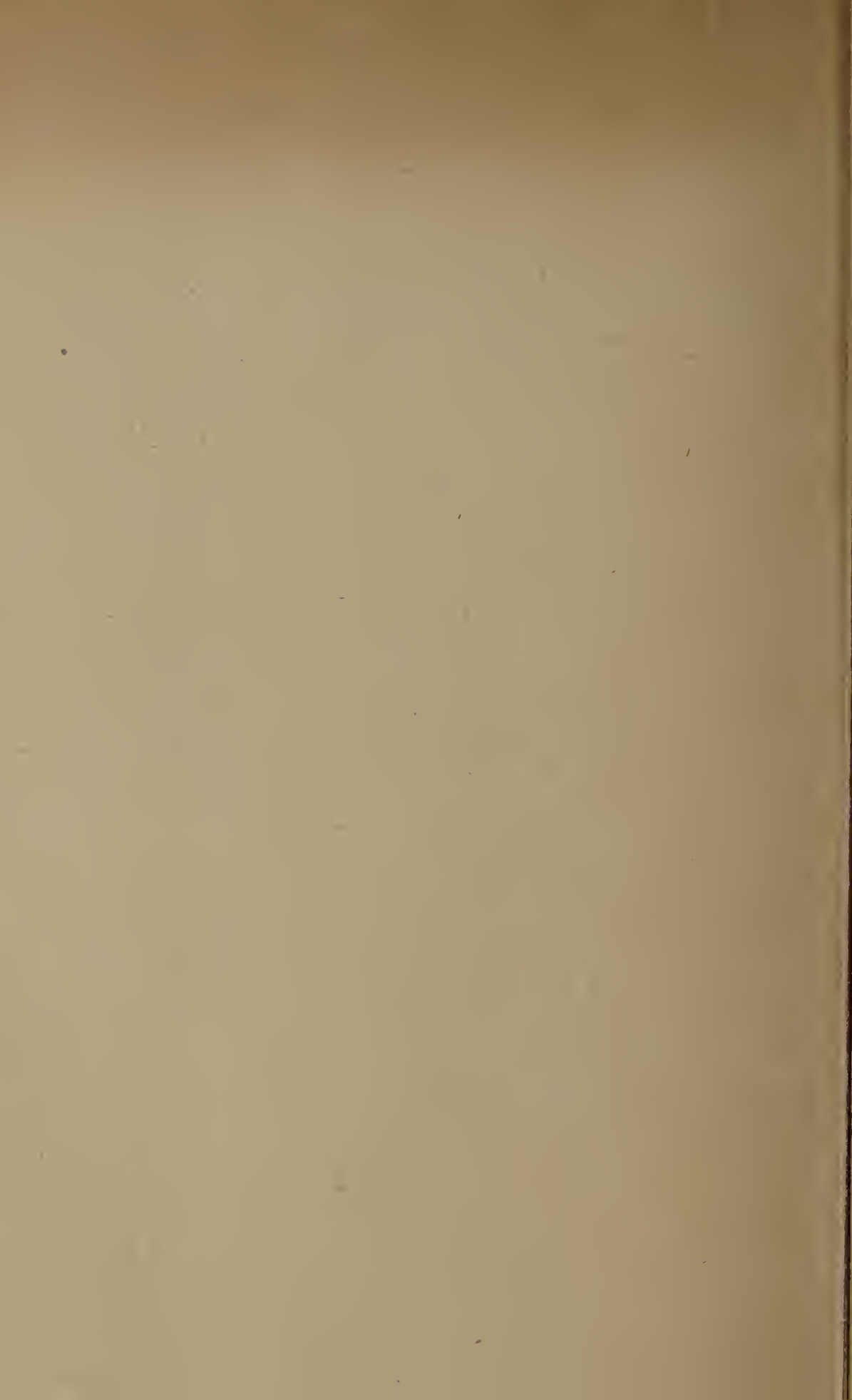
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Amendment No. 42 authorizes expenditure of fund for expenses of delegation to Universal Postal Union on certificate of Postmaster General. The managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment and concur therein.

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sold, those that are completed, at the ceilings that were placed on them.

All this does is to tighten up and make effective the stump speech that is now in the bill. I do not think the Congress wants to hand the veterans a sleeper that will mean absolutely nothing and permit widespread evasion. We do not want builders to wait 30 days after the house is completed, then sell it to a brother-in-law or somebody else simply because he has complied with the law by waiting 30 days after the house is completed before selling to a nonveteran.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will accept my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. MacKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the Monroney amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MacKINNON: Page 9, line 2, after the word "families" strike the period and add the following: "; and

"(3) no housing accommodations consisting of a dwelling designed for a single-family residence, the construction of which is completed after the date of enactment of this title and prior to March 31, 1948, shall be sold or offered for sale to any person at a price less than the price for which it is offered to veterans or their families; and

"(4) no housing accommodations, designed for occupancy by other than transients, the construction of which is completed after the date of enactment of this title and prior to March 31, 1948, shall be rented or offered for rent, at a price less than the price for which it is offered for rent to veterans and their families.

"(5) During the 30-day period referred to in subsections (1) and (2) the availability of such housing accommodations for sale or rental to veterans or their families shall be advertised at least four times on four separate days in some newspaper of general circulation which is distributed in the general vicinity of the place where the housing accommodations are situated, and such advertisement shall include a statement that veterans and their families have priority in the sale or rental of such housing accommodations."

Mr. MacKINNON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, offered as a substitute for the Monroney amendment aims at exactly the same hole in the bill that the Monroney amendment shoots at; however, in my opinion it is more explicit and in some respects it goes a little farther.

My suggested amendment provides in substance that these properties cannot be sold at a higher price than they are offered to a veteran. I think it is apparent that widespread abuses will crop up under this act. These abuses presently exist. Houses are built, they are kept for 30 days with veterans being unable to learn of their availability and then they are sold to persons other than veterans.

Section (5) of my amendment seeks to guarantee a public sale. My objective is the same as the gentleman from Oklahoma in this respect and provides that during the 30-day period that homes are held for veterans that a public offering will be made in the newspapers in the locality where the house is located. During this time the advertising sections

of your newspapers will carry notices in the form of advertisements stating that veterans have priorities in the purchase or rental of all homes that are covered by this section of the law.

The amendment is simple and direct. I do not think it needs a great deal of elaboration. It is aimed at an abuse which presently exists and which is sure to continue, in my judgment, unless we provide this machinery to correct it.

I hope that the chairman of the committee will favor this amendment.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MacKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I appreciate and sympathize with the idea of getting publicity on the sale of these houses. Does the limitation of four publications mean that they might be run on four separate dates in any 1 week or four separate weeks?

Mr. MacKINNON. On any of four separate days during the 30-day period.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MacKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. What effect will the gentleman's amendment have on a prefabricated house? The man has not got it built and he gets a loan of 90 percent to start up his plant before he gets going, and he has to have a contract, and according to the gentleman's statement, before he sells the house he has to advertise it four times and he has not built the house yet.

Mr. MacKINNON. The 30-day provision of my amendment only refers to the particular provisions of the law that seek to guarantee homes for veterans and to that 30-day period when they are held for veterans under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section 5 (a) of the bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MacKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am greatly impressed by the gentleman's amendment. It goes further than my amendment does in attempting to insure priorities for veterans on these completed houses, and I urge the House to adopt his amendment instead of mine, because I believe it would more nearly answer and nail down tight the guaranty that the veteran would get these houses.

Mr. MacKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks as well as the remarks I previously made in the Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this attempts to restore in a limited way preference for veterans of this past war. I think the language is too loosely drawn for that purpose in order to be effective.

I invite your attention to the fact that this language and the language of the

gentleman who just introduced the amendment only refers to houses that are completed after the passage of this act. In other words, if you were a United States district attorney and someone would come to you and make a complaint under the terms of this bill as written, or as amended, the district attorney would say, "Well, can you say that the house was completed when it was sold to a nonveteran?" And if the complainant should say, "No, the house was not completed; it was lacking in certain things"—and very few houses are completed now; they are lacking in certain things—then the district attorney would say, "Under the law that Congress wrote this person cannot be prosecuted because the House is not actually completed."

So you do not have an effective veterans' preference written into this law. There is a way to evade it, and, naturally, you expect people to adopt methods that will not bring them within the terms of a criminal act.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LYLE. As a matter of fact, a great deal of the measures that we have been discussing here today, in my judgment, are more calculated to get votes than they are houses for veterans.

Mr. PATMAN. This is just one of the things in the bill that I invite your attention to that is very confusing; not only confusing, but will be wholly ineffective and will be absolutely worthless, promising the veteran something that cannot be enforced at all. Now, if we want to give them real veterans' preference we should go back to the original act and restore that.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Down in our Southwest there are old Spanish missions with two towers, one of which on each is uncompleted, and that was because the builders tried to evade a provision of law and escape taxation. Does the gentleman mean to imply now that by reason of this amendment that there will likely be a lot of houses uncompleted in some minor detail?

Mr. PATMAN. We would expect that to happen. We should expect people to do things that will not bring them within the terms of a criminal act.

When this bill is reported to the House, I expect to offer a motion to recommit, just a straight motion to recommit it to the committee for the purpose of correcting just such loopholes as I have invited your attention to in this one particular instance.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the MacKinnon amendment, it makes certain that these properties must be offered to the veteran for sale at no higher price than they are offered to the nonveteran later on, and that the property must be advertised for rent and offered to the veteran. I believe that is in keeping with what the committee in-

tended to do. I understand the gentleman from Oklahoma suggests that we accept the MacKinnon amendment in lieu of his amendment. With that understanding, I think the MacKinnon amendment is quite satisfactory.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. I wonder if the amendment does not go a little further than the gentleman intends there in freezing the price that the house shall be sold for until March 31, 1948. It means freezing it at a certain price.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It surely is not the understanding that it will do that. If it does, there will be a correction. I think it makes clear what we intend to do. If it does what we intend to do, I think it is perfectly all right to accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MacKinnon] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Monroney].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MacKinnon) there were—ayes 107, noes 31.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Monroney], as amended by the substitute amendment.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

(Mr. BENNETT of Missouri (at the request of Mr. Wolcott) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.)

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

I would like to know what the intention of the Committee is with reference to completing the consideration of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky does not state a parliamentary inquiry, but perhaps the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] may answer the gentleman.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I thought if we might finish title I tonight I would move that the Committee rise. If there are no further amendments to title I, I suggest that the Clerk read in the interest of orderly procedure and that will, of course, close the debate on title I, and after the first section of title II is read I will ask that the committee rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE II—MAXIMUM RENTS

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 201. (a) The Congress hereby reaffirms the declaration in the Price Control Extension Act of 1946 that unnecessary or unduly prolonged controls over rents would be inconsistent with the return to a peacetime economy and would tend to prevent the attainment of the goals therein declared.

(b) The Congress therefore declares that it is its purpose to terminate at the earliest practicable date all Federal restrictions on rents on housing accommodations. At the same time the Congress recognizes that an emergency exists and that, for the prevention of inflation and for the achievement of a reasonable stability in the general level of rents during the transition period, as well as the attainment of other salutary objectives of the above-named act, it is necessary for a limited time to impose certain restrictions upon rents charged for rental housing accommodations in defense-rental areas.

(c) To the end that these policies may be effectively carried out with the least possible impact on the economy pending complete decontrol, the provisions of this title are enacted.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3203) relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members who spoke today in Committee of the Whole on the bill H. R. 3203 may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 25, 26, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate num-

bered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the figure "\$20,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$282,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$626,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$60,825"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,934,425"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$164,631,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That not exceeding \$42,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,925,675"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,529,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 42.

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JOHN H. KERR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, relating to the Senate, provide additional amounts for furniture and repairs, \$5,000; for Senate restaurants, \$30,000; for mail transportation, \$4,500; for stationery for Senators, \$29,100; and installation of new telephone equipment, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7 appropriates \$408,743 for the Panama Canal construction annuity fund, Civil Service Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$55,000 for certification services, Food and Drug Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$275,364 for salaries, Howard University, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$600,000 for payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 appropriate \$762,181.66 for payment of damage claims, Public Roads Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$742,814.77 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13 appropriates \$15,000 for the Indian Claims Commission instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14 appropriates \$60,800 for arbitration, emergency and emergency panel boards, National Mediation Board, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 appropriates \$10,430 for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17 appropriate \$282,500 for control of insect epidemics, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$315,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates language proposed by the House to restrict the area in which appropriation could be expended.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$10,000 for the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 appropriate \$50 for a damage claim, Department of Justice, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 increases limitation on amount available for printing and binding for the War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, from \$30,000 to \$49,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24 appropriate \$111,136.06 for damage claims, Navy Department, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$20,509.56 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 increase, by transfer, amount available for salaries, Hydrographic Office, by \$200,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$217,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27 increases, by transfer, amount available for salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, by \$626,000, instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$652,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, by \$60,825, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$71,650 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications, by \$200,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$216,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, by \$350,000, instead of \$275,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy, by \$260,000, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$318,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32 corrects a total.

Amendment No. 33 corrects the title of an appropriation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34 increases, by transfer, the amount available, Medical Department, Navy, by \$4,000,000, instead of \$3,862,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,392,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35 increases, by transfer, amount for salaries, Bureau of Ships, Navy, by \$350,000, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$691,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36 corrects a total.

Amendment No. 37 corrects the title of an appropriation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39 correct a printing error.

Amendment No. 40 appropriates \$10,000 for salaries, Office of the Solicitor, Post Office Department, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41 makes \$17,000 (instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate) for attendance of delegates at the Congress of the Universal Postal Union.

Amendment No. 42 reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 43 appropriates \$1,769,400 for manufacture of stamps, Post Office Department, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 44 increases limitation on amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia for the Post Office Equipment Shops, from \$869,500 to \$932,800; as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, and 47 appropriate \$201,375.28 for damage claims, War Department, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$154,130.77 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$1,000,000 (under the heading, "Pay of the Army") for transportation by air to the United States of war spouses and their children, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49 limits the amount available for water transportation of relief supplies, etc., in the appropriation, "Government and relief in occupied areas, Army," to \$42,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House, and strikes out language, proposed by the House, relating to reimbursement for such relief expenditures.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$300 for increased pay costs for detailed police under the Capitol Police, Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51 corrects an appropriation title.

Amendment No. 52 appropriates \$400,000 for increased pay costs, Panama Canal, sanitation (War Department), as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II. CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 53 to 78, inclusive, appropriate \$22,667,630.64 for claims and judgments, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$18,265,732.57, as proposed by the House.

TITLE III. REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amendment No. 79 rescinds \$210,000 from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps," as proposed by the House, instead of \$193,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 80 rescinds \$1,925,675 from "Transportation and recruiting of Naval personnel," instead of \$2,147,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,738,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 81 rescinds \$4,529,350 from "Naval Procurement fund," instead of \$4,817,350 as proposed by the House and \$3,795,650 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENT IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 42 authorizes expenditure of fund for expenses of delegation to universal Postal Union on certificate of Postmaster General. The managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment and concur therein.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report. The report contains a large number of appropriations for agencies of the Government which are apt to be short of funds, and they are presently supposed to be short of funds and this should be made law as soon as possible.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. MURDOCK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, does the conference report cover payments for social security to old people?

Mr. TABER. Those items were not in dispute. Those items are in the bill but they were not in dispute so the conference report would not cover them. They are in the bill but the conference report does not cover them because they were not in dispute between the two bodies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report from the conferees. I have asked that it be considered now because it contains items for some of the agencies that should be made available as soon as possible.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather unusual request, especially this late in the afternoon. Does the gentleman expect to yield time for debate?

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman from Missouri desires time, I shall be pleased to yield it to him.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I was in the committee room and did not hear the gentleman's statement giving his reason for calling up the conference report for consideration at this late hour in the day.

Mr. TABER. It was done because there are some agencies which need the money and it is desired that the funds be made available to them as rapidly as possible.

Mr. CANNON. I heartily agree with the gentleman from New York that the earliest action possible should be taken. As a matter of fact, it is to be regretted that it is so unnecessarily belated. It is true that all the appropriation bills have been delayed to an extent unprecedented in the history of the House or the Congress, but the delay in this particular bill is especially unfortunate in that the lack of funds which it carries makes it necessary for the Veterans' Administration to default in the payment of hundreds of thousands of checks already due veterans all over the country. Former servicemen throughout the Nation are waiting for their allotments. The checks have already been written but the Veterans' Administration cannot put them in the mails until the money is provided by this bill. We have long been fully apprised of the situation, and I am glad to cooperate in pushing the bill up even 1 day, although it is now too late to get the checks to the men who are expecting them at the time they are due.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Not only with regard to the veterans, but with regard

to social security payments, there are thousands of old people within my State who have been delayed in receiving their checks, and I presume the same situation prevails elsewhere. On this account I should like to see the conference report agreed to as quickly as possible.

Mr. CANNON. I am glad to have the gentleman's cooperation. We need all the help we can get in putting these bills through on time, or at least nearly on time as in this instance.

In response to the gentleman's inquiry, failure to get the bill through on time has left the Bureau without funds to pay student veterans their regular allowances, as well as subsistence checks for on-the-job trainees and, of course, all veterans on the unemployment compensation rolls. They aggregate something between two and three million veterans.

Justifications and full data were submitted by the Veterans' Administration in January. As I recall, General Bradley was called before the committee before the middle of February. He was not again called until March 17. If we can, save another day. Tomorrow is the first day of May, and I am glad to cooperate in getting the conference report over to the Senate without further embarrassing delay.

Mr. Speaker, in order to expedite procedure, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 28, line 2, insert "to be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate, which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 42 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include therein certain statements and excerpts including minority views of four Members on the bill that was passed today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE (at the request of Mr. PATMAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a speech made by Mr. E. M. Ekin, chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Government Expenditures, on Monday night at the Mayflower before the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEFEVRE and Mr. BLATNIK asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes today following the special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a speech I made regarding the Bata Co. of Czechoslovakia, on June 30, 1940, a statement on hide, leather, and shoes of June 3, 1939, and an article appearing in the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

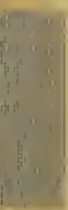
There was no objection.

THE BATA CO.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, more than 5 years ago, before this country became involved in difficulties with the German Nation, I called the attention of the House to the attempt of the Bata Shoe Co., of Czechoslovakia, to come into this country and secure special privileges for the establishment of their factories here. I pointed out that the practices of this company were in violation of the American way of life and that this company was acting as an agent for the Nazis. There were many who sought to secure a special privilege for this company. Some in high office made every effort to persuade the American people that this company had a more advanced technique than the American shoe industry and therefore should be given special consideration to ease their admission to the United States. Fortunately all of these efforts were defeated and I rise to point out to the House that reports from Czechoslovakia state that—

Mr. Jan Antonin Bata, one-time shoe-industry king, went on trial in absentia today on charges of wartime collaboration with the Germans. His lawyer, contending that Bata was now a citizen of Brazil, was overruled by the court.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this up at the present time to show the tremendous importance of keeping from coming into our country those persons who are trying to destroy our way of life, those who are aliens to our way of life—the importance of enforcing our immigration laws. I succeeded in preventing the coming into this country of 500 Czecho-



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

Issued

May 2, 1947

For actions of

May 1, 1947

80th-1st, No. 82

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,6,8,17, 18,19	Government cafeterias....16	Minerals.....7,12
Daylight saving time.....15	Housing.....9	Organization, execu- tive.....2,20
Electrification.....6	Labor.....3,10	Paper shortage.....5
Electrification, rural...14	Lands.....7	Personnel.....4,13
Flood control.....11	Lands, reclamation.....6	Research.....2
	Marketing.....2	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate cleared and President approved 1st deficiency appropriation bill. Received President's reorganization plan transferring ARA functions to Secretary and abolishing Presidential approval of determinations on marketing orders. House Rules Committee cleared 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. House passed bill to remove certain housing-materials controls.

SENATE

1. **FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 2849 (p. 4489). The President approved the bill later in the day.
2. **REORGANIZATION PLANS.** Both Houses received from the President reorganization plans 1 and 2, which would become effective July 1, 1947 (H. Docs. 230 and 231) (pp. 4488-9, 4510-3). Plan 1 provides for the following transfers: Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Office of Experiment Stations, and Agricultural Research Center to the Secretary; abolishes Presidential approval of determinations made by the Secretary on agricultural marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; functions under Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; certain functions of the War Assets Administration to the Surplus Property Administration; Alien Property Custodian functions to the Attorney General; and Office of Contract Settlement to the Treasury. This plan was referred to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. Plan 2 provides for the transfer of the U.S. Employment Service to the Labor Department; the functions of the Wage Hours Division Administrator to the Secretary of Labor; and directs the Secretary of Labor to prescribe standards, regulations, and procedures to be followed by the contracting agencies in the administration of the eight-hour laws, the Davis-Bacon and Copeland Acts. This plan was referred to the S. Labor and Public Welfare and the H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees.
3. **LABOR.** Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4479-4500, 4502, 4506-7).
4. **PERSONNEL.** Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures on Federal civilian personnel for the months

of Feb. and Mar., 1947 (pp. 4475-7).

5. PAPER SHORTAGE. Sen. Capehart, Ind., submitted an interim report of the Small Business Committee on newsprint supply and distribution (S.Rept. 150)(pp.4477-8).
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, spoke on the effect of the reduction in Interior Department appropriations on reclamation, electrification, and other projects in the West (pp. 4502-6).
7. LANDS; MINERALS. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted a Nev. Legislature memorial opposing the recommendation of the Secretary of Interior that all federally owned mineral land be kept in permanent Federal ownership (p. 4474).

HOUSE

8. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, H.R. 3245, which includes FEMC and pay-cost items (pp. 4510, 4545).
9. HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL. Passed, 204-45, with amendments H.R. 3023; to remove certain controls over housing materials and to continue rent control (pp. 4517-42).
10. LABOR. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2157, the portal-to-portal pay bill (pp. 4501-2, 4513-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the War Department a report on the preliminary survey of the Andrascoggins River in Mo. and N.E. (p. 4545).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. MINERALS. S. 1204, by Sen. Watkins, Utah, to authorize the expenditure of the unexpended balances remaining after July 1, 1947, in the appropriation provided for the payment of premiums for the production of and exploration for ores of copper, lead, and/or zinc. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4478).
13. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. H.R. 3281, H.R. 3285, H.R. 3286, H.R. 3289, H.R. 3292, and H. R. 3293, by Reps. Celler (N.Y.), Douglas (Calif.), Holifield (Calif.), Huber (Ohio), Kelley (Pa.), and Price (Ill.), respectively, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 4545.) Remarks of Rep. Holifield on his bill (pp. 4542-4).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Young, N.Dak., inserted his speech supporting the REA program (pp. A2129-31).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

15. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. S. 736, authorizes the D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. during 1947. Approved Apr. 30 (Public Law 45, 80th Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G.P.O.

16. GOVERNMENT CAFETERIAS. Pursuant to S. Res. 42, Pt. 6, Cafeterias in Government

from the President of the United States transmitting so-called Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947. The message is of considerable length. Without objection, it will be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, together with the accompanying paper.

There being no objection, the message, together with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 4510.)

**REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1947—
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
(H. DOC. NO. 231)**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The second message from the President of the United States on the same general subject transmits so-called Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1947, which, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD and referred.

The question of reference at this point is not so simple as in the other case. We again collide with one of those situations under the Reorganization Act in which several different references might be argued. In the opinion of the Chair, however, since Reorganization Plan No. 2 refers entirely and exclusively to the Department of Labor, this message should be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and, without objection, that order will be made.

There being no objection, the message, together with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 4512.)

**FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
1947—CONFERENCE REPORT**

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2849, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947. It is important that the conference report be acted on this afternoon, because several payments, such as those to veterans are being held up until the report is agreed to. I therefore ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the report for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2849) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 25, 26, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15,

16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the figure "\$20,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$282,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$626,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$60,825"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,934,425"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$164,631,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41; and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That not exceeding \$42,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,925,675"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,529,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 42.

STYLES BRIDGES,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

LABOR RELATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1126) to amend the National Labor Relations Act, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes affecting commerce, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the pending amendment simply adds to the restrictive provisions affecting labor organizations which already appear in the bill. It tends to weaken even to a further extent than does the bill itself, the effective power of labor organizations to represent the workers. It adds an additional harassment to labor organizations in their efforts to protect their members as the working people of the country. Let me affirm that that is the general character of the bill itself, and I shall show what is the background of the bill to which it is proposed that this amendment shall be added.

The majority report, on page 3 thereof, gives a rather fair general summary of the provisions of the bill. I read from the report:

The bill is divided into four titles: Title I amends the National Labor Relations Act to achieve the purposes to which reference has been made. Title II creates a new Federal Mediation Service, which transfers the

functions of the Department of Labor in the field of conciliation, along with the property and personnel of the present Service. It also provides special procedures for the Attorney General and the President to utilize in national emergencies. Title III gives labor unions the right to sue and be sued as legal entities for breach of contract in the Federal courts. Title IV establishes a joint committee of the Congress to make a long-range study of certain aspects of labor relations, concerning which further information was thought desirable by the committee. Title V contains definitions.

The major changes which the bill would make in the National Labor Relations Act may be summarized as follows:

1. It eliminates the genuine supervisor from the coverage of the act as an employee and makes it clear that he should be deemed a part of management.

Mr. President, I interpolate at that point that what it does, in substance, is to deny to supervisory personnel, whom we usually think of as foremen, the right of collective bargaining, the right of making common cause against management in order to better their wages and working conditions. It denies to the supervisor class what I contend is essential industrial democracy. We have never contended that a foreman should have a right to become a member of the union to which the employees en masse belong. I think of a foreman as related to the industrial organization, as being like a sergeant in the Army; I recognize the necessity for certain distinctions between even noncommissioned officers and those who serve in the ranks in our armed forces; but, Mr. President, to exclude foremen from membership in the union to which the mass of the workers belongs does not mean that we have to deny to the foremen the right to make common cause to better their common lot. Yet that is what this bill essentially does. It denies foremen the right which they presently enjoy in that respect, because, under the present rules of the National Labor Relations Board and under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, today foremen are protected by the National Labor Relations Act. They have the right of collective bargaining. They have the power to require the employer to recognize their rights under the Wagner Act. But they are denied, under this provision as stated in the summary set forth in the report, the protection to which I have adverted.

That does not mean that they do not have the right of bargaining together with the employer, provided he recognizes them or provided they may enforce that kind of cooperation, but it does mean that they do not have the right, which they have today, to become a collective-bargaining group under the National Labor Relations Act. So there is another patent instance of a deprivation, through the measure now pending before the Senate, of the rights of workmen which they now enjoy under the law, under the practices of the National Labor Relations Board, and under the decisions of the highest Court of the land.

I read again from the majority report:

2. It abolishes—

That is, the bill which the committee recommends to the Senate—

It abolishes the closed shop but permits voluntary agreements for requiring such

forms of compulsory membership as the union shop or maintenance of membership, provided that a majority of the employees authorize their representatives to make such contracts.

There, again, the bill does nothing to management; it diminishes no right that management has under the present law in that respect, but it takes away from the workers the right of the closed shop, the right of insisting upon the closed shop in collective bargaining, because the bill, as I have just read from the committee report, abolishes the closed shop.

More than half the collective-bargaining agreements now in effect in the United States are closed-shop agreements. Approximately 4,800,000 workers were covered by closed and union shop with preferential hiring provisions in 1946 compared to 4,250,000 in 1945. Union-shop clauses without preferential hiring covered almost 2,600,000 workers in 1946 compared with 2,000,000 in 1945. The closed shop has come to be recognized as an essential instrument on the part of the workers to protect their standards of wages and working conditions. It is primarily for the protection of the worker. Yet, I read again from the committee report, that the bill presented to the Senate by the committee abolishes the closed shop.

It does permit a kind of union security arrangement; it permits a kind of a union shop; but only, Mr. President, when the majority of the employees authorize their representatives to make such contracts. It does two things: First, it changes the existing law. Under the existing law, if a bargaining agent has been chosen by a group of workers in a lawful way, that agent can enter into a contract with management for a closed shop, if management is agreeable to such a provision in the contract. That is free enterprise; that is freedom of contract; that is truly free collective bargaining. The agent of the workers duly chosen as their collective-bargaining agent, and chosen in accordance with the rules of law and under the regulations and supervision of the National Labor Relations Board, labor's representative, speaks for labor in bargaining with the employer; and of course the stockholders' representatives, duly chosen, speak for the stockholders.

Those representative agencies got together in the past and worked out collective-bargaining agreements, and, as I have said, in more than half of the collective-bargaining agreements now in force there is a provision recognizing the closed shop. I say, Mr. President, that the closed shop was arrived at in a democratic way; that management and labor had a right, and they should have in the future such a right, to agree to such a provision in the contract. Yet the bill, as the committee says, abolishes the closed shop. It denies to the parties to the contract the right to write the contract according to their best judgment.

Mr. President, I thought Senators said they believed in free enterprise. I thought they had claimed that they are the champions of the entrepreneur system in our economy, the system of initiative by individuals in working out

things that they deem to be to their own interest and to the public interest.

Yet the pending measure would deny to management and labor the right to write their own contract. Is not that an undue intervention into the affairs of management and labor? There are many instances where management would not give up the closed shop, because it has found it to be to the best interests of the enterprise. Yet, the Senate of the United States is asked by its committee to outlaw that kind of a provision in a contract between management and labor, however freely it may have been entered into between representatives of the two groups.

Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. TAFT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield, first, to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Washington whether such a provision does not in itself have some features of illegality? In effect, that provision of the law would say to you and to me that we cannot write a contract that is legal in itself, thereby denying us our fundamental legal rights.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, it seems to me inescapable that that is the effect of the proposal to which I have adverted.

I now yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to point out that the Senator did not object, however, to the fact that the law prohibited an employer and an employee from writing a contract which precluded the employee from joining a union. That certainly is a limitation of contract. Furthermore we do not hesitate to limit contracts if what is contracted for is against public policy.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I contend that it is not contrary to public policy to let the representatives of labor and the representatives of management write a contract governing their relationships and governing employment conditions in a given industry. I think the workers have a right to determine the standards and conditions upon which they will work in an industry; and I think that management, as a proprietor, likewise has a right to determine what the conditions shall be; and when the two agree upon mutually satisfactory conditions, I do not deem it to be in the interest of public policy that the Congress declare what they have done to be illegal.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to point out that we have long since outlawed the so-called yellow-dog contract, in which two men, perfectly willing to do so, sit down together and make a contract for the employment of the prospective employee, and he contracts that he will not join a union. We said that was against public policy, so we outlawed it. We limited the freedom of contract in that case.

So why should not we also limit the freedom of contract, if we wish to do so, if we think that is the proper policy, in

[PUBLIC LAW 46—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 49—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2849]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

The Sergeant at Arms is authorized to install in the offices of Senators, and in other offices of the Senate as approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, special telephone wiring plans with features to pick up, hold, and intercommunicate, the cost thereof to be paid out of the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate".

For an additional amount for furniture and repairs, fiscal year 1947, \$5,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, in expending this and other appropriations under his control, shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in the executive branch of the Government under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

Senate Restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 709, Seventy-seventh Congress), fiscal year 1947, \$30,000.

For an additional amount for mail transportation, fiscal year 1947, \$4,500.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$29,100, to remain available until June 30, 1948.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1947, \$548,750.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

For furniture, carpets, and equipment, fiscal year 1947 and to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$35,000, to be expended in procuring surplus property in accordance with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and hereafter the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in expending this and other appropriations under his control shall be accorded the same priority as granted agencies in the executive branch of the Government under such Act.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, \$131,400, to remain available until June 30, 1948.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "House Office Buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, \$12,600.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Repairs and improvements: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and improvements", for replacement of boiler, \$12,500, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Territorial Courts, Hawaii", \$1,188.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries, court reporters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, court reporters", \$15,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$38,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying

out the powers and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$269,500 shall be available for the fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside the United States of persons without regard to the civil service and classification laws, including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That in order to reimburse the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, in connection with the administration of property in the Philippine Islands for the period July 1 to October 14, 1946, the limitation on administrative expenses for the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, is hereby increased in the amount of \$40,000, such amount being withheld from the property transferred to the Philippine Alien Property Administrator.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 257), as amended by the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 619), fiscal year 1947, \$408,743.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Certification services", \$55,000.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to the Federal Works Agency is hereby increased to \$115,000, and, effective as of July 1, 1946, payments to the appropriations of Howard University for the actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such University and the transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries, Howard University" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital are hereby authorized.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, Howard University", \$275,364

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended", \$600,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia under section 6 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is hereby increased to \$147,961.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$135,000,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", \$9,064,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", \$2,700,000.

Equipment, National Archives Building: For additional equipment, National Archives Building, \$80,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 37, and House Document Numbered 123, Eightieth Congress, \$762,181.66.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$15,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, National

Advisory Committee for Aeronautics", fixed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Arbitration, emergency, and emergency panel boards", \$60,800.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$21,500.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The amount available to the Panama Railroad Company for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1947, is hereby increased by \$175,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries", \$1,522,000.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)", \$321,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$10,000.

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for the cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board, \$28,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$10,430.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", \$142,258,000: *Provided*, That the amount available for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals other than legal newspapers, is increased to \$3,500; the amount available to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration is increased to \$7,260,000; and the limitation on travel expenses imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased to \$13,019,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of one hundred persons engaged in public relations work.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pensions", \$241,665,000, to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits", \$873,836,000, to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Military and naval insurance", \$3,125,500, to remain available until expended.

National service life insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National service life insurance", \$535,710,000, to remain available until expended.

Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund: To increase the "Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (Act of March 24, 1943)," created by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$300,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Executive office: The appropriation "Executive office" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available for the payment of salaries of members of the apprenticeship council appointed under the provisions of Public Law 387, approved May 21, 1946.

FISCAL SERVICE

Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the "Collector's office", \$1,056.55.

Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for the "Collector's office", \$1,405.91.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Coroner's office", \$3,300.

Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the "Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets", \$1,695.

License bureau: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "License bureau", \$1,565.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board", \$600.

Poundmaster's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Poundmaster's office", \$2,900.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

General supervision and instruction: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General supervision and instruction", \$61,480.

Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds", \$53,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$14,904.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses", \$63,700.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for the Fire Department, \$3,800.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

Policemen's and firemen's relief: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for policemen's and firemen's relief, \$560,000.

VETERANS' SERVICES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for salaries and expenses for services to veterans and war workers, including housing services, \$12,378.

COURTS

Office of Register of Wills: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Register of Wills", \$3,400.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service", \$95,560.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Public assistance and children's services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Public assistance and children's services", \$155,200.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$2,234,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings", \$7,700.

Surveyor's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Surveyor's office", \$100.

Central garage: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Central garage", \$3,200.

Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$9,900.

Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Refuse Division", \$350,000.

Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Sewer Division", \$40,100.

Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Sewer Division", \$30,000.

Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Water Division", \$86,300.

Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Capital outlay, Water Division", \$150,000.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Operating expenses (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Operating expenses, Washington Aqueduct", \$52,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

National Capital Parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "National Capital Parks", \$55,000.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$1,073.99.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 107, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$2,632.30.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1944, \$11.24;

Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1944, \$640.78;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1944, \$3.46;

Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1944, \$1,813;

Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from highway fund), \$441.15;

Refunding water rents, District of Columbia, 1944 (payable from water fund), \$18.23;

Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1944, \$75;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1943, \$134.64;

Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1943, \$3.43;

Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1943, \$8.08;

Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942 and 1943, \$17.10;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1942, \$2.12;

Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1942, \$146.10;

In all, \$3,314.33.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946, \$6,000,000.

TUSSOCK MOTH CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out operations, independently or in cooperation with State agencies, associations, organizations, or individuals, to combat an outbreak of tussock moth, fiscal year 1947, \$395,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay the cost of property injured or destroyed.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: The sum of \$410,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests under Weeks Act" to the appropriation "National forest protection and management".

Control of tree insect epidemics, national forests: For control of epidemics of tree-destroying insects on or threatening the national forests, fiscal year 1947, \$282,500, to remain available until December 31, 1947.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Export control", \$175,000, to be transferred from the appropriation "Field office service".

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fire fighting: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Fire fighting", \$56,000; and \$20,000 of the amount appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, under the head "Salaries and expenses", Grazing Service, for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave is hereby transferred to this appropriation and shall be available for the purposes hereof.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Suppressing forest and range fires", \$50,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance of the Vale project, Oregon, fiscal year 1947, to remain available until June 30, 1948, \$59,800, from the Reclamation Fund, Special Fund, which amount may be expended for reimbursement to the Vale Oregon Irrigation District to the extent that funds may have been advanced by that District to the United States for operation and maintenance for the calendar year 1947.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission: For necessary expenses, including printing and binding, to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711), as amended, \$10,000, to remain available until January 3, 1948.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Insane of Alaska", \$650.

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Insane of Alaska", \$80,900.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Municipal government of Saint Croix", \$64,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General.

of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 121, Eightieth Congress, \$45.60.

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 29, Eightieth Congress, \$50.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended for printing and binding in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", National War Labor Board, fiscal year 1946, is hereby increased from \$30,000 to \$49,000 so as to authorize the completion under said appropriation of the National War Labor Board termination report and war history at a total cost of not exceeding \$39,600.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 36, and House Document Numbered 133, Eightieth Congress, \$49,657.80.

Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 34, Eightieth Congress, \$61,478.26.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

There are hereby transferred between appropriations of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment sums as follows:

From "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", to—

- "Naval War College, 1947", \$23,000;
- "Naval training station, San Diego, California, 1947", \$77,000;
- "Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1947", \$75,000;
- "Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1947", \$175,000;
- "Naval training station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1947", \$150,000;

"Instruction, Navy, 1947", \$300,000;

"Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$208,000;

"Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1947", \$200,000;

In all from "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", \$1,208,000.

From "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1947", to "Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$2,500,000.

From "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947", to—

"Pay, Naval Academy, 1947", \$42,000;

"Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1947", \$200,000;

"Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1947", \$20,000;

"Pay of civil force, Offices of Commandant of the Marine Corps and Director of Personnel, 1947", \$50,000;

"Pay of civil force, Office of Quartermaster General, Marine Corps, 1947", \$70,000;

"Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1947", \$626,000;

"Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1947", \$3,200;

"Salaries, Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, 1947", \$2,500;

"Salaries, Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy, 1947", \$60,825;

"Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1947", \$4,400;

"Salaries, Office of Director of Naval Communications, 1947", \$200,000;

"Salaries, Office of Naval Intelligence, 1947", \$150,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1947", \$350,000;

"Salaries, Naval Observatory, 1947", \$45,500;

"Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance, 1947", \$260,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947", \$700,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1947", \$150,000;

In all from "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947", \$2,934,425.

From "Transportation of things, 1947", to—

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947", \$9,000,000;

"Care of mental patients, Navy, 1947", \$233,000;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1947", \$1,900,000;

"Salaries, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, 1947", \$240,000;

In all from "Transportation of things, 1947", \$11,373,000.

From "Aviation, Navy, 1947", to—

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1947", \$20,000,000;

"Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$5,000,000;

In all from "Aviation, Navy, 1947", \$25,000,000.

From "Naval procurement fund", to—

"Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1947", \$250,000;

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1947", \$103,000,000;

"Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$29,531,000;

"Medical Department, Navy, 1947", \$4,000,000;

"Pay, Marine Corps, 1947", \$27,500,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Ships, 1947", \$350,000;

In all from "Naval procurement fund", \$164,631,000.

From "Clothing and small stores fund," to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1947", \$71,000,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Not to exceed \$300,000 of the appropriation, "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1947", shall be available for the purchase of mechanical tabulating equipment for use in the Navy Department.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

During the fiscal year 1947 the limitations applicable to rates for Navy rations shall be those prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with section 17 (a) of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 604), other rates fixed under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, to the contrary notwithstanding.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$10,000.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters, \$1,518,100.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$11,124,600.

Clerks, third-class post offices, \$46,000.

Carfare and bicycle allowance, \$375,500.

Rural Delivery Service, \$3,832,100.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$17,000 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates designated from the Post Office Department by the Postmaster General to the Twelfth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, to be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate, which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, which amount shall be available until September 30, 1947.

Foreign air-mail transportation, \$1,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, \$1,769,400.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$600,000.

For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1947, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased from \$869,500 to \$932,800: *Provided further*, That this limitation is exclusive of the amount required to meet increased pay costs provided for in Public Law 25 of the Eightieth Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK, FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), fiscal year 1947, \$20,000,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collecting the revenue from customs", \$850,000, and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from "\$758,000" to "\$815,000".

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 30, and House Document Numbered 122, Eightieth Congress, \$193,375.28.

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for personal injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2, 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 39, Eightieth Congress, \$8,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$465,000,000.

Pay of the Army: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Pay of the Army", \$1,000,000, which shall be used for expediting the transportation to the United States by air of dependents of military personnel (war spouses and their children).

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

The limitation in the last paragraph under the head "Salaries, War Department", in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of government, other than for field service employees, is hereby increased from "\$48,309,800" to "\$51,000,000": *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to amounts used for employees of other agencies paid from funds transferred thereto from appropriations available for the Military Establishment.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

Government and relief in occupied areas: For an additional amount for "Government and relief in occupied areas", fiscal year 1947, \$300,000,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$42,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for providing the necessary water transportation and transportation facilities including surplus ships which may be made available.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 20 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, transfers may be made of not to exceed \$328,763,000 to the appropriation "Finance Service, Army", and of not to exceed \$5,500,000 to the appropriation "Medical and Hospital Department, Army", from appropriations as follows:

"Air Corps, Army", not to exceed \$135,000,000;

"Engineer Service, Army", not to exceed \$91,544,000;

"Ordnance service and supplies, Army", not to exceed \$17,719,000;

"National Guard", not to exceed \$55,125,000;

"Organized Reserves", not to exceed \$30,000,000;

"Welfare of enlisted men", not to exceed \$4,875,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES (ACT OF MAY 16, 1946)

The limitation in the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses (Act of May 16, 1946)", in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, on the amount which may be expended for personal services at the seat of government is hereby increased from "\$1,350,000" to "\$1,600,000": *Provided*, That section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, shall not apply to personnel paid from this appropriation.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for maintenance and operation, United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$50,000.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, PART 2 OF FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

The appropriations for salaries and expenses or for miscellaneous, contingent, or general expenses of each Department and agency and funds provided for administrative expenses of corporations for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available for the payment (by each such Department, agency, or corporation) of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, unless the payment of such claims is otherwise specifically provided for.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317); May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386); May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390); July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491); July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577); and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582); and other legislation enacted during or applicable to said fiscal year authorizing increases in pay of Government officers and employees, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: "Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board", \$300.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

"Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase of \$3,285,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund which may be used for salaries).

There are hereby transferred between appropriations of the Federal Security Agency sums as follows:

From:

Public Health Service:

"Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth", \$400,000;

"Training for nurses", \$3,500,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare", \$106,000;

"Grants to States for child welfare services", \$495,930.

To:

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$153,000;

Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses", \$26,000;

Food and Drug Administration:

"Enforcement operations", \$409,700;

"Certification services", \$37,000;

"General administration", \$16,500;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$119,400;

Howard University: "Salaries", \$181,600;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", \$116,500;

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

"For payments to States", \$12,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$35,000;

"Salaries and expenses, services for blind function", \$3,500;

Public Health Service:

"Venereal diseases", \$258,400;

"Tuberculosis", \$99,000;

"Communicable diseases", \$425,900;

"Hospitals and medical care", \$1,789,500;

"Foreign quarantine service", \$237,500;

"National Institute of Health, operating expenses", \$279,400;

"National Cancer Institute, operating expenses", \$98,900;

"Salaries and miscellaneous expenses", \$220,100;

"Office of International Health Relations", \$3,830;

"Salaries and expenses, Vital Statistics, Office of Surgeon General", \$82,100;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$134,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security", \$95,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$35,800;

"Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration", \$466,700;

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$23,500;

"Salaries, Division of Personnel Management", \$17,600;

"Salaries, Division of Service Operations", \$39,000;

"Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$85,500;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

"Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum" (increase in sum made available from appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, from "\$37,300" to "\$42,500");

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

Production Credit Corporations: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to transfer from appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture not to exceed the following specified amounts to the appropriations indicated:

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$210,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$265,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000;

Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and expenses", \$66,000;

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

“Economic investigations”, \$250,000;

“Crop and livestock estimates”, \$240,000;

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: “Salaries and expenses”, \$78,000;

Extension Service: “Administration and coordination of extension work”, \$46,000;

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of Administrator: “Salaries and expenses”, \$43,000;

“Special research fund, Department of Agriculture”, \$110,000;

Office of Experiment Stations:

“Administration of grants and coordination of research with States”, \$21,000;

“Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico”, \$7,000;

Bureau of Animal Industry:

“Animal Husbandry”, \$86,500;

“Diseases of animals”, \$64,500;

“Fur-resources investigations”, \$14,000;

“Inspection and quarantine”, \$134,000;

“Meat inspection”, \$1,240,000;

“Virus Serum Toxin Act”, \$40,000;

Bureau of Dairy Industry: “Salaries and expenses”, \$102,800;

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering:

“Field Crops”, \$235,000;

“Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”, \$175,000;

“Forest diseases”, \$36,100;

“Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation”, \$145,000;

“Agricultural engineering”, \$53,000;

“National Arboretum”, \$9,900;

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

“Insect investigations”, \$273,000;

“Insect and plant disease control”, \$285,000;

“Foreign plant quarantines”, \$190,000;

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

“Agricultural chemical investigations”, \$50,000;

“Naval-stores investigations”, \$16,000;

“Regional research laboratories”, \$470,000;

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$90,000;

Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

“General administrative expenses”, \$72,000;

“National forest protection and management”, \$2,300,000;

“Forest and range management investigations”, \$250,000;

“Forest products”, \$160,000;

“Farm and other private forestry cooperation”, \$38,000;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating expenses”, \$450,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

“Soil conservation research”, \$145,000;

“Soil conservation operations”, \$4,000,000;

“Land utilization and retirement of submarginal lands”, \$106,000;

Marketing services:

“Market news service”, \$130,000;

“Market inspection of farm products”, \$60,000;

"Marketing farm products", \$260,000;
 "Tobacco Acts", \$125,000;
 "Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts", \$25,000;
 "Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts", \$125,000;
 "United States Grain Standards Act", \$115,000;
 "United States Warehouse Act", \$56,000;
 "Federal Seed Act", \$15,500;
 "Packers and Stockyards Acts", \$55,200;
 "Naval Stores Act", \$4,300;
 "Insecticide Act", \$31,000;
 "Commodity Exchange Act", \$26,000;
 "Freight rates for farm products", \$15,000;
 "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", \$2,500,000;
 Farm tenancy: "Salaries and expenses", \$325,000;
 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$550,000;
 Farm Credit Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$40,000;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$122,300, to be derived by transfer from "Technical and scientific services";
 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:
 "General administration, Office of the Administrator", \$477,700;
 "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", \$2,061,700 and, in addition, \$1,600,000 to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709)";
 "Technical development", \$48,000;
 "Enforcement of safety regulations", \$486,000;
 "Airport Advisory Service", \$25,400;
 "Maintenance and operation of aircraft", \$72,100;
 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport", \$79,500;
 "Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses", \$158,600;
 Coast and Geodetic Survey:
 "Salaries and expenses, departmental", \$287,100;
 "Salaries and expenses, field", \$223,600;
 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:
 "Departmental salaries and expenses", \$506,000, to be derived by transfer from "Field office service";
 Patent Office: "Salaries", \$165,000 and, in addition, \$467,000 to be derived by transfer from appropriations as follows: "Photolithographing", \$200,000; "Printing and binding", \$252,000; and "Miscellaneous expenses", \$15,000;
 National Bureau of Standards:
 "Operation and administration", \$68,000;
 "Testing, inspection, and information service", \$186,000;
 "Research and development", \$121,000 and, in addition, \$100,000 to be derived from funds transferred to the National Bureau of Standards from the appropriation "Technical and scientific services";
 "Standards for commerce", \$31,000;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$962,000 and, in addition, \$750,000 to be derived by transfer from "Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709)";

Inland Waterways Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$16,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized to transfer from appropriations available to the Department of Labor not to exceed the following specified amounts to the appropriations indicated:

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries", \$114,000;

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act", \$1,000;

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Division of Labor Standards", \$25,000;

"Salaries and expenses, child-labor standards, Division of Labor Standards", \$2,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor", \$126,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards", \$14,000;

"Commissioners of Conciliation", \$282,000;

Retraining and Reemployment Administration:

"Salaries", \$25,000;

"Apprentice Training Service", \$218,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", \$637,000;

United States Employment Service: "General administration", \$217,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$29,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries", \$577,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries", \$55,000;

Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$23,800;

Office of Tax Legislative Counsel: "Salaries", \$11,900;

Division of Research and Statistics: "Salaries", \$22,000;

Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$20,200;

Division of Personnel: "Salaries", \$28,100;

Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$53,950;

Custody of Treasury buildings: "Salaries of operating force", \$85,900;

Fiscal Service:

Bureau of Accounts:

"Salaries and expenses", \$120,300;

"Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses", \$762,900;

"Salaries, foreign economic functions", \$42,550;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", \$1,894,000;

Office of the Treasurer of the United States:

"Salaries and expenses", \$603,000;

"Salaries (reimbursable)", \$15,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,797,000;
 Bureau of Internal Revenue: "Salaries and expenses", \$19,717,400;
 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$140,000;
 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and expenses",
 \$939,400;
 Secret Service Division:
 "Salaries", \$12,750;
 "Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes", \$192,950;
 "White House Police", \$45,500;
 "Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings",
 \$47,200;
 "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to
 White House Police and Secret Service forces", \$7,350;
 Bureau of the Mint:
 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director", \$18,250;
 "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices", \$160,300;
 Procurement Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$152,700;
 Coast Guard:
 "Office of Commandant", \$237,600;
 "Civilian employees, Coast Guard", \$326,400;
 "Salaries, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard", \$54,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast
 Guard", \$179,000;

WAR DEPARTMENT

Civil Functions of the War Department:

The Panama Canal:

 "Sanitation, Canal Zone", \$400,000;

The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1947, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived with respect to the foregoing items, under the heading "Increased pay costs", to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of March 6, 1946 (Public Law 317); May 21, 1946 (Public Law 386); May 24, 1946 (Public Law 390); July 5, 1946 (Public Law 491); July 31, 1946 (Public Laws 567, 568, and 577); and August 1, 1946 (Public Law 582), and other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1947 authorizing increased pay for civilian employees of the Government.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Num-

bered 38, and House Document Numbered 124, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

Federal Works Agency, \$216.70;
Department of the Interior, \$30,605.53;
Department of State, \$2,783.31;
Treasury Department, \$510.35;

In all, \$34,115.89; together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the claims.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of a judgment, rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes", approved March 9, 1920 (46 U. S. C. 741 and the following), and which was certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 126 under the War Department, \$5,850.

(b) For the payment of final judgments, which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 33, and House Document Numbered 127, under the following agencies:

Navy Department, \$44,053.59;
Treasury Department, \$3,373.77;
War Department, \$11,210.88;

In all, \$58,638.24; together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil 23,279, 23,432-G and Civil 668, 291, and 1243 rendered by United States district courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 28, and House Document Numbered 129, under the following agencies:

Executive Office of the President, \$186.75;
Department of Agriculture, \$503.30;
Department of the Interior, \$15,010;
War Department, \$8,830.29;

In all, \$24,530.34; together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments or as provided by law.

(d) For the payment of final judgments rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1936, the Merchant Marine Act, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), and which were certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 130, under the United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, \$9,615.60; together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(e) For the payment of final judgments rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 35, and House Document Numbered 132, under the following agencies:

United States Maritime Commission, \$2,250;

Department of Agriculture, \$219.75;

Department of the Interior, \$948.77;

Navy Department, \$3,627.78;

War Department, \$8,397.59;

In all, \$15,443.89; together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(f) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(g) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 32, and House Document Numbered 131, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Communications Commission, \$161.61;

United States Maritime Commission, \$50,000;

Federal Security Agency, \$12,915.66;

Federal Works Agency: "Public Buildings Administration", \$34,029.23;

Department of Agriculture, \$284.17;

Department of Commerce, \$1,127.20;

Department of the Interior, \$166,496.85 (to pay the judgments numbered 44659, 44867, 45093, 45910, and 46026 as set forth in said House Document 131);

Department of Justice, \$1,563,522.87;

Navy Department, \$201,841.58;

Treasury Department, \$3,641.49;

War Department, \$114,263.39;

In all, \$2,153,284.05; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section

5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 31, and House Document Numbered 120, Eightieth Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$20,169,985.39, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$679.82, payable from District of Columbia revenues and \$44,897.16, payable from postal revenues; in all, \$20,215,562.37.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", approved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247, Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 40, and House Document Numbered 125, \$149,938.34.

SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Law Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 125, \$651.92.

TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts made available to the Navy Department from appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Naval Personnel:

"Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1947", \$210,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

"Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1947", \$1,925,675;

"Transportation of things, 1947", \$4,258,300;

"Naval procurement fund", \$4,529,350;

"Pay, subsistence and transportation, 1945", \$55,000,000;

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$130,000,000;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1945", \$4,000,000;

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1946", \$12,000,000;

"Transportation of things, Navy, 1945", \$9,000,000;

"Transportation of things, Navy, 1946", \$40,000,000;

"Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945", \$10,000,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

"Medical Department, Navy, 1945", \$5,500,000;

"Medical Department, Navy, 1946", \$7,000,000.

Bureau of Ships:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945", \$100,000,000.

Bureau of Aeronautics:

"Aviation, Navy, 1945", \$460,000,000;

"Aviation, Navy, 1946", \$6,000,000.

Bureau of Ordnance:

"Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945", \$50,000,000.

Marine Corps:

"Pay, Marine Corps, 1945", \$7,000,000;

"Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", \$36,000,000;

"General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945", \$14,000,000;

"General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946", \$55,000,000.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved May 1, 1947.

